ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

FINERTY AND RUGER INDE-
...ndent meeting will be held at Hudeck's, cor-
...Desplaines and Bunker-sts., this evening at 8
... All their friends who reside in the Eighth
...st of Halsted-st. are invited to be present.

FINERTY AND RUGER INDE-
...ndent meeting will be held at Delph's, corner
...gan and Lincoln-sts., this evening. All their
... who reside in the Eighth Precinct of the
...ard are invited to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...EETING OF EDUCATED DEAF
... dumb people will be held in the lecture-
... the first floor of Farwell Hall, 148 East Madi-
...Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 7 p. m. Lars M. Larson
...er a lecture entitled "Great Modern Inven-
...8 p. m.

... DELIGHT HAS CHARGE OF THE
...spel temperance meeting in the lecture-
...he Y. M. C. A. at 7:45 p. m. tomorrow.

... JACOBS WILL LEAD THE NOON
...eeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, 148
...st., today.

...REV. M. BONHEIM, LATE MINIS-
...f the Michigan-av. Synagogue, will deliver
... on "Practical Philosophy; or, What Can
... Be Happy"? at the North Side Turner-Hall
...ay evening, Nov. 1.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

... Oct. 30, 1882, at 10 o'clock prompt,
We shall offer a line of
...N'S FINE SHOES
A choice assortment of
...CHESTER SHOES,
AND A
...E OF SAMPLES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...RY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
...ULAR TRADE SALES
..., Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Nov. 2, 9:30 a. m.
...pecial Consignment FLANNELS.
...pecial Consignment LACES.
...pecial Consignment CLOTHING.
...pecial Consignment BLANKETS.
...pecial Consignment UNDERWEAR.

...Cloaks and Dolmans.
...e shall sell an invoice covering
...LK GARMENTS, FUR-TRIMMED.
...LK GARMENTS, FUR-LINED.
...LK GARMENTS, SATIN-LINED.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...y, Nov. 1, 1882, at 9:30 prompt,
...will show you one of the finest and largest assortments of
...Women's, Misses' & Children's
...SHOES.
..., Boys', and Youths' Boots, a full line, and
...UBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY, SON & CO.
...Exhibition!
HIGH CLASS
...PAINTINGS!
...he Belgian, Dutch, and French Schools.
...D'Huyvetter Collection
...N FREE EXHIBITION IN
...N'S ART GALLERIES,
...08 Wabash-av.,
...d AT AUCTION Wednesday,
..., and Friday, Nov. 1, 2, and 3,
...s and Evenings.
...allery will be open this and to-morrow
...m 8 to 10 o'clock.

...STS REPRESENTED:
...H. L., Portielje, J.,
...R., Bosierse, J.,
... Ten Kate, Mari,
... Van Leemputten, C.,
...L. P., Verboeckhoven, Eug.
...OTT JR. will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

...ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...rt Sale
... MONDAY MORNING
...k and Afternoon at 3 o'clock,
AT
...) WABASH-AV.
...ERVED AUCTION SALE
...LYNDEN COLLECTION
... WATER COLOR
...NTINGS!
...ON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

...A. BUTTERS & CO.,
...neers, 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
...tgage Sale of the Entire Outfit
...ery Store 165 Blue Island-av.,
...a. m., on the premises. By order of
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

... A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
...OUR NEXT SALE OF
...nd Shoes at Auction
... morning, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock.
...AMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

...PORTED
...LBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
...sorts for Fall Planting. Largest
...r shown in Chicago.
...atalogue free. Send for it.
... Sibley & Co.,
...SEEDMEN,
...06 Randolph St.,

...y Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FIXTURES!
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY. OCTOBER 31, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

FURS!

Qualities!
Always the Best.

Prices!
Always the Lowest.

Seal Dolmans,
Seal Paletots,
Seal Sacques,
Seal Ulsters,
AND
Fur-Lined Garments,
In Immense Variety.

AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION
WE OFFER TO-DAY
IN OUR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
250
Fur-Lined
Circulars
At $18.00!
A Rare Bargain!
Not to be Duplicated Elsewhere.

Inspection Solicited.
Comparison Invited.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TENDERS
Are invited for the privilege of selling newspapers and books, etc., on the trains and at stations of the company.
Tenders will be received on or before the 15th November.
JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, Oct. 4, 1882.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S
Schools for Dancing.
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side—506 Madison-st.
Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 24th-st.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen last Monday in September. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

BOARD AND TUITION $150 TO $200 A year. Address Female Seminary, Haddonfield, N.J.

RUPTURE CURED.
CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 58 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL,
56 Huron-st.
DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

60° Sulphuric Acid
At 65 cents per Hundred Pounds.
La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co.

FIGS
New Figs, New Nuts, New French Fruits Glace, Jordan Almonds, &c. November 1 opening of our Department of Fine Confectionery.
TAYLOR'S,
7 Clark-st.
Branch—93 Madison-st.


FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.


CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

"Dress Goods!"

"Extraordinary Bargain!"

WE OFFER
250 Pieces
French Suiting Flannels!
46 inches wide,
In 16 different colors, including Black,
At $1.00!
Worth One Dollar Fifty.
The quality of this Flannel cannot be too highly commended.

Samples Mailed.

State and Madison-sts.

Preston, Kean & Co.
Bankers.
100 WASHINGTON STREET.
Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.
Issue certificates of deposit.
Discount commercial paper.
Loan money on approved collaterals.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
At current rates made promptly by
BAIRD & BRADLEY.
Rooms 15-17, 90 La Salle-st.

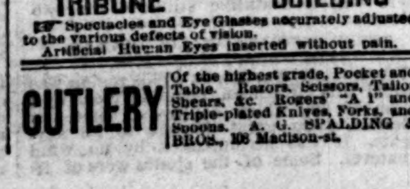
LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE
The International News Company begs to announce that by special arrangement with Messrs. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., the above named Magazine will be issued monthly, SIMULTANEOUSLY in ENGLAND and AMERICA.

THE FIRST NUMBER
IS NOW READY.
Contents of No. 1.
THICKER THAN WATER. Chapters 1 to 4. By James Payn.
ATOMS, MOLECULES, AND ETHER WAVES. By John Tyndall, F. R. S.
LEXINGTON. By W. D. Howells.
"DEPARTED." By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
OUR ORIGIN AS A SPECIES. By Richard Owen, C. B. F. R. S.
A GOSSIP ON ROMANCE. By R. L. Stevenson.
SOME POINTS IN AMERICAN SPEECH AND CUSTOMS, I. By Edward A. Freeman, LL. D., C. L.
THE BLACK POODLE. By F. Anstey, Author of "Vice-Versa."
Price, 25 cents per copy.
To be obtained of all booksellers and newsdealers.
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
29 & 31 Beekman-st., New York.

OVERCOATS!
The LARGEST and most SELECT collection of IMPORTED Overcoatings exhibited by any one house on the CONTINENT. Prices ranging from $45 to $85. All imported goods.
EDWARD ELY & CO.,
TAILORS, 163 & 165 WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

L. W. COUNSELMAN & CO.'S
"CIRCLE BRAND"
Oysters
Take the lead GENERALLY, for there are NONE BETTER, nor prices LOWER.
M. E. LUDINGTON & CO., Managers,
42 Franklin-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.



Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table. Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.


HA! HA! BOYS!!

HERE'S FUN FOR YOU! WE'VE A NEW PUZZLE WHICH CASTS THE "13, 15, 14" BLOCKS ENTIRELY IN THE SHADE. IT'S A SPELLING PUZZLE EQUALLY INTERESTING TO YOUNG AND OLD. WE HAVE THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS READY TO GIVE AWAY, AND EXPECT A "REGULAR CIRCUS" OVER THEM; SO COME EARLY IF YOU HOPE TO GET ONE, FOR WE DOUBT IF WE CAN SUPPLY EVERYBODY. THIS IS OF COURSE ANOTHER ONE OF OUR NOVEL METHODS OF CALLING YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CUSTOM TAILORING GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS WHICH WE ARE ALWAYS RETAILING AT REASONABLE LOW PRICES. IT'S EASY AND SAFE TO BUY CLOTHING IN A HOUSE LIKE THIS WHERE GOODS CAN BE EXCHANGED OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF SELECTIONS ARE NOT PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

F. M. ATWOOD,
SUCCESSOR TO
A. J. NUTTING & CO.,
104 & 106 Madison-st.



THE
LAKESIDE,
THE MOST ELEGANT
PUFF SCARF
EVER MADE
For either standing or turn-down collars.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.
Manufactured at Wholesale only by
Thomas & Hayden,
254 Madison-st., Chicago.

CLARENDON SHIRTS Will not tear down the back.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, Chicago.



Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?
In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.
Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk. MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
218 State-st., Chicago.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

ALL WANTING
Axminster, Wilton, Moquette, Brussels, or Ingrain
CARPETS!
And being SURE of finding the
LARGEST STOCK
And LOWEST PRICES
Should MAKE IT A POINT to visit
CHICAGO CARPET CO.,
WABASH AND MONROE.

DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE.
Our large and complete assortment of SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, and DINING CHAIRS (leather and cane), in all the various woods to match, cannot fail to interest you. It costs nothing to compare STYLES and PRICES.
Hildreth & Co.,
221 and 223 State-st.

MRS. LANGTRY
PLAQUE, a beautiful full-length picture in 13 colors. LONGFELLOW PALETTES, and more than sixty choice subjects. Everybody wants a collection of them. Send 25 cents for three; $1.00 for 12; $7.00 a hundred. CHAPIN'S ART NOVELTIES.
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Gilbert & Brega, Commission Merchants is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. C. J. Gilbert retires. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
C. J. GILBERT,
Chicago, Oct. 31, 1882. C. W. BREGA.

Referring to the above, the undersigned will continue the Commission Business under the firm name of C. W. Brega & Co., at 168 Washington-st.
Chicago, Oct. 31, 1882. C. W. BREGA.

Grand Democratic Mass Meeting!
At McCormick's Hall Saturday Evening, Nov. 4, under auspices of Iroquois Club.

A FIRE SCENE.

One Not Set Down on the Bills at the Park Theatre in New York City.

Its Total Destruction with a Loss of $100,000 to Mr. Henry Abbey.

Losses of Other Occupants Will Increase the Total to $280,000.

Mrs. Langtry, Who Was to Have Appeared Last Night, Disappointed and Nervous.

Engagement of the Grand Opera-House for Her Debut Monday Night—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Fire destroyed the Park Theatre this evening. Mrs. Langtry's appearance before a New York audience is therefore delayed. Fortunately the fire began long before the time set for the opening of the theatre and when very few persons were in the building. Those who were there were scene painters and stage carpenters and their assistants. Some of them were burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, and two were seriously hurt (perhaps fatally) by jumping from the burning building into the street. One or more persons may have been killed, but definit information upon this matter could not be ascertained tonight. It was generally supposed that, as John P. Leo, a stagecarpenter, was missing, he had been suffocated and his body burned.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FIRE ORIGINATED

is a matter of uncertainty. Nobody who was in the theatre at the time the flames appeared could explain it. It is probable that some lace or light drapery of the second tier proscenium box on the right-hand side of the stage looking from the auditorium was carried by a draft against a gaslight. There is a possibility, however, that some careless person threw a match or a lighted cigar upon the floor or hanging of the box, and that the fire smoldered a long time before it was discovered. However it started, it was not seen until about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time there was

NO PERSON IN THE AUDITORIUM.

On the stage were William H. Young, stage manager; Hamilton Weaver, stage carpenter; and a party of ten stage hands. In the paint-room on the western side of the stage, just off the flies, were Gaspard Maeder and Thomas Weston, giving the finishing touches to some bits of scenery. Eight girls were engaged in sewing some drapery in the property-room on the top floor of the building, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, adjoining the theatre. The stage hands and carpenters had little to do, as they had set the first scene of the "Unequal Match" for Mrs. Langtry's inspection in the forenoon. Everybody was thinking of going home for supper, satisfied with the preparations for the evening's performance.

Mr. Maeder put a final touch upon his work and left the paint-room. Descending the stairs, he

LOOKED ACROSS THE STAGE AND SAW FLAMES

licking the partition between the proscenium boxes and the stage. He cried out "Fire!" and his cry of alarm was echoed from the stage by some men who had caught sight of the flames at the same moment. The flames appeared to be eating their way out of the box just above the one known as Manager Abbey's. As soon as they appeared they began to grow, fanned by a draft made by the air flowing through the auditorium and across the stage, and out of a shaft behind and near the box. Before any movement could be made to extinguish them they had begun to run up the stage side of the partition. Fire-extinguishers were procured, but they were soon found useless. Hose and pipe were also set to work, and some of the men went into the boxes with buckets of water, which they dashed on the flames, but

STILL THE FLAMES ADVANCED,

and the only effect of the water used was to deluge the stage. Some person tried to sound an alarm from the special fire-signal boxes, it is said, but, for some reason, not stated, did not succeed, for no alarm was received from the boxes at the headquarters of the Fire Department. No one appears to have thought of giving an alarm in the street. As it was apparent that the flames were being carried upward by the draft, two stage hands named Clark and Doran ran up to the flies to let down the drop-curtain and lessen the supply of air. The fire was too quick for them. It got up into the flies as quickly as they did, and spread rapidly. With incredible rapidity it ate up the ropes and light frames for drapery, and everything in the flies began to drop upon the stage. These were set on fire before they fell, and as they dropped they communicoted the flames to the scenery below. The men upon the stage

RUSHED WILDLY FOR SAFETY,

thinking of nothing but the preservation of their lives. Most of them got out of the stage-door into Twenty-second street, leaving even their coats behind them. Stage-Carpenter Weaver left his vest, containing a gold watch and a sum of money.

Two of the men on the stage found themselves hemmed in by the fire. Doran fought his way to a window on the Twenty-second street side of the theatre, and thence to a balcony, from where he jumped to the sidewalk, breaking one of his legs. Clark fled, pursued by the flames, through the property-room and scenery storage-room on the top floor of the building on Broadway until he reached a window near the southern end of the building. Bursting through the window, he waved his hands and

CALLED WILDLY FOR HELP,

seeming to be in an agony of fear. Some persons tried to encourage him to remain where he was until a ladder could be procured, as the flames were not yet near him. He could not understand or would not heed them, for, either jumping or by losing control of himself, he went out of the window and down the front of the building until he struck a cornice over the main entrance to the theatre. There he lay, with crushed bones and in terrible agony, unable to move, his blood dripping into the street in the sight of a thousand horrified spectators. He was finally taken down by some firemen belonging to a truck company.

About the same moment that the flames spread through the "flies" and began to appear at the windows of the Twenty-second street front they ran up the shaft before spoken of, and leaped above the roof of the theatre.

While the fire-engines were on their way

EXPLOSIONS

occurred in rapid succession in the burning building. It is supposed that the caused by gas.

A number of girls employed in a clothing establishment in the adjoining building were rescued with a great deal of difficulty, but not until several had fainted.

Among the persons who participated in the ill-advised attempt to extinguish the flames without the aid of the Fire Department were Mr. Tillotson, the business manager, of the theatre, and Philip Dazoon, costumer of No. 26 Union Square. They directed the efforts of those who were trying to combat the flames on the stage, but were driven out at the Broadway entrance. Mr. Tillotson was unable to get back int ohis office to save books and papers.

As soon as the firemen arrived on the scene C. H. Matthews, private secretary of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, manager of the theatre, got into the latter's office by means of a ladder and

GOT THE MOST VALUABLE ARTICLES OUT

of it. The firemen got to work in quick time, but it was apparent that their efforts would have to be confined to keeping the fire from spreading to adjoining houses. The stage was filled with flames. They were issuing from the windows into Twenty-second street. They rose high above the roof, and were making rapid headway through the auditorium toward the Broadway entrance. At the same time they were making into the top floor of the corner building. It was evident that the delay in summoning the firemen had been fatal to the building. Within an hour and a half after the alarm was received at the fire headquarters the theatre building proper was gutted.

INJURED AND MISSING.

While two men were seriously injured, another is still missing.

As if to add to the poignancy of Mrs. Langtry's disappointment, she was made a witness of the calamity from the windows of her parlor at the Albermarle Hotel. Her balcony commanded a perfect view of the scene beneath.

Mr. Abbey says the expense of preparing the stage and dresses for Mrs. Langtry's engagement was in the neighborhood of $10,000. The scenery for the second act of "An Unequal Match" cost about $2,000. It was of old-gold satin, hand-painted, set in panels surrounded by rich black satin, hand-embroidered. The furniture was richly upholstered in satin.

THE PARK THEATRE

was one of the smallest in the city, having a seating capacity of about 1,000. The theatre building proper fronted on Twenty-second street and ran back into the centre of the block. As it has always been desirable to have an entrance from Broadway to a theatre if possible, one was made for the Park. This entrance was about half-way between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. There were two large pairs of glass doors in it, opening into a small lobby, on the north side of which was the ticket-office. A row of leather-covered doors gave access to the inner lobby, where a flight of three steps, surmounted by an iron gateway, at which the doorkeeper stood, gave access to the auditorium. The aisles were at right angles with the main entrance.

THE DECORATIONS

throughout the theatre were in gold, white, and crimson, the curtains in the boxes being mostly in gold. The drop-curtain, painted by Hoyt, represented satin drapery. Into the hallway on the Broadway side of the second floor opened the toilet-rooms, the cloak-room, the business manager's office, and Mr. Abbey's private office. The stage of the Park Theatre was in the Twenty-second street end of the building. It was about sixty feet wide from wall to wall, and had a proscenium opening of about twenty-eight feet. The hight from the stage to the rigging loft above it was sixty-eight feet.

It is estimated that

THE ENTIRE LOSS

will be about $280,000. While the fire was still burning Mr. Abbey went over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and, after a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Florence, came back and announced to Mrs. Langtry that he had engaged the Grand Opera-House for her next Monday. This cheered her considerably. Notes of sympathy were sent up in quick succession to her during the evening, but she denied herself to almost every one who called.

"I do not care so much for my own disappointment," she said, "as I do for Mr. Abbey's loss. He has been so generous. It is too bad. I am only sorry that I did not lose anything. It seems selfish."

A fire occurred at the Park Theatre on the night of Dec. 18, 1879, during the performance of "Fritz in Ireland." It was caused by a defect in the heating arrangements in the vestibule at the main entrance. The damage to the building was small, and was caused principally by the efforts of the firemen to reach the flames.

ABBEY INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Abbey was seen at the Grand Opera-House after the fire was out. He was quietly conversing with some of his employés and giving directions in regard to the arrangements for exchanging tickets for the performances of Mrs. Langtry next week.

"What are your prospects for Mrs. Langtry's season?" was asked.

"I do not think that it will do any harm. We are very sorry to disappoint the public, but I presume every one will see that we cannot help it."

"What do you lose?"

"Pretty much everything in the interior of the theatre was mine. I put in the chairs, the box-hangings, the scenery, the properties, etc. I had lately fitted up my own private office at a cost of $2,000, and I think it was

THE HANDSOMEST THEATRE OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY.

My losses will amount in all, including a very large and fine wardrobe, to about $100,000. I was insured for $10,500. Two years ago I thought of doubling the amount, but the rates on theatrical property were so high that I abandoned the idea."

"Have you spent much in altering and repairing the house?"

"Yes; I expended $25,000 a year ago and $6,000 this year. By the way, you might make a note of the fact that a great many manuscript plays have probably been destroyed; but I don't grieve much over them."

"What arrangements have you made for Mrs. Langtry's performances?"

"SHE WILL OPEN MONDAY EVENING

next at the Grand Opera-House. Mr. Florence has kindly consented to give up his time there, I, of course, paying the expenses of his company. I have telegraphed to Mr. Jefferson, who was to follow Mr. Florence, and I think he will consent to give me his time. Mrs. Langtry will therefore have four weeks in this city instead of two. At any rate she will have two weeks at the Grand Opera-House. I have made arrangements to give to all persons who have bought seats for the first week at the Park—fortunately, there were none bought for the second—corresponding seats in the Grand Opera-House for each night. Many will thus get better seats than they would have had at the Park."

"Was Mrs. Langtry much excited?"

"Not exactly; she was naturally nervous and

TERRIBLY DISAPPOINTED.

But, to tell the truth, she seemed to feel more for me than for herself. She grieved greatly at my loss."

"Did she lose her dresses?"

"No; she lost nothing. She lived so near by that she had sent none of her wardrobe to the theatre. The ladies of the company lost all the dresses which they were to wear. Mrs. Langtry telegraphed to her husband and her mother. She will remain quietly in this city until next Monday evening, when she will make the début so unfortunately postponed."

"Have you any idea how the fire originated?"

"I do not know how it began. Some men were at work trimming the curtains of the private boxes with lace, and they had a lantern, which may have set the lace on fire."

"What caused the explosions?"

"They came from the bursting of the tanks containing gas for the calcium-lights to be used on the stage."

"WILL THE THEATRE BE REBUILT?"

"I think it is not probable that it will ever be rebuilt as a theatre. Property is too valuable in that neighborhood, and I heard some time ago some talk of putting up a large store there."

"Have you had any offers made by other managers?"

"Oh, yes. Mr. Stetson wished to make an arrangement with me to take the alternate nights with Salvini, but I did not care to do that. He then told me to draw on him for all the money I might need. Mr. Palmer, of the Union Square, having no performance tonight, offered me the use of his theatre. I did not think it advisible to accept the kind offer, although I expected to count up $6,500 as the receipts of tonight's performance."

"Did you lose many valuable papers?"

"No; all my important contracts were in the vaults of a safe-deposit company. The papers lost were small ones, which will simply cause a little annoyance. My books were recovered by Mr. Matthews."

THE LOSSES.

The theatre building and the buildings on Broadway from No. 932 to No. 938 were valued at $125,000, and the loss will probably amount to $75,000. The property belongs to Mrs. Fane, the daughter of the late Maj. McComb, a part of whose estate it was. The insurance is small, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of $40,000. The rents of the buildings aggregated over $30,000 a year. It will take about nine months to rebuild the structure. The first floor, basement, and a portion of the third floor of Nos. 936 and 938 Broadway are occupied by C. H. George, importer of paper-hangings and wall decorations. The goods, valued at $10,000, will prove a total loss; insurance, $45,000. The second floor of Nos. 936 and 938 was occupied by Parsons & Scarlett, merchant tailors. Goods, almost wholly ruined, estimated at $8,000. The first floor of No. 934 was divided into two stores, occupied by L. H. Goldsmith, printer, and Dubam's drug store. The loss of these occupants will not exceed $2,000. The remainder of the premises was occupied by Mr. Abbey as his offices, etc. The estimates of the losses foot up $280,000.

DESTRUCTION OF A BARN AND CONTENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—A large, new frame barn, owned by Judge Ely, near Fidelity, Jersey County, Illinois, was struck by lightning and burned yesterday, with thirty tons of hay, 500 bushels of wheat, and 500 bushels of oats. Loss estimated at $3,000. Judge Ely, who was in sight of the barn, saw the bolt, and was somewhat stunned by it, but, recovering, he run with another man and cut loose eleven valuable horses tied up therein. The horses, however, ran away from the door and huddled up together at the end of the stalls, and it was with great difficulty that they were driven out by clubbing them without mercy. Afterwards these two men pulled out of the burning building wagons, carriages, reapers, and other farming utensils. There was $200 insurance in the American, of Chicago, and the day before $800 had been placed in the Phenix Company, of New York, on the building.

SIX MILLION FEET OF LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 30.—Six million feet of lumber was burned at Hamilton & McClure's mill on Saturday night, 2,000,000 feet of which had been sold at $20 per 1,000. The loss will reach $100,000—greater than at first supposed—with insurance of $74,500.

THE FLINT MILL.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—The representatives of several companies having insurance risks at the Flint Mills met with the Board of Directors this morning and arranged for adjusting the loss. Preparations for rebuilding will probably be made at once.

A SUMMER HOTEL.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Mount Kineo House at Moosehead Lake burned. Insurance, $50,000.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 372 at 4:50 yesterday morning was to summon the department to No. 385 Blue Island avenue, a one-story frame building, owned and occupied by B. Ginburge, the front part being used as a saloon. Damage $150. The police report that the fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

He Is in a Critical Condition—Two of His Toes Affected by Senile Gangrene, Which Will Necessitate Amputation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—Gov. Hendricks' condition has grown very serious, although today he has not suffered so much pain as heretofore, and the physicians were inclined to draw favorable conclusions therefrom. His present trouble is senile gangrene in the third and fourth toes of the left foot. It has its origin in a slight paralytic stroke suffered about six months ago, and during his recent campaign work he discovered that it was impossible for him to speak more than once every other day. He retains possession of his mental faculties, and evinces the liveliest interest in politics, reading all the daily papers that are within reach and holding frequent consultations with the managers of the Democratic party. Senator McDonald called upon him today. The Governor is fully aware of the seriousness of his condition, but of course hopes for the best. The physicians hope Mr. Hendricks' fine constitution and previous temperate life may enable him to throw off the disease without loss of a member, but of this they will be enabled to speak more advisedly within three or four days. The fact that Gov. Hendricks' father died of the same disease is a source of considerable uneasiness. It is the present effort of the physicians to counteract the threatened pyæmic condition of the blood. Dr. Parvin, the family physician in charge of the case, said tonight, however, that an amputation of the toes affected will probably be made within a day or two, and then it is expected that this will be followed by the amputation of the foot, and of the leg if he survives that long.

Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, was summoned here tonight by telegraph, and on his arrival a consultation was held, Dr. Yandell, Dr. Parvin, and Dr. Thompson being present. The result of the consultation was not made public, but the physicians have not made any statements tending to reassure the friends of Mr. Hendricks.

THE EDMUNDS LAW.

Judge Hunter Sides with the Mormons—Judge Emerson Stands by the Law.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 30.—Judge Hunter this morning delivered his decision in the mandamus cases of Douglass and Pratt to compel the Salt Lake Sheriff and Territorial Auditor to surrender their books and offices to Douglass and Pratt, appointed by the Governor to the respective positions under the Hoar amendment to the Edmunds law. The Judge denied the writ on trivial grounds, and his decision has caused many uncomplimentary remarks and great disgust among the Gentiles, who think so plain a law should have been put in force without delay or quibble. Hunter, they say, has always sided with the Mormons on questions at issue between Mormons and Americans. Many openly declare on the streets that he has been bought by the Mormon Church, and as he is not in sympathy with any movement toward the reformation of this Territory, President Arthur would be doing the whole country good service by speedily removing him. An indignation meeting is talked of to publicly denounce him and call for his removal.

At Ogden today, in a similar case, Judge Emerson decided in favor of the Government's appointees, and they will be at once installed. His decision receives the highest praise by the law-abiding people of the Territory, and is in marked contrast with the shuffling of Hunter.

WASHINGTON.

The Aged Negro Messenger and the Star-Route Prosecutors.

Declaration of the Latter that They Have Not Been Extravagant.

June 30, 1882, There Were 46,231 Postmasters in the Country.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—The Danville Case—Ottawa's Bonds.

Fat Printing Contracts No More—Army Officers' Debts—Fish Commission—Notes.

STAR ROUTES.

AN AGED NEGRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The case of Arthur Payne, the first one of the star-route jury-bribers arrested, will be called in the Police Court tomorrow. After Payne's case is disposed of the charges against Fall and Dickson will be considered. It is probable that each of the accused will be held to await the action of the grand jury. Frederic Shaw, of this city, and Thomas Foote, of New York, for whose arrest warrants have been issued, are still at large. Shaw's whereabouts are known, and he will soon be arrested. Foote has departed from Newark, leaving his trunk behind him. The Hon. Richard Merrick, special attorney for the Government, said today: "There will be no delay in the trial of

BRADY, DORSEY, VAILE, MINER, AND REDELL

on account of the prosecution of the bribery charges. The date of the beginning of the new trial is Dec. 1, and on that day the Government will be prepared to open its case. There will be no delays unless the court, against our wishes, should order a postponement. Any talk about the trial of the main issue being delayed because of the bribery charges is nonsense. If I am connected with these cases on the 1st of December, the trial will begin on that day."

DENIAL OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The Department of Justice denies the truth of the published statements charging extravagance in the employment of special assistant attorneys, and makes the following explanation: Under Attorney-General MacVeagh's administration four attorneys were specially employed in the management of the star-route trials—viz.: Brewster, Bliss, Cook, and Gibson. Now there are only three—viz.: Bliss, Merrick, and Ker. The services of several detectives have been dispensed with. The expense of the department in connection with these cases was also reduced in other respects. The statement that W. A. Cook is now engaged as special counsel in the Howgate case is incorrect. That case was taken from his charge by Attorney-General Brewster on the 15th of June last, and turned over to District-Attorney Corkhill.

HATTON'S REPORT.

GROWTH OF THE POSTAL MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton gives the number of post-offices in operation June 30, 1882, as 46,231, an increase of 1,719 during the year. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one of these offices are filled by appointment by the President, known as "Presidential" offices, and the remainder—44,280—are filled by appointment by the Postmaster-General. The free-delivery system was in operation during the year in 112 principal cities, and employed 3,115 carriers. The regular appropriation for this service was $2,600,000, to which was added by special appropriation $25,000 to meet an anticipated deficiency, making the total appropriation $2,225,000—an increase of $125,000 over the previous year.

THE TOTAL COST OF THE SERVICE

was $2,623,262, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,737. The average cost per carrier was $835.75, a decrease of $37.79. This decrease was owing to the appointment of additional carriers (auxiliaries) at $400 per annum, the appropriation being insufficient to employ carriers at a higher salary. Hatton recommends that the free-delivery system be extended to towns within short distances of one another which have not singly the required qualification of population or the gross revenue entitling them to this service, but which have in the aggregate more than the required population or revenue. During this year the regular biennial adjustment of 2,012 Presidential Postmasters' salaries made an increase of $248, or 14 per cent, as compared with the previous adjustment. Reports from all parts of the Union showed a very gratifying and general increase of business, and the sum necessary to pay the increased salaries of Postmasters, including 335 special adjustments, amounts to $563,400, or 18.14 per cent more than last year.

SUPREME COURT.

THE DANVILLE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway against W. R. Fordick and others has just been printed. The court dismisses the appeals of April 12, 1877, and of April 16, 1877, upon the ground that they were dependent upon the decree of foreclosure and sale, which was reversed at the last term of the court. These last decrees, the court said, were therefore left without support, and fall of themselves by reason of that reversal, vitiated by the common error. The court said also that they were already annulled by operation of law, and the appeal must therefore be dismissed for lack of anything on which to operate. The decree of Nov. 19, 1877, giving a personal judgment in favor of Huidekooper, Shannon, and Dennison, as trustees for themselves and other bondholders, for the deficiency arising from excess of the amount due by the decree of the foreclosure sale from the amount paid was

REVERSED.

The opinion contains this passage, which is of much interest to the present holders of the road: "The argument of the present appeal on both sides seems to have been influenced by the consideration that it possibly involved a present adjudication of the effect its determination might have upon the rights of the purchasers at the sale and the present title of the property sold. But no question of that character is involved.

WHETHER THE PURCHASERS

were parties to the litigation, either by name upon the record or in interest and by representation so as to be affected by the error in the proceeding for which the decrees have been reversed, or whether they or their assigns are protected by the principle and policy that uphold the titles of bona-fide purchasers without notice at the judicial sales, and any other that may be mooted touching the point, are questions which do not arise upon the present appeal, and are left for further consideration in case they should be presented in a subsequent stage of this or by virtue of proceedings in some other suit."

OTTAWA VS. CAREY.

The United States Supreme Court today decided the case of the City of Ottawa vs. W. K. Carey. The decision is one of much interest to that city. This suit involved the validity of certain bonds held by Carey which had been issued by the city and delivered to Cushman, and by him to the Ottawa Manufacturing Company. The court reversed the judgment of the court below, and directed

judgment to be entered for the city. The ground of the decision is the failure of Cushman to comply with his contract with the city, of which Carey and all the parties previously holding those bonds had notice.

AMONG OTHER ORDERS

made by the court today was one advancing to be heard in January next the case from the Virginia Court of Appeals, which involves the constitutionality of the act known as the Riddleberger bill with respect to the bonds issued by Virginia. No decision was rendered in the political assessment of Curtiss against the United States, as was expected.

BUTLER'S CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The petition of Gen. B. F. Butler to advance the oil-well torpedo patent case of Peter Schrieber, appellant, vs. W. B. Roberts et al. was denied. The court holds that only private interests are involved.

OUTSIDE PRINTING.

A "WORKER" OUTWITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Secretary Teller and Commissioner McFarland have introduced a new system in regard to certain kinds of technical printing and engraving of the department which is likely to result in the saving to the Government of a great deal of money. They have decided to begin with to throw open to competition the work of reproducing the worn and defaced official plates of surveys in the Land-Office. This class of work has been hitherto done by one man in Washington, who does very good work, but who has had a large price for it, and who has enjoyed a practical monopoly of the business. He has often been successful in securing

PROVISOS IN APPROPRIATION BILLS

that the work should be done in Washington, for various reasons. The same plan was attempted at the last session, but failed, owing to the opposition of Senator Hoar, who succeeded in having the language which would limit it to this Washington monopolist stricken out. The consequence of this competition is that bids have been received from 10 to 60 per cent lower than this favored contractor has hitherto received, the lowest bidder being the Heliotype Company of Boston.

ARMY OFFICERS' DEBTS.

SWAIM'S REPORT NOT YET FINISHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Judge-Advocate-General Swaim has not yet completed his report on the question submitted to him by the Secretary of War as to whether an army officer who persistently declines to pay his debts should be court-martialed, but it is believed that Gen. Swaim's report in substance will be that an officer of the army is entitled to the same consideration in adjusting and paying his debts as any private citizen. Should an officer commit a breach of the common law he would be liable to trial before the civil courts. If his offense should be such as should bring discredit upon the army, or be of such scandalous nature as to impair the moral standing of the service, then he could be tried by a military court. The Judge-Advocate also holds that an officer is liable to be court-martialed if it can be proved that he has obtained money under false pretenses or committed any dishonorable act in violation of the army regulations.

NOTES.

THE POTOMAC FLATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Maj. Haines, of the Engineer Corps, in charge of the Potomac Flats improvement, has begun earnestly to prepare for his work, and today opened bids for the excavations necessary to the reclamation of the flats under the plans adopted. There was a very great variance in the bids of contractors, ranging from 19¼ to 40 cents per cubic yard for the same character of work.

THE FISH COMMISSION

is making arrangements to send out a great many young carp to farmers, particularly in the South and West. Twelve thousand farms have been stocked during the past season with these fish.

THE SIOUX.

Newton Edmunds, President of the Commission to visit various Sioux Indian agencies in Dakota and endeavor to secure the consent of the Indians to surrender a portion of their reservation, telegraphs as follows:

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., Oct. 29.—The Chiefs and head men of this agency this day unanimously agreed to separate the reservation with good feeling and satisfaction, Red Cloud and his friends joining.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Hoopeston, Ill., is authorized to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

No further testimony will be taken by the Jeannette Court of Inquiry until Wednesday.

THE SOTELDO TRIAL.

The Soteldo murder case was called in the Criminal Court today. Six jurors were obtained, and an adjournment taken until tomorrow.

BIGELOW.

Further defalcations have been discovered on the part of Bigelow, teller of the Second National Bank, and another warrant was served upon him tonight.

THE JEFFERSON MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION

chose the following officers: W. W. Corcoran, President; Judge D. K. Cartter, Jeremiah S. Black, Dr. J. M. Toner, and Judge T. W. Bartley, Vice-Presidents; E. B. Hay, Recording-Secretary; A. R. Spofford and Dr. J. C. Welling, Home Corresponding Secretaries; J. E. Hilgard, Foreign Corresponding-Secretary.

PAUPER BULLFROGS IMPOVERISHING THE HOME MUDPUDDLES AND SWAMPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—An important question which arose under the Treaty of Washington and our protective tariff has been settled by the Treasury Department. It has been decided that frogs' legs are not "fresh fish for immediate consumption." Large quantities of frogs' legs are taken in Canada and shipped across the border for consumption in New York and elsewhere. The Treaty of Washington provided that fish should be taken across the line free of duty. The Treasury Department some time ago decided that frogs' legs were not fish, as provided for by this treaty, and the importers of the delicacy then sought to have the frogs' legs admitted free of duty under that line of the tariff laws which places upon the free list "fresh fish for immediate consumption." Now the department decides that frogs' legs are no more fish under the tariff than they were under the Treaty of Washington. The importer may have one more chance, as the tariff law places upon the free list "fish for bait." If he can induce the department to regard frogs' legs as "fish for bait," he may escape the duty.

THE FAMOUS BLUE CUT.

What a Frightened Engineer and Local Sensationalists Characterize as an Attempt to Rob a Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the attempt last night of eight men to rob the west-bound Chicago & Alton passenger train near Glendale, where the James boys on two previous occasions robbed the Alton express cars. "Chalky" Frost, the engineer in charge of the train, says he saw the men, all well armed, standing upon the bank as the train approached, but not noticing any obstructions on the track he passed in safety. No effort was made to fire on the train, nor was there a single word of command given to the men loud enough to be heard by the engineer. Mr. Frost said that he is positive he identified two of the men, but would not at present make the names known. He did not report the matter last night, fearing, as he claimed, he would be laughed at on account of his past experience with the James gang. This morning he related what he had seen to the detectives, and stated that he was positive the robbery failed last night through some misunderstanding, and that another and more vigorous attempt would be made to wreck the train at an early day. He says most of the men were young, and evidently not in charge of an experienced hand. Divison-Superintendent Vaughan arrived from Slater this morning, and vigorous measures have been taken for the capture of the men.

For the cure of colds, coughs, and lung difficulties, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is unequaled.

POLITICAL.

Rumors Circulating Concerning an Alliance of Blaine and Logan.

Logan Alleged to Be Able to Secure Valuable Stalwart Recruits.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania Likely to Lose Three Congressmen.

Parable of Mahone and the Widow's Mite—Indiana Republicans Fighting Well.

Singleton Making a Poor Race in the Twelfth Illinois—Butler—Arkansas—Ohio—Georgia.

POINTS

FROM THE CAPITAL—BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The following extraordinary story has been telegraphed from Chicago: That Mr. Blaine and Senator Logan have formed a Logan-Blaine—or Blaine-Logan—combination, the terms of which are that, in the Presidential race of 1884, the one of the two whose strength proves the greater shall have the aid of the other in securing a nomination and election. If Blaine secures the nomination for President Logan will accept the second place. If Logan wins Blaine will take the head of the Cabinet, in his old place as Secretary of State. According to this correspondent, a great many Stalwarts and friends of Grant have cut loose from President Arthur's interest and are hand-and-glove with Blaine of Maine for the contest of 1884.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A dispatch has been received from South Carolina stating that at Edgefield, where the noted massacre of colored Republicans occurred some years ago, the "Red shirts," organized in clubs, have prevented the Republicans from holding meetings, and have threatened the life of E. M. Brayton, the Republican candidate for Congress in that (the Second) Congressional district. Tillman, the Democratic candidate in that district, who was ejected from the present House of Representatives, is reported as publicly saying: "If you send me to the House with a certificate of election I will promise you that in case the Republican Clerk puts Brayton's name on the roll I will vote in the organization of the House or pitch Brayton out of the window of the Capitol." It is to be noticed that Tillman does not say he would do these things if he was elected, but only if he secures a certificate of election, which possibly may be secured under approved South Carolina methods.

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR'S DEMAND FOR MONEY FROM A WIDOW WITH FIVE CHILDREN.

New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The assessment of a widow in the Post-Office Department for the benefit of Senator Mahone's party in Virginia has attracted some attention. Her salary is $900, and she was called upon to pay $45. It was at first publicly asserted that she made an appeal to Mr. Dallas, Chief of the Dead-Letter Office, representing that she found it difficult to support her family of five children and therefore could not pay. It was also said that Mr. Dallas sent her to Mr. Howe, Chief Clerk of the department; that Mr. Howe told her that her only chance lay in an appeal to Senator Mahone, and added that he could not protect her. Mr. Howe told a reporter for a Washington paper that this statement was incorrect. What he did "was to advise the lady to reply to Mr. Mahone's circular informing him of her circumstances, and to express the belief that Mr. Mahone would not consent to receive, much less insist upon, a contribution from a person in so needy circumstances as she appeared to be." He adds that the assertion that the department would permit her removal for not paying her assessment is

A GRATUITOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

Mr. Dallas, Chief of the Dead-Letter Office, has published here a card upon this subject. He says that the widow did appeal to him after receiving a request for $45 to be used in the Virginia campaign. The remainder of his card is as follows: "I did not denounce it as a shame and an outrage, nor express any opinion whatever as to the propriety of the request. I did advise her to see the Chief Clerk, who is in a better position to know what the policy of the department would be in case the removal of a clerk was demanded for failure to pay a political assessment. I will add, however, that as political parties are now organized, I do believe that every officeholder, male or female, who is able to contribute to the campaign sinews should do so, but I should regard it as a shame and an outrage if any widow who supports herself and five children on a salary of $75 per month were to be dismissed for the sole reason that she did not pay her assessment."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A DISTRACTED PARTY, WRECKED BY BOSS-RULE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—Reports received here tonight from different parts of the State represent all parties working with might and main to make all the capital possible before the election. The Stalwarts are said to be meeting with considerable success in the mining districts, where they are spending money freely and representing to the workingmen that Democratic success would cause hard times. It is charged in some quarters that Armstrong, Labor candidate for Governor, is in the pay of Cameron and Quay, and is secretly working for the bosses. From the best information the Labor vote will be drawn about equally from both parties. The Republican defeat in Ohio alarmed a good many Independents for the safety of the House of Representatives and they have gone back to the regulars. Still the Independents will poll not less than 75,000 votes, which will defeat Beaver and insure the election of Pattison. The Republicans will probably

LOSE THREE CONGRESSMEN,

one of whom is Gen. Harry White. Errett and Bayne will be reelected. The latter has no opposition. Hopkins, who opposes Errett, will receive the full Democratic vote, besides a large Independent support, but, with all this, Errett will come out with a handsome majority. The Prohibition vote will be small. There has not been a campaign for years in which so many roorbacks were set afloat to distract the judgment and inflame the passions of voters. Immense meetings are of nightly occurrence here, at which the best speakers in the State hold forth. Allegheny County will give a reduced Republican majority, say 6,000.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Gen. Lucius H. Warren, Independent Republican, was nominated for Congress in the First District in opposition to Gen. Bingham.

WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 30.—The labor organizations here nominated James McDade for Congress.

INDIANA.

A DISASTROUS SHIPMENT OF WHISKY—THE CLOSING WEEK OF THE CANVASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—The last week of the campaign opens under far different circumstances from those that constituted the environment at the beginning of the last month's struggle. The prediction then made that the depressing effect of the Ohio election would be dissipated within ten days or two weeks has been verified in a most encouraging manner. Never before have the Republicans of Indiana done such effective work as has been accomplished within the past two weeks, and the prospects now are just as bright as they were before the gloom of the Ohio defeat swept over the State. Again, the indications are that the Democrats are on the run, and are endeavoring to save a few candidates from the wreck. Especial efforts are being made to defeat Peelle in this district, but the noble efforts of the workingmen, with whom Mr. Peelle is very strong, will, it is confidently expected, pull him through triumphantly.

THE DEFEAT OF ENGLISH

would be most significant. The district was made for his especial benefit when he was in the Legislature, and the failure to carry it would be a severe blow to the young man's aspirations and a rebuke of his methods. He has imported Martin A. Foran, from Cleveland, who will spend the week in speaking in his behalf, passing as a laboring man, endeavoring to offset the influences at work in Peelle's behalf. It is believed that the Indiana Congressional delegation will be returned just as it stands, although the First, Seventh, and Thirteenth Districts are in doubt. The chances are, however, in favor of the Republican candidates. Lamb, in the Eighth District, talks boastingly about his prospects of defeating Peirce, but it is all bosh.

ORTH, IN THE NINTH DISTRICT,

is signaled out for defeat by the Democrats, but Gen. Coburn, who has been over the district with him, says it is impossible for the Democrats to beat him. The Liquor League, it is believed, has abandoned the struggle for the control of the Lower House against the submission of the amendments, and is devoting its energies to carrying the doubtful Senatorial districts. Several days ago a shipment of thirty-one barrels and 520 jugs of whisky was made from this city to Morgantown, Morgan County, in the immediate vicinity of the home of John R. East, who has been most prominent in the advocacy of the submission of the amendments. The object was to use it on election-day, but its appearance there created great excitement and indignation among prohibition Democrats, and the stuff was sent over into Brown County. Here the jugs disappeared, but the barrels still remain. The enterprise is likely to turn out a poor one for the league. The announcement is made today that the Democratic State Central Committee has succeeded in inducing several of the Independent Democratic legislative candidates whose platform is submission of the amendments to withdraw.

IN THIS COUNTY

the Republican managers are aware that the Democrats will endeavor to vote numerous imported cattle, but a strict watch will be kept, and the determination is expressed to arrest every person caught in violation of the law, be he high or low. It is admitted that the Republicans will elect most if not all their county ticket, and odds are offered in betting on some of the candidates. The State Central Committee will be assisted in the close of the campaign by Messrs. New and Dudley, who conducted the campaign of 1880, and they are satisfied with the condition of things. The work on the stump will be actively continued, and in addition to home talent Gov. Foster, Gen. Butterworth, and Speaker Keifer will spend the last week in spreading the teachings of Republican gospel.

BUTTERWORTH AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 30.—The Hon. Ben Butterworth, Republican member of Congress from the First Ohio District, spoke here this evening to a crowded audience. He discussed National issues only, dividing his speech in the form of questions, and answering them by argument and application. His speech was well received, and, if there is anything in speeches, will have a beneficial influence.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 28.—We have a Democratic and Republican still-hunt on hand in this portion of the Hoosier State, in this campaign, and how it is going to serve the Republican party no one pretends to guess, and I presume we shall have to wait until a week from next Tuesday to find out. The Democratic leaders in this (the Second) Congressional district of Indiana are scared lest their regular nominee for Congress, Thomas R. Cobb, will be defeated by the bolting Independent Democratic candidate, A. J. Hostettler, of Bedford. There are many peculiarities connected with this canvass, inasmuch as it does not concern Republicans as to the result, which are interesting. It is quite amusing to notice with what eagerness these two Democratic candidates for the Congressional plum are striving to get the Republican vote. The fawning sycophancy of these Bourbons now is in peculiar contrast to the downright, unholy abuse they once heaped upon the Republican party. On the one hand, Mr. Cobb is celebrated for his former profession of Know-Nothingism. On the other hand, Mr. Hostettler is celebrated for his prominent connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle during the late unpleasantness. In their confidential interviews with Republicans Mr. Cobb asks the soldier whether he would vote for

A KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

in preference to a Know-Nothing, and Mr. Hostettler electioneers among the foreign-born citizens admitting he was a Rebel, but not a sworn enemy of foreigners and Catholics. This method of electioneering is new to us; it savors strongly of the "still-hunt," and we are undetermined as to the result. It is a Democratic fight; the Republicans are in the minority here, and can afford to look on and smile. But the impression seems to be pretty general that Mr. Cobb and Mr. Hostettler will run a close race.

In Knox County the Republicans, though 800 in the minority, expect to elect their candidate for the Legislature—the Representative. The Democratic candidate, Samuel W. Williams, is exceedingly unpopular, and for various local reasons will undoubtedly suffer defeat.

Today the thinnest Democratic meeting ever witnessed was held here. Ex-Gov. I. P. Gray orated. There was hardly a handful of Democrats present. The lukewarmness in the Democratic ranks here is astonishing. It was never known of before, and cannot be accounted for now.

ILLINOIS.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Republicans of Normal, two miles north of Bloomington, had a splendid meeting tonight, although the evening was by no means agreeable. It was held in an immense barn, just built by a firm of horse-dealers, and was immense in proportions. Great numbers of Bloomington people were present, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Capt. Rowell, Republican candidate for Congress, by Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, and by the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell. The campaign has assumed the proportions of a boom, owing to the enthusiasm thrown into it by the young Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 30.—Col. W. D. Wyatt, of Lincoln, made a prohibition speech at Blue Mound tonight, in place of Capt. Harts. The Colonel says Harts will get a good vote in McLean, Logan, and De Witt Counties for Congress, and says he knows that he will draw about equally from the Republican and Democratic ranks. Capt. Rowell will speak at Mantic tomorrow night and in Decatur on Wednesday evening. The famous Linen-Duster Brigade, 1,000 strong, may visit Decatur on Friday evening.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Republicans of this (Seventeenth) Congressional district feel satisfied to let the election go by default. So far as your correspondent has been able to learn not a meeting has been held or a word uttered either by or in the interest of the Republican candidate, William H. Barlow, of Effingham. In the meantime the Hon. S. K. Moulton, of this city, the Democratic candidate, is and has been making an active canvass, having spoken once or more in every county in the district. In this (the Thirty-third) legislative district it is much the same, though the Republican candidate, Mr. Charles L. Roane, has been making something of a still hunt, as has Mr. John T. Leonard, candidate for the State Senate. In county matters the situation is somewhat different. The Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Schools is quite objectionable to a great many members of his party, both by reason of his nationality, being a Hebrew, and on personal grounds. A movement is now on foot to withdraw the Republican, Greenback, and Prohibition candidates for that office and concentrate upon one man, with a strong probability of success. In the event this is done it is believed Mr. Marshutz, the objectionable candidate, can be defeated.

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Oct. 30.—The true inwardness of the Congressional canvass in this and adjoining counties is now fairly on the surface. It is an open fact that some time ago Riggs, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, saw impending danger from the prohibition feature of his canvass. To meet this, the Rev. P. Minear, who is a neighbor and close personal friend, and a Republican, came to his rescue, and loomed up as a Prohibition candidate for Congress. For a time it seemed that many honest Republicans of prohibition proclivites would support Minear, but, on the 14th inst., Minear admitted to a member of the Republican Central Committee of Scott County that he had no idea of being elected, but that he was running for the sole purpose of defeating Gen. Singleton, and that his candidacy would divide the Republican vote in this district between himself and Singleton. Only two days since it became known that Minear had admitted the same to a Republican Central Committeeman of this county, and stated that he would be defeated, and that Riggs would be elected, for Republicans in Adams, Brown, and Pike Counties would vote for him who otherwise would vote for Singleton and elect him. Since this concession of Minears, the Republicans of this county who had not heretofore come out for Gen. Singleton have become disgusted, and are fast consolidating upon him, and are working shoulder to shoulder with hordes of Democrats to elect him. The Riggs men seem to have understood all the time that Minear's candidacy would be beneficial to Riggs, but they are now disheartened and sullen, and I have heard many prominent Democrats say openly that Riggs was a load for the party. There are large numbers of prominent Democrats outspoken for Gen. Singleton in this county, and it now looks as though Riggs' majority over Singleton in Green County, which usually gives 1,600, will not reach 1,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. STERLING, Ill., Oct. 30.—There is very little political ground in this county but what has been thoroughly worked by the three Congressional candidates of this district. It was thought when the district was made that there was no chance for any other than a Democrat to represent it in Congress. But since the action of the Democratic Convention and the nomination of the Republican and Greenback Conventions have thrown things into such utter confusion there has a doubt arisen in the minds of the Democracy about having things their own way. The delegates from this county to the Republican Convention favored making a nomination and in that were supported by a majority of the party. But when the convention adjourned without making a nomination, and it was generally known that the move was in favor of Gen. Singleton, large numbers of Republicans publicly avowed their determination of voting for Mr. Riggs, and many more that they would not vote at all, as they could not support the bolting Democrat, Singleton. But when Capt. P. W. Minear was brought out, the most of the Republicans at once rallied to his support as being the best man in the field, and he has a good prospect of getting a majority of the party vote. He will also receive the support of quite a number of temperance Democrats. Mr. Riggs will receive a majority of his party vote. Mr. Singleton's vote in this county will consist of personal friends in both parties, those of the Republicans who believe in machine rule, and a small percentage of Democrats. The real contest lies between Riggs and Minear, with odds in favor of the former. The claim made by Singigton's friends that he will carry this county is absurd.

NINETEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 30.—A large audience assembled in Saddler's Opera-House this evening to listen to the views of Gen. Green B. Raum on the political issues of the day. Mr. Raum's main discussion was of the financial and tariff questions, which he handled in an able manner. The interest manifested shows that Republicanism is by no means dead in this part of Egypt.

ARKANSAS.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 30.—Notwithstanding the heretofore large Democratic majorities in the Third Congressional District of this State, there are many leading Republicans who profess to believe that the Hon. M. W. Benjamin, the Republican candidate, can be elected by a decisive majority, and they are making strong efforts to effect such a result. The Democratic nominee, Col. John H. Rogers, of Fort Smith, is making a vigorous campaign himself, and evidently realizes that the enemy's strength is more extensive than imagined. The Democratic Campaign Committee have issued an urgent appeal to their party colaborers, and do not hesitate to pronounce the contest close. The district is the most important one in the State, being possessed of the principal cities of the State, including Little Rock, Hot Springs, Fort Smith, etc.

AT THE BIENNIAL STATE ELECTION

in September the Democrats, who had their full forces rallied, polled 19,773 votes in the district, a majority of 8,352 over the Republican vote. The Greenbackers polled 1,843 votes, and in the approaching election their strength will be almost unanimously accorded to Benjamin, leaving a majority of 6,000 votes to be overcome. Considering the thorough activity of the Republican forces and the general lukewarmness of the Democracy, the situation is quite flattering to the Republicans. Four years ago Milt Rice, coalition candidate, came within 400 votes of defeating Cravens, Democratic, and at the election two years ago, when but small interest was manifested by the Republicans, the Democratic majority was about 4,000. Benjamin will receive a handsome Democratic support in Garland County, where he is a general favorit. Two leading papers of Hot Springs, the *Daily Horseshoe* and *Hornet*, give him undivided support. The Republicans, aided by the Greenbackers, are alive to the situation, and if the signs of the times do not fail Benjamin's election is among the probabilities of the coming election.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—The Democratic Convention for the Seventh Senatorial District degenerated into a wrangle of such proportions and of such a nature as to disgust the better men of the party. The convention itself, so far as its real members were concerned, was conducted with propriety, but a great crowd of the friends of the rival candidates were in attendance and interrupted the proceedings with all sorts of disorderly proceedings. The convention met at 2 o'clock, and did not adjourn till late in the evening. The nominee is the Hon. A. R. R. Butler. It is reported that he will not accept, and as the convention is to meet again tomorrow evening, a renewal of today's unpleasant proceedings is expected.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Democratic Convention was held in the North Side Turner-Hall in this city today, resulting in the nomination of the Hon. J. P. C. Cottrell as a candidate for State Senator.

NEW YORK.

REVOLT AGAINST TAMMANY—GREAT BOLT OF DECENT DEMOCRATS—SMASHING THE BOURBON MACHINE.

New York Times, Sunday, Oct. 29.

Evidences continue to multiply of the increasing strength and importnnce of the Citizens' movement. Reports are daily received at the headquarters, No. 1179 Broadway, of a determination on the part of organizations of various kinds, as well as individuals in various sections of the city, to contribute to its success all the support and influence they possess. The proportions which the movement has acquired in districts that have long been controlled by political hacks and wirepullers are a cause of surprise as well as of satisfaction to the citizens who are devoting their time and their energies to the cause. The admission by Ald. Sauer, the Tammany President of the board of city-hall statesmen, that the interest which had been aroused in his district in its favor was something to be regarded with apprehension, is not the first evidence of positive alarm with which the leaders of the Tammany, County Democracy, and Irving Hall combination view the independent spirit of the voters.

THE MASTER MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION

of the City of New York, which possesses no inconsiderable importance, has notified the Citizens' Executive Committee that it will wield its influence in support of Allan Campbell and the other gentlemen who are associated with him on the Citizens' ticket. The association is now engaged in organizing branches in the various Assembly Districts, and has already established a headquarters in the Nineteenth Assembly District. In response to publications calling for watchers to do duty at the polling-places on election-day many letters have been received from citizens signifying their willingness to give their services gratuitously on that day. Lawyers, clerks in mercantile houses, and, in some instances, the heads of business firms sign these letters, and ask to be notified promptly whether their offers will be accepted, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. As fast as the letters are received the addresses of the writers are filed and their names are added to the lengthening list. One significant fact about the writers is that they are found, upon inquiry, to comprise many more Democrats than Republicans. There are

678 POLLING-PLACES

in the city. The present indications are that the committee will have no difficulty whatever in manning every one of them with citizen volunteers. From two to six men will constitute a force large enough to protect with energy and vigilance the interests of the Citizens' ballots, which are to be liberally distributed throughout the city. As the most of these watchers will be men who ordinarily take no active interest in the details of a political campaign, and as their duties will be new to them, it is probable that the committee will issue printed circulars defining these duties, and also the rights of the gentlemen who undertake to discharge them. Bullying politicians who are opposed to all citizens' movements and officious policemen who stand ready to obey the nod of this class are not unlikely to be encountered at the polling-places in some of the districts, and an independent and fearless citizen watcher, having full knowledge of what his rights are, will demand and obtain a full recognition of them. So far as is possible to carry out the scheme, ballots will be sent to the residences of voters throughout the city.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Gen. Shaler, and Mayor Grace were among the visitors to the headquarters yesterday. County-Clerk William A. Butler, who is giving active personal supervision to his own canvass, as well as contributing to the success of the other candidates on the ticket, said yesterday that he had received nearly 200 letters of congratulation upon his renomination from lawyers, bankers, merchants, and citizens generally, all of whom pledged him their support and influence. He undertook to answer every letter as soon as it was received, but soon found that he would be overwhelmed with correspondence, and he was obliged to limit his task to answering the letters of those who were among his most intimate friends. He said that he had no fear of the result, given a fair count on election-night.

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE.

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

Gath.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Last night I met Gen. Patrick H. Jones, formerly Postmaster of New York, a man of very kind heart with no genius for accumulating money. Said he: "You are not going over into that Democratic camp to stay, are you? I have been there a year, and I think you will get enough in about a month." Jones went over to Hancock as a fellow-soldier, but says he found it was very hard walking in the Democratic school.

Ed Webster, who used to be a fugleman of Thurlow Weed, and is now Revenue Agent here, said yesterday: "I shall always try to stay with a party where they can pronounce the name of Jesus. Over there in the Democratic camp they call Him 'Jasus.' I don't want any thing to do with a party till they can pronounce better the name of their Savior."

You have seen some reference to

HOWARD CARROLL

having offered to pay $15,000 for the Republican nomination. I thought that was a mere joke, and that Carroll had set to that way of cracking practical jokes; but a public man, who is Carroll's friend, told me yesterday that he heard it said Carroll remarked that he wanted that nomination, and would give $10,000 to the campaign fund, and would raise $10,000 more. "To my astonishment," said the gentleman, "I found that when Carroll was nominated he wrote a letter that he meant to give no money. I have not got over my astonishment yet."

I saw Henry D. Parker, publisher of the Boston *Gazette*, last night, and asked him about

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

He said: "If the election were held tomorrow, Butler might be elected; but it is nearly two weeks off, and every day decreases his prospects. He has not said one word in favor of civil-service reform, although the contrary has been printed in other parts of the country. He shuts his mouth on that subject. His campaign methods arouse hostility, and if he had kept out of the campaign I think he would have had an ultimately larger vote."

Returning again to New York politics, I express the view that if, by some miracle, Folger should carry the State, it would no less involve the political annihilation of Arthur. The ways and means of having carried it, in the face of such hostility as exists here, will arouse an indignation little short of a revolution. If money and power can so overrule the manifest public will, tens of thousands of citizens will begin to fear for their country.

OHIO.

EFFECT OF COERCIVE TEMPERANCE.

Cincinnati Commercial.

There has been much labor expended on the returns of the election of the 10th inst., with the purpose of showing that the liquor and Sunday legislation did not cause the defeat of the Republicans.

It happens that, owing to the exceptional unpopularity of a dozen of the Republican candidates for Congress, the Secretary of State got about 1,300 more than the Republican Congressional vote, and he was obnoxious, especially from the point of view of the opponents of sensational legislation.

We have to consider, however, that the Republican candidates for Congress seem to have been chosen this time with a view to their personal unpopularity. In this county, where the candidates were in good standing, they ran nearly 8,000 votes ahead of the Secretary of State.

AS WE LOOK OVER THE STATISTICS

of the election we find that the Republican vote decreased as compared with the election of 1881, and the Democratic vote increased. That seems to cover the most vital point. The City of Cincinnati pronounced against the Sunday law at the spring election by a Democratic majority of 8,000. If all else were obscure, that would seem to be pretty plain.

We admit, though, that the redistricting of the State had an unfavorable influence upon the Congressional election. The presence of eleven Republican candidates for Congress in the Legislature had an unhappy tendency. It is cheerful that not a member of the Legislature has been elected to Congress. The *Gazette* does not, we believe, parade that fact as possessing any important moral, mental, or political significance.

OTHER STATES.

ALEX. STEPHENS' SUCCESSOR.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—Seaborn Reese was nominated to fill Gov. Stephens' unexpired term in Congress. No opposition. The Independent candidate has withdrawn.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 30.—Gov. St. John spoke here tonight to an audience which taxed Corinthian Hall to its capacity, many many being turned from the doors. The remarks of the speaker were received with great applause, and the points made did full justice to the position which the Governo occupies in the campaign.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The *Transcript* tonight says that if the truth were known it would probably be found that the amount of money obtained through the medium of Mr. Hubbell's committee from Federal employés in Boston was extremely small. In the post-office the circulars were received with perfect good humor, but the men did not respond. Among the whole of the large force not $50 was forwarded.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Alexander Taylor Jr. was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth District.

A CANARD.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 29.—The report that Jay Gould had a narrow escape from being run over by the cars at Rochester is denied by all the members of the party. The original story was probably started through mistaken identity.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE WEATHER.

Davenport, Ia., Visited by a Great Storm of Wind and Hail.

A House Blown Down, and Three Persons Fatally Injured—Other Casualties.

Dakota and Montana Experience the First General Snow-Storm of the Season.

"A Storm of Considerable Energy" Centra in Our Vicinity, Which Bodes Ill for Exposed Sailors.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 31—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, light rain, with partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer in the west portions, and cooler weather.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and light rains, southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer; slight changes in the temperature, followed during Tuesday night by rising barometer and a slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, light rains, followed by clearing, cooler weather, rising barometer, and winds shifting to southwest and northwest.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clearing and partly cloudy cooler weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The rivers will change slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Section 2, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, and are ordered for Erie and Buffalo.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

A storm of considerable energy is central in the Upper Lake region where the barometer is lowest. The pressure has increased on the Atlantic coast, with light variable winds and warmer, fair weather. Warm southerly winds and fair weather continue in the Lower Lake region. Light local rains and partly cloudy weather are reported from the Gulf States, Ohio, and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, with warmer southerly winds and lower barometer in the Missouri Valley where the barometer has risen.

Fair and slightly warmer weather indicated for the districts on the Atlantic coast Tuesday followed by light rain in New England States and the northern portion of the Middle States. Cooler clearing weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region and the Northwest during Tuesday, and cooler fair weather indicated for the Ohio Valley Wednesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	62	49	...	Calm	0	Clear.
Alpena	50	50	S	Fresh	†.31	T.stm
Bismarck	41	37	W	Fresh	.04	Fair.
Buffalo	55	48	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	78	70	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex	82	64	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	40	30	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	58	63	S.W.	Fresh	.13	H.rain
Cincinnati	71	67	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cleveland	65	58	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Davenport	70	60	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	39	32	...	Calm	0	Clear.
Denison, Tex	82	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	47	43	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	71	48	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	62	62	S.E.	High	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	68	46	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	44	44	W	Fresh	.04	Fair.
Erie	59	58	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Escanaba	52	54	S	Brisk	.08	Th'ng.
Champaign, Ill	72	69	S	High	0	Cl'dy.
F. Assiniboine	...	29	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	40	31	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	41	30	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	33	30	N.E.	Fresh	.19	H.snw
Fort Smith	70	70	E	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	81	77	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Grand Haven	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Dak	...	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	76	65	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	75	53	N.W.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	64	42	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	57	50	W	Fresh	.05	Clear.
Leavenworth	79	57	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	77	68	S	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	78	73	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	49	50	S.E.	Light	.04	Lt.rain
Memphis	77	69	S.E.	Fresh	.10	Clear.
Milwaukee	57	64	S	High	.35	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	50	53	S.W.	Light	.06	Lt.rain
Moorhead	...	35	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	79	75	S	Brisk	0	Fair.
North Platte	56	39	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	64	51	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Oswego	54	51	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	67	60	S	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	82	78	S.E.	Fresh	*	Clear.
Port Huron	50	50	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester	59	58	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
San Antonio	83	73	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	65	62	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo	78	60	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	83	74	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill	73	64	S	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
St. Louis	75	62	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	54	42	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	36	32	N.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Stockton, Tex	86	65	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	65	62	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	78	72	S	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Yankton	53	44	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	39	35	E	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Heavy rain.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.861	47.1	66	S	8	0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.770	54.5	85	S	10	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.631	57.8	84	E	5	.03	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.544	66.1	84	S	9	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.569	63.0	97	S. W.	13	.13	H'y rain

Maximum temperature, 68.0.
Minimum temperature, 46.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.687.
Mean daily thermometer, 55.9.
Mean daily humidity, 83.3.

A Fearful Storm of Wind, Rain, and Hail Visits Davenport, Ia., and Vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 30.—The most violent hail-storm ever known visited this county this afternoon. Here in the city the damage was light with the exception of skylights, nearly every one in the city being broken. The storm began at 3:30 p. m., the hail continuing here not more than six minutes. Pieces from as large as a marble up to pieces weighing a half-pound fell. One party picked up a piece of ice two inches thick and six by nine inches. Another found a piece four inches square and an inch thick, though of very irregular shape. Another citizen found upon his lawn several pieces frozen together eight inches in circumference, with an average thickness of one inch and a half. Above the city

THE VIOLENCE OF THE STORM

was marked, the rain of hail being very light, and the wind and rain fearful. In the city there was no wind whatever. The worst of the wind-storm began four miles up the river, above the city, and continued northeasterly about five miles, being about one-half mile in width. The storm was not of the cyclone or whirling nature, as at Grinnell last June, but was nearly as irresistible. A low estimate places the damage done along the line not less than $50,000. Barns were unroofed and the pieces blown the distance of three and four city blocks. Several houses were moved from their foundations, and three houses were completely demolished, as much so as any witnessed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Grinnell. In one of these houses, six miles east of the city, was an old lady named Mrs. George W. Fenno.

SHE WAS BURIED IN THE DEBRIS

of her house and taken out an hour after the storm dead. Edward Fenno and Godfrey Howard, who were also in the house, received serious if not fatal wounds. The people generally took refuge in their cellars, such as had them, and were saved. It is impossible, owing to the darkness and the condition of the roads, to canvass the territory swept by the storm and gather particulars. An eye-witness says he first saw the storm as it was coming up the river. It moved rapidly, and traveled seven miles in about ten or twelve minutes. It was in the form of a black rolling bank of clouds extending down to the ground. Just before the storm came there was a deathlike stillness for two minutes.

THREE PERSONS FATALLY INJURED.

To the Western Associated Press.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 30.—This region was visited this afternoon about 4 o'clock by a storm of hail which continued some ten minutes, doing great damage to all skylights. It was accompanied by no wind whatever. Some of the stones were of irregular shape and eight inches in circumference by half an inch in thickness. From this size they ran down to the size of hazelnuts. East of Davenport the storm took the form of rain and wind unattended by hail. Beginning four miles east of the city the storm followed a line five miles long by one-third of a mile in width, doing damage amounting to more than $40,000. Three houses were blown down and a number of barns. Mrs. George Fenno was buried in the débris of her house and killed. Two other occupants of the same place were seriously injured by falling timbers. Six or eight others were slightly injured, but the fatalities will not reach more than three.

A General Snow-Storm in Dakota and Montana.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30.—The first general snow-storm of the season occurred in Dakota and Montana today. On the Northern Pacific there was a little snow reported by Detroit between Brainerd and Fargo in the morning, but it soon melted. Snow at Jamestown, and at Bismarck cloudy, cool, and a light snow. Snow at Forsyth, and at Miles City windy with appearance of snow. In the morning on the Northern Division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, it was sleety and cold. On the Breckinridge Division it was cloudy and windy, but in the afternoon at 4 o'clock it was snowing hard at Everest, on the Breckinridge Division, with the wind from the north-northwest. On the Omaha line, Northern Division, it was cloudy and rainy, and on the Western Division cloudy and cool.

Three Inches of Snow at Winnipeg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 30.—Three inches of snow fell today.

SANTA FE SCRIP.

The Men Accused of the Frauds Now to Be Taken to St. Louis for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., Oct. 30.—Last spring a gigantic conspiracy to issue thousands of dollars of fraudulent Santa Fé land certificates was discovered in Dakota, and John D. Cameron, of Sioux Falls, Edwin E. Carpenter, of Beloit, Ia., and William D. Russell, of Yankton, were arrested. These prisoners, together with Paul Havervold, who had been hired to do some of the writing, and who was also arrested and turned State's evidence, were indicted both here and at St. Louis, where they opened an office under the name of Burt & Miller. A special term was called in July for the trial of these cases, and the defendants elected to be tried separately. They shrewdly put Russell, against whom the case was supposed to be weakest, first on trial, and, after a trial of twenty days, he was found guilty. The defendant then made a motion for arrest of judgment pending the hearing of the motion for a new trial. The hearing of these motions was put over until the November term, and Russell, Cameron, and Carpenter were all released on bail. But now the scene changes. Last week O. K. Wheeler, a Marshal from St. Louis, appears with papers for the arrest of Russell and Havervold in the indictments found in St. Louis. Judge Edgerton signed the order for arrest and removal upon the condition that the prisoners should have a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus if they desired before being carried away. Meantime Carpenter had been found in Iowa and taken toward Missouri. Cameron was also arrested by Marshal Weed and brought here. Russell and Havervold were arrested at midnight Saturday. Today the motion for a new trial was argued at length by Tripp and Gamble for defendants and E. G. Smith for the Government. This evening Judge Edgerton decided that the order for removal should stand, and the prisoners must therefore be tried at St. Louis. They will leave tomorrow forenoon, and their trial is set for Monday. It is difficult to see what is to be gained by the transfer, as Russell had already been convicted, with the same probable result in store for the other two, and this disproves the charge that the Government would not have a fair show in Dakota.

FAILURES.

Assignment of the Cincinnati Rolling-Mill and Chain-Works—Heavy Failure in Arizona.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—B. Benjamin & Co., proprietors of the Cincinnati Rolling-Mill & Chain-Works, made an assignment today to D. Heinscheimer. There is a good deal of the company's paper out, but the exact amount cannot be learned. Some months ago the concern was reported "off-color" by the mercantile agencies, and the Cincinnati banks took warning, and as a consequence hold but very little of the firm's paper. In other cities, however, particularly in Chicago and St. Louis, it is said that there is a large amount outstanding. Early in the year the firm made a statement of their condition, which showed them to have assets amounting to $120,000, and debts amounting to $14,000, including amounts still owing to the estate of B. Benjamin, deceased. It now appears that this was a false statement. Hannah Benjamin at that time held the company's notes for $80,000, secured by a chattel-mortgage, which was made out at that time, but for reasons best known to the firm was not recorded until the last moment on Saturday night. The assignment followed this morning. The matter has created considerable talk, and it is the general opinion that no reliance can be placed on the firm's statement, and that their affairs are in a very bad condition. One hundred men were employed in the mill, all of whom are now without work. The Assignee states that he will try to continue the business, in order to give these men employment again.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Oct. 30.—P. W. Smith & Co., considered the most substantial merchants in South Arizona, made an assignment to Lionel M. Jacobs today for the benefit of the creditors. Liabilities, $112,000; assets reported at $110,000.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Men Severely, if Not Fatally Stabbed in a Row at Mt. Auburn, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—News reached State's-Attorney Drennan this morning that David Ham had been stabbed to death at Mt. Auburn, a small village about eighteen miles north of this place. In order to get the facts in the case your correspondent secured a horse and buggy and drove out. Upon my arrival I found the citizens of that vicinity considerably excited over the affair and expressing deep regret over the occurrence. It seems that Ham and Charles Lane had some difficulty early last spring and have never become reconciled. Sunday being their gala day they imbibed pretty freely of whisky, and while under its influence met and some harsh words and uncouth epithets were indulged in, when Ham attempted to strike Lane. Lane, being the more sober of the two, succeeded in evading the blow and commenced a dexterous use of a knife, giving Ham three very severe cuts—one over the left temple, one under the left shoulder-blade, and the third in the bowels. This one was about two and a half inches long and three inches deep. While the cutting was going on Ham cried out that he had been cut, and Oscar Cross, a bystander, rushed in to separate the combatants, whereupon Ed Everts, one of Lane's friends, brought a knife into use, and stabbed Cross under the left shoulder-blade, inflicting a wound about six inches in length. Both of the wounded men are now lying in a very critical condition, one of them being expected to die before morning. Lane and Evart remained in the vicinity until after daylight this morning, when they made their escape.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—The strike of the East Liverpool (O.) potters which was inaugurated over five months ago has become only a strike in name. Of the 700 who quit work when their employers notified them that any of them who joined the Knights of Labor would be discharged, all but 150 have either returned to work or left town. Of the eight potteries implicated, five are running at nearly half their capacity, two are entirely idle, while the largest has nearly all the hands needed. In all these works the ironclad contract which binds each man to keep out of the Knights of Labor organization is in force.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—The type-setters on the *Evening Banner* of this city are on a strike for higher rates. They were receiving thirty cents, and demand thirty-three and one-third cents per 1,000 ems. The proprietors and office employés are at the case resisting the demand.

ar shape and eight inches in circum-
ce by half an inch in thickness. From
size they ran down to the size of hazel-
East of Davenport the storm took the
of rain and wind unattended by hail.
ning four miles east of the city the
followed a line five miles long by one-
of a mile in width, doing damage
nting to more than $40,000. Three
s were blown down and a number of
Mrs. George Fenno was buried in the
of her house and killed. Two other
ants of the same place were seriously
ed by falling timbers. Six or eight
were slightly injured, but the fatali-
ill not reach more than three.

neral Snow-Storm in Dakota and Montana.

PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30.—The first gen-
now-storm of the season occurred in
a and Montana today. On the North-
acific there was a little snow reported
troit between Brainerd and Fargo in
orning, but it soon melted. Snow at
stown, and at Bismarck cloudy, cool, and
snow. Snow at Forsyth, and at Miles
windy with appearance of snow. In
orning on the Northern Division of the
ul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, it was
and cold. On the Breckinridge Divis-
was cloudy and windy, but in the aft-
n at 4 o'clock it was snowing hard at
st. on the Breckinridge Division, with
nd from the north-northwest. On the
a line, Northern Division, it was cloudy
ainy, and on the Western Division
y and cool.

ree Inches of Snow at Winnipeg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NNIPEG, Man., Oct. 30.—Three inches
w fell today.

SANTA FE SCRIP.

Men Accused of the Frauds Now Be Taken to St. Louis for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NKTON, Dak., Oct. 30.—Last spring a
e conspiracy to issue thousands of
s of fraudulent Santa Fé land certifi-
was discovered in Dakota, and John
neron, of Sioux Falls, Edwin E. Car-
, of Beloit, Ia., and William D. Rus-
Yankton, were arrested. These pris-
together with Paul Havervold, who
en hired to do some of the writing,
o was also arrested and turned State's
ce, were indicted both here and at St.
where they opened an office under
ame of Burt & Miller. A special
was called in July for the trial
ese cases, and the defendants
to be tried separately. They shrewdly
ussell, against whom the case was
sed to be weakest, first on trial, and,
trial of twenty days, he was found
The defendant then made a motion
rest of judgment pending the hearing of
otion for a new trial. The hearing of
motions was put over until the Novem-
m, and Russell, Cameron, and Car-
were all released on bail. But now
ne changes. Last week O. K. Wheeler,
shal from St. Louis, appears with pa-
or the arrest of Russell and Havervold
indictments found in St. Louis. Judge
ton signed the order for arrest and re-
upon the condition that the prisoners
have a hearing on a writ of habeas
s if they desired before being carried
Meantime Carpenter had been found
a and taken toward Missouri. Cam-
was also arrested by Marshal Weed and
ht here. Russell and Havervold were
at midnight Saturday. Today the
for a new trial was argued at length
pp and Gamble for defendants and E.
Smith for the Government. This
g Judge Edgerton decided that
order for removal should stand,
the prisoners must therefore
ed at St. Louis. They will leave to-
w forenoon, and their trial is set for
ay. It is difficult to see what is to be
by the transfer, as Russell had al-
been convicted, with the same prob-
result in store for the other two, and
isproves the charge that the Govern-
would not have a fair show in Dakota.

FAILURES.

gnment of the Cincinnati Rolling- and Chain-Works—Heavy Fail- in Arizona.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—B. Benjamin &
roprietors of the Cincinnati Rolling-
Chain-Works, made an assignment
to D. Heinscheimer. There is a good
f the company's paper out, but the ex-
ount cannot be learned. Some months
e concern was reported "off-color" by
ercantile agencies, and the Cincinnati
took warning, and as a consequence
but very little of the firm's paper. In
cities, however, particularly in Chicago
t. Louis, it is said that there is a
amount outstanding. Early in the
the firm made a statement of
condition, which showed them to
ssets amounting to $120,000, and debts
nting to $14,000, including amounts still
to the estate of B. Benjamin, deceased.
w appears that this was a false state-
Hannah Benjamin at that time held
mpany's notes for $80,000, secured by a
l-mortgage, which was made out at
me, but for reasons best known to the
as not recorded until the last moment
urday night. The assignment followed
orning. The matter has created con-
ble talk, and it is the general opinion
o reliance can be placed on the firm's
ent, and that their affairs are in a very
ndition. One hundred men were em-
in the mill, all of whom are now with-
rk. The Assignee states that he will
continue the business, in order to give
men employment again.
BSTONE, Ari., Oct. 30.—P. W. Smith &
onsidered the most substantial mer-
in South Arizona, made an assign-
o Lionel M. Jacobs today for the ben-
the creditors. Liabilities, $112,000;
reported at $110,000.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Men Severely, if Not Fatally bed in a Row at Mt. Auburn, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LORVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—News reached
-Attorney Drennan this morning that
Ham had been stabbed to death at
burn, a small village about eighteen
north of this place. In order to get
ts in the case your correspondent se-
a horse and buggy and drove out.
ny arrival I found the citizens of that
considerably excited over the affair
xpressing deep regret over the occur-
It seems that Ham and Charles Lane
ome difficulty early last spring and
ever become reconciled. Sunday be-
heir gala day they imbibed pretty
of whisky, and while under
nence met and some harsh words and
h epithets were indulged in, when
ttempted to strike Lane. Lane, being
e sober of the two, succeeded in evad-
blow and commenced a dexterous
a knife, giving Ham three very severe
ne over the left temple, one under the
oulder-blade, and the third in the
This one was about two and a half
long and three inches deep. While
ting was going on Ham cried out that
ad been cut, and Oscar Cross,
ander, rushed in to separate the
tants, whereupon Ed Everts, one of
friends, brought a knife into use, and
l Cross under the left shoulder-blade,
g a wound about six inches in
Both of the wounded men are now
a very critical condition, one of them
xpected to die before morning. Lane
art remained in the vicinity until
aylight this morning, when they made
scape.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

SBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—The strike of the
iverpool (O.) potters which was inau-
over five months ago has become
strike in name. Of the 700 who quit
when their employers notified them
y of them who joined the Knights of
would be discharged, all but 150 have
returned to work or left town. Of the
potteries implicated, five are running
y half their capacity, two are entirely
hile the largest has nearly all the
needed. In all these works the iron-
ontract which binds each man to keep
the Knights of Labor organization is
VILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—The type-set-
the *Evening Banner* of this city are
ike for higher rates. They were re-
thirty cents, and demand thirty-three
-third cents per 1,000 ems. The pro-
s and office employes are at the case
g the demand.

NEW YORK.

Steps Taken to Head Off Gould's Attempted Gobble of the Mutual Union.

A Majority of Its Stock Placed Beyond the Possibility of Consolidation.

Another Ship-Load of Colored Colonists for Liberia Will Sail Wednesday Morning.

First Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society—Edison's Light a Success.

THE MUTUAL UNION.

CONSOLIDATION WITH THE WESTERN UNION IMPOSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The following statement, which sets at rest all rumors of consolidation of the Mutual Union and Western Union Telegraph Companies, is from an authoritative and reliable source:

With a view to protect the interest of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company and to prevent the possibility of the control of its stock being used to the detriment of any stockholder or in the interest of any rival company, a majority of the stockholders have joined together and placed the absolute control of the company's stock in the hands of Trustees for five years. The gentlemen selected for this trust are George T. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York; Asa Potter, President of the Maverick National Bank, Boston; and George William Ballou, banker, New York and Boston, who assume the trust and will issue Trustees' certificates in lieu of certificates of stock, transferrable on the books of the Central Trust Company, New York. These certificates will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and will be accepted by banks in New York and Boston as collateral security the same as stock. They are in effect the stock and will participate in profits, the only difference being that the voting power is wholly vested in the aforesaid Trustees. The Trustees will hold the stock for five years, and at the end of that time will exchange the Trustees' certificates for stock certificates share for share. The movement has received the hearty coöperation of the stockholders, and as it puts the company on a permanent basis will be greatly to the benefit of the public and will largely enhance the value of the company's stock and securities. It is understood that the company is in a healthy financial condition, and is doing an immense business, which is daily increasing. The public is to be congratulated in being thus assured of permanent competition in the telegraph business.

Mr. John G. Moore, the President of the company, said the object was to preserve the integrity and independence of the company and for protection against adverse combinations which might depreciate the value of the property. The stock consists of 100,000 shares, and Mr. Moore said a majority had been put in the syndicate. The plan, which is to continue five years, was started Friday, and Saturday night it was said the movers lacked only 6,000 shares, which they secured today. When Jay Gould transferred his 30,000 shares to the Western Union Company a few weeks ago the old pool was broken; in fact, no pool existed. The stock had not been lodged, and there was no agreement whatever. Mr. Gould coolly sent a note to the other members of the pool, who held 21,000 shares, telling them what he had done. The syndicate will probably be closed tomorrow. There was a story in circulation today to the effect that the syndicate was the initiatory step toward an extended telegraphic scheme. It was said that Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, and James Gordon Bennett, the first subscriber to Garrett's ocean cable, desired to combine the two systems. They asked for an assurance that when the plan was developed the control of the Mutual Union could not be turned over to the Western Union, and the syndicate was formed for that purpose. When the story was told to Mr. Moore he smiled and said he had heard nothing about it. George William Ballou, Robert Garrett, and James Gordon Bennett are now in Europe.

LIBERIA.

ANOTHER SHIP-LOAD OF COLONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—On Wednesday morning the ship Monrovia will leave here with another party of colored colonists bound for Liberia. The party will number about fifty persons, who have been selected from nearly 100,000 applicants. They come from Maryland, North Carolina, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, and this State. The members of an entire family from Williamsburg are among the number. The colonists have been gathered by Prof. Blyder, President of the Liberian College, who is now in this city, where he will remain until February, when he will return to Liberia. Since the close of the late War over 4,000 colored persons have been sent to Liberia, averaging from fifty to 400 annually. Each family receives twenty-five acres of land, and shelter and rations for a period of six months, after which time the colonists become self-supporting. A plot of land embracing ten acres is given to each unmarried man, with shelter and rations for six months. The number of colonists who have been unable to make a living in Liberia is stated by the Rev. Mr. Cuddeford, who looks after the interests of the colonists in this city, to be about 2 per cent of the whole number.

TEMPERANCE.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The first annual convention of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society opened at Chickering Hall today. Delegates from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Iowa were present.

The Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., presided. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the society members under their pledge, at the discretion of the members, may cover any or all of the following cases:

NEVER TO DRINK EXCEPT AT MEALS,

and then in most moderate quantities; never to drink in bar-rooms; never to "treat" or be "treated" in business transactions. Further, they say there are many devout and conscientious persons free from temptation to this vice who feel from various causes—whether for the sake of example to others or for the sake of their own health—that they are bound to "total abstinence," but these are "cases of conscience" by which the liberty of others is not to be judged or fettered. As to legislation, they say our official position must be limitation and restriction rather than prohibition, but the aim of the society would not be reached if it did not afford a platform broad enough to give room for harmonious coöperation between men whose opinions diverge upon this question.

A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Many members of the Stock Exchange have received recently an anonymous circular in which it is stated that "a new Stock Exchange is about to be established under the direction of gentlemen of well-known position and the highest capacity." It is announced further that a large piece of property in Broadway has been bought, and that the plans of the building to be erected on it provide for a board-room larger than that of any other exchange. The price of the first 500 seats is fixed at $6,000 each. Seats in addition to the first 500 are to be sold at a higher price. Among the members of the Stock Exchange it is the general belief that the project is merely the revival of one started last week to build an exchange on the site of the old Washington Hotel at the foot of Broadway, which has been bought by Cyrus W. Field.

THE WALKERS.

DIVIDING THE PROFITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The managers and pedestrians connected with the six-days' walk at the Madison Square Garden last week held a meeting in Room No. 61 at the Ashland House this afternoon. No others were allowed to be present—not even the backers of the men. The figures which the managers submitted to the walkers, purporting to show the financial result of the race, were not pleasant to contemplate. Less than $11,000, besides the sweepstakes, remained to be divided among the contestants. Total receipts, $26,373; expenses, $21,443.53, and $3,955.90 the 15 per cent of the gross receipts, which were to be paid the managers; balance left for the walkers, $998.48. Of this

FITZGERALD

gets 50 per cent, $499.29, besides $3,150, the 70 per cent of the sweepstakes, making his share in all $3,649.24. Noremac's share of the gate-money was $249.62, and his share of the sweepstakes $900; in all, $1,149.62. Herty got 15 per cent of the gate-money and 10 per cent of the sweepstakes, amounting to $599.76. Hughes did not come in for any of the entrance money, his 10 per cent of the gate-money, $99.89, being all that he received for his week of torture. He refused to take the check, and said that he would compel the managers to give him back his money.

THE BLOOD-SUCKERS.

POST-OFFICE EMPLOYES PAYING THEIR POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—There was a continuous procession today from the Post-Office Building over to the Astor House. The men in the line were employés of the Post-Office Department. They went upstairs, and all day long one of the darky call-boys was kept busy showing the post-office "gem'men" up to Room No. 11. Somebody had taken advantage of Sunday to make a distribution of printed tickets about the post-office. They were innocent-looking bits of cardboard. They said little, but that little was significant to the clerks who had not yet made it their duty as Republican officeholders to step up to the office of the State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there see to it that a good solid contribution had been duly made in their names. Each one of the employés who visited the room at the Astor House today had

A LITTLE CRUMPLED ROLL OF BILLS,

and, laying it down in a weak fashion, mentioned his name without protest or comment. The money-taker was profuse in his assertion that it was to be considered a purely voluntary offering, but he took down the name of the donor very carefully, and each one knew that it would go up to headquarters, and that an absence from the list would bring uncomfortable hints of official displeasure. No inquiry was made as to salary. As much as possible was taken from each man. There was no line, and the cash-grabber was not in a very joyful mood as the end of the day drew near and not a thousand dollars had been taken in. "Just think of it," said he, "coming down here and spending a whole day and getting in only a few hundred dollars, when we ought to have had $20,000." Each contributor was given

A RECEIPT FOR HIS MONEY.

It was the regular receipt which has been in use at the State Committee rooms during the campaign. The cash squeezed from the postal workers was spoken of as a "favor" contributed to the treasury of the Republican State Committee. Tomorrow the scene of operations will be shifted down to No. 4 Hanover street, where, for the convenience of the host of custom-house employés, a branch will be opened and the cash taken in. Through the custom-house, in all its ramifications, the same mysterious cards have appeared, and after a visit to the paymaster on one side of the street, the clerks, inspectors, weighers, and so on, will be expected to pay a visit to the taskmaster on the other side of Hanover street.

THE PARK THEATRE.

FAMOUS PEOPLE WHO HAVE APPEARED ON ITS STAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Park Theatre was opened in the spring of 1874 by William Stuart and Charles Fechter with a play called "Love's Penance." Later on Chandos Fulton became interested in the management. Mr. Fechter played his entire round of parts there. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Florence produced B. E. Woolf's play, "The Mighty Dollar," in which Mr. Florence "created" the rôle of *Bardwell Slote* and Mrs. Florence that of *Mrs. Gilflory*. This play was performed 100 nights, which was considered at that time a phenomenal run. On Nov. 27, 1876, Mr. Abbey, who had been known as the manager of several stars—notably Lotta—opened the theatre. He devoted it to light comedy. At the Park Theatre John T. Raymond first appeared as *Col. Mulberry Sellers* in Mark Twain's play, "The Gilded Age," which was the last piece performed in the theatre. Edward Sothern appeared here for the first time in

"THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN."

This was probably the most successful financial production ever made at the house, except, perhaps, Leonard Grover's play, "Our Boarding-House," with William Crane as *Col. Elevator* and Stuart Robson as *Prof. Gillypod*. W. S. Gilbert's comedy, "Engaged," was also here first presented in America. Mr. Sothern was to have played the leading part, but he was taken ill and did not come to America that year. The part was played by James Lewis. Lotta played several successful engagements at the Park. Mr. Abbey produced two emotional dramas at the Park, "The Legion of Honor" and "The Baffled Beauty." Neither of these achieved any extended run, though the former was highly praised, and in it Lewis Morrison and the late Samuel Piercy were much admired. Clara Morris also played at the Park in "Alixe" and "Article 47."

JESSE HOYT'S WILL.

A CONTEST TO BE BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Speaking of the contest of the will of the late Jesse Hoyt, the millionaire, his widow said this evening: "It is true that a contest of the will of Mr. Hoyt is to be begun, and Mr. Roscoe Conkling has been retained as counsel. I may say that the contest will not be so much on my account as for my daughter. She is, I think, justified in believing that, as an only child, she was not fairly treated by the will, and we are advised by competent persons that the will can be set aside. You see, Mr. Hoyt had been sick—very sick—for months when he made it. It was such a sickness as must have had its effect upon his mind. We don't mean to say that he was actually insane, but his mind was then in such

A WEAKENED CONDITION

that, when we consider that his brothers were with him and around him when the will was made, that it gives nothing absolutely to his only child, but only a life estate in a small portion of his property, that the management of the property is put into the hands and control of these brothers, we feel justified in believing that undue influence was used by these brothers. There never was anything to disturb the pleasant relations between myself and my husband, and for myself alone I should not take this step; but I do it for my daughter's sake."

WILLIAM H. BORST.

DEATH OF THIS WELL-KNOWN SPORTING MAN

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—William H. Borst, well known in sporting and theatrical circles in this city, died today at the age of 38 years. The cause of his death was a malignant tumor in the region of the heart. Mr. Borst was a grandson of Stephen B. Munn, who years ago was accounted one of the wealthiest men in this city. His father was also a rich man and a large operator in real estate, owning at one time a very large amount of property in Fonda, N. Y. After leaving school he engaged in the occupation of training and driving fast trotting-horses on Fashion Course, Long Island. In the fall of 1871 he drove Ethan Allan and running mate against Mac and running mate, and his team won the race, making the fastest time on record at that period. The deceased man was the owner of the famous pacer Billy Borst, who won many hotly-contested races, his best record being 2:14.

EDISON'S LAMP.

PROGRESS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

New York Correspondence Detroit Post.

It is eight months now since I said anything in these letters about electric lighting. Since that time tremendous progress has been made, and it is not worth while for any letter-writer to ignore it. Of the achievement of the United States Company it is unnecessary to speak, for its blazing arc-lights now illuminate the streets and burn the eyeballs of people in every city. A year ago there were a dozen companies ready to promise to furnish any city with the incandescent lights—that is, to light interiors with small shining bulbs like gas jets—but at this moment Edison's company is the only one actively in the field. It not only occupies the field, but it comes near filling it. Mr. Edison has done all he ever promised to do (if the present results are permanent), but he has not done it as quickly as he anticipated. The first district of this city is lighted—lighted apparently to the satisfaction of all hands.

EIGHTY-ONE BUILDINGS

are now using the electric light exclusively, and more are being added every day. Only one engine is being used at present, and it delivers all the light that was ever promised and more. The loss from resistance is estimated at 5 per cent, but the loss from induction or leakage is only 1,000th of 1 per cent Mr. Johnson tells me—which implies pretty nearly perfection. The light actually furnished is about nine lamps to the horse power. The six engines in the Pearl street station were found not to run uniformly, and are being supplied with new governors. Next week Monday they will all be started together, and 400 buildings will be lighted in addition to those at present on the circuit. The next district to be lighted will be the heaviest in the city—that of which Madison Square is the centre.

The *Times* is lighted on the circuit of the first district. I went into the counting-room and editorial-room last night to inquire about it. They spoke warmly in its praise. "The best artificial light I ever wrote by," said the manager.

The *Herald* and *Telegram* establishment is lighted wholly by the same light. I walked over there after completing the above paragraph and saw the editor, Mr. Connery, and the business manager, the foreman, and several of the editorial writers and reporters. "We feel now," said the foreman, "as if we could never again get along without it. It furnishes such

A CLEAR, STEADY LIGHT,

and the temperature of the composing-room, generally too high, is very much reduced. We shall never go back to gas. As to the cost, I don't know. If it is more than gas, I think our men would be willing to pay the difference, but they say it is cheaper than gas." The room is about a hundred feet square, and everywhere the little bulbs are bent down over the thick-set cases, each surmounted with a large tin shade.

The testimony of the business manager was to the same effect, but he added: "It is not only better than gas but cheaper. Being outside of the first district, the *Herald* is lighted from an isolated plant—that is, we furnish our own electricity. We have two engines. The total cost—engines, engineers, dynamos, royalty, interest on investment, and all—amounts to about $7,000 a year. Our gas bills for several years have been $12,000 a year."

The Edison Isolated Company, besides the *Herald* Building, has already lighted about 140 buildings—mostly manufactories—throughout the country. These include the Philadelphia *Ledger*, *Ohio State Journal*, Davenport *Gazette*, Philadelphia *Public Record*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Boston *Herald*. The largest plant is that of the new steamer Pilgrim, of the Fall River Line, the largest steamboat in the world.

Said Ralph Meeker of the *Herald* today: "It is as much better than gas as gas is better than tallow candles."

W. A. CROFFUT.

ITEMS.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE SITE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—It now appears that the purchase of the old post-office site was made for the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York. The deed was passed today. The company will cover the whole site with a building, of which it will occupy at least two floors, and perhaps more.

THE REV. JOHN P. NEWMAN

writes as follows to the New York *Tribune*: "That story taken from the Philadelphia *Press* as to my aspirations for the Italian Mission is the purest fabrication ever invented. The reporter of the *Press* should have a brass medal—symbol of his drazen effrontery."

A CHALLENGE.

Richard K. Fox has deposited with Harry Hill $1,000 and issued a challenge offering to back Tom Allen, ex-champion of America, to fight any pugilist—John L. Sullivan preferred—for the championship of the world and $1,000 to $2,500 a side, within 100 miles of New Orleans, within three months after signing articles.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Coroner's jury charge John Kenny, a billposter, with the death, by shooting, of John Leonard, a car-driver in Brooklyn.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

His Views on the Political Situation in Illinois—His Own Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Mr. Rounds, the Public Printer, has returned from a visit to his home in Chicago. In the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent today, in regard to the political situation in Illinois, Mr. Rounds said: "Our friends feel a great deal more confident than they did two weeks ago. I talked with all the prominent leaders who are managing the canvass before I left Chicago, and they expressed great confidence that the Republicans would hold their own so far as the Congressional delegation is concerned. We expect to carry all the Chicago districts, and, while we may lose one or two outside districts, we expect that any such losses will be offset by gains in other parts of the State."

"There have been some rather harsh criticisms upon the removals in the Government Printing Office," the correspondent remarked.

"Yes, unjust as well as harsh," Mr. Rounds responded. "The facts are just these: Congress, in the last act making appropriations for this office, inserted a proviso that not more than one-half of the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year should be expended during the first six months. It was found some time ago that at the rate we were working we should exhaust more than one-half of the appropriation before Jan. 1, and of course it became necessary to reduce our expenses. Besides, we really had more force than we could work to advantage on account of delays in returning proof from the census office, and in furnishing copy which had been expected from the Department of Agriculture. The assertions that employés were discharged because they belonged in the District of Columbia and were non-voters, and that any were discharged for political reasons are both untrue. A careful inspection of the office was made and only the least efficient employés were discharged."

INDIANS AND WHITE MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30.—Trouble is to pay up at Millelacs Lake, and the Indians are getting savage. Minneapolis men secured a charter to build a dam at the southern extremity of Millelacs Lake. Work was prosecuted on this dam successfully until a few days ago, when about fifty Chippewa Indians appeared on the scene and ordered the workmen to desist. The Indians were armed with knives, revolvers, and rifles. Messrs. Searles and Little concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and suspended operations. Searles and Little have gone to Minneapolis today to see what can be done to pacify the Indians. The Millelacs dam damages the Indian rice, and that is the cause of the row. A special from Fort Yates reports the capture of five white men with sixteen ponies and 700 buffalo hides by 3,000 Indians who left on a big buffalo hunt on their reservation some three weeks ago. The whites are trespassers, and liable to a fine of $500 and confiscation of their belongings. They are from near Bismarck.

PHILADELPHIA DIVINITY SCHOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Bishops Perry, of Iowa, Lee, of Delaware, and Stephens, of Pennsylvania, were present at the dedication today of the Philadelphia Divinity School.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

A gentleman named Bonfield reported at the armory last night that his son Martin, 20 years of age, had been missing for some time, as had also $400 of the old gentleman's money. He requested, therefore, that Martin should be locked up if found. Later in the evening a hack was driven up to the door of the station by James Fleming with young Bonfield and a cyprian in it. Both were drunk, and were locked up. The young man had but $50 on his person, and the whereabouts of the remainder is a matter of conjecture. Fleming, who was not wearing his badge as prescribed by the ordinance, was also locked up.

Mrs. Monahan, of No. 88 North La Salle street, found a female child about 4 weeks old on her doorstep last night and turned it over to Officer Strail, who took it to the Chicago Avenue Station, where it was named Annie Strail by Lieut. Lloyd and sent to the Foundling's Home.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Burning of the Western Refrigerator Warehouse—Loss $25,000 to $30,000.

At 2:04 o'clock this morning Engine No. 11 received a still alarm from the large double four-story building, 227 and 229 Michigan street, occupied by the Western Refrigerator Company, of which Birdsall & Baker are the owners. A minute later an alarm was sounded through Box 755, and this was immediately followed by a second alarm, which called out all the engines in the district. The still was discovered by the boys in No. 11 engine-house, which is next door, on hearing a hissing sound, followed by a slight explosion, presumably arising from the efforts of the flames to force their way through the air ducts, with which the building was filled, and which surround the labyrinth of cooling-boxes in which were stored large amounts of butter, eggs, and fruits. About a year or so ago this building suffered from fire, and the department became so well acquainted with its character that Marshal Swenie would not permit the men to enter its winding passages, for fear that loss of life might ensue. He was therefore forced to fight the fire from the outside. The firemen mounted the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and by means of ladders succeeded in pouring several effective streams through holes cut in the sides of the burning building. The chemical engines also did good work, as they were utilized in subduing the flames as they appeared along the airducts at the front and rear. Owing, as before said, to the intricate character of the building and the danger attendant upon an attempt to make an interior investigation the efforts of the department were necessarily slow, and as this paper went to press the fire was not under subjection.

Owing to the perishable character of the contents of the building the loss will, it is thought, be a total of from $25,000 to $30,000. The building itself, which is owned by the occupants, was badly gutted, and, though the walls still stand, a portion of them will have to be rebuilt. The loss on the building will probably be somewhere in the vicinity of $4,000 or $5,000, the constructing of the air-ducts and refrigerating cells being rather difficult and expensive.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement near the boiler-room. The men in Engine Company No. 11's house received their first intimation that there was a fire through the slight explosion mentioned above and the smoke which poured out of the roof within a few seconds afterward. An effort was made to obtain the insurance, but one of the firm is out of the city and the other could not be reached. From the fact that Mr. Baker is an old insurance man himself, it is safe to say that the place is fully covered.

LIBERTY HALL.

The Home Alexander H. Stephens Left for the Georgia Governor's Mansion.

Correspondence Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Monday, at 8:30, sharp, the committee entered the spacious grounds of the Liberty Hall estate, passed the church in the corner, the lawn of Bermuda grass, the old-fashioned spacious piazza, into the parlor of perhaps the most interesting statesman of the last thirty years. It was a plain parlor, plainly furnished, but suggestive of ease and comfort. On the wall was the best picture of Gen. Toombs I ever saw, taken at his prime, and looking, as a bystander said, as that king of men looked when he demanded of the North, in the name of the South, "indemnity for the past and security for the future." A fine portrait of Linton Stephens hung vis-a-vis to an equally fine portrait of his first wife. A portrait of Gen. Lee hung over the mantel, flanked by a portrait of Howell Cobb, and fronted by the well-known print of "Webster Addressing the Senate." The space between these pictures was pretty well filled with smaller portraits, testimonials, bas-reliefs, many of them very old. There were but two portraits of ladies besides the one we mentioned, and one of these was a fine picture of Mrs. W. H. Felton. On the table, among other books, was an album bearing on the first page the autographs of Rutherford B. Hayes, Lucy W. Hayes, and James A. Garfield.

While we were examining these Mr. Stephens rolled into the room, managing his chair with singular grace and ease. Capt. Henry Jackson, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, made a short and happy talk, and introduced the committee. Mr. Stephens replied in a few appreciative words, and, after the usual hand-shaking, the party adjourned to breakfast in the dining-room. A more characteristic room than this it would be hard to find. Roomy, spacious, without display, it breathed the very air of hospitality, and was homelike in every sense. Two tables were set. Mr. Stephens, rolling his chair to the head of one of them, lifted his hat, and with bowed head reverently asked the blessing of God on his home and guests. The breakfast was a bountiful one of fried chicken, steak, scrambled eggs, biscuit, rolls, home-made butter, etc. No less than eight servants clustered about the table and helped the guests, while a major-domo of unyielding dignity directed their movements and three pickaninnies stood by the open fire-place and watched the proceedings with undisguised interest. A family of five kittens tumbled about the floor, while two dogs, occupying the rounds of a staircase that led from the dining-room into the second story, overlooked the scene.

Mr. Stephens presided with charming cordiality and grace. Every guest was made to feel at home, and a merrier or more enjoyable breakfast was never known. My vis-a-vis at the table said: "I think Mr. Stephens has entertained more guests in this room than any American has ever entertained in one room. For forty years, lacking only two, he has presided in this very place, and every day this table has been free to all who came. Gov. Howell Cobb entertained perhaps more lavishly than any Georgian in public life, but Mr. Stephens has lived so much longer. No man ever welcomed so many guests in one room as Mr. Stephens has welcomed in this."

"I bought this house," said Mr. Stephens, "in 1842, from Mr. Bird; and today, for the first time, it is to be closed up. We are packing up everything, and the house will be closed today, except for Mr. O'Neill, an old friend of mine, who is now approaching his 90th year, and who will continue to live here."

"This is my library," said Mr. Stephens, "in which I have spent many a day and night of work, and which I leave with great reluctance." It was not a pretentious room, but well filled. An immense basket of seed for distribution sat on the floor. In a corner was a pile of sweet potatoes. The entire wall-space was covered with books. These were mostly on topics relating to the War and constitutional questions. Every conceivable history of the War and every treatise on government ever published, it appeared, were here, and the most of them well thumbed.

"You will notice," said Mr. Stephens, "that I have my house lighted with gas. It is a curious fact, but my gas costs me less than my matches."

"You must have unskillful scratchers, then?"

"No. But a great many of my visitors smoke pipes, as I do, and it takes four or five matches to light a pipe, especially in the hands of those who are used to coals. It costs me 50 cents a week for matches, and only $19 a year for gas. There is no investment a country gentleman can make that pays so well as to have his own gas-machine."

"This room," said Mr. Stephens, whirling into a bedroom adjoining the library, "was occupied the night it was finished by Smith O'Brien, the last of the line of the Irish Kings of Munster. He spent a week with me, and was the grandest man in some respects I ever knew. His book on representative government is the profoundest work I ever read, except Mr. Calhoun's, and is much more elaborate. He was the foremost of the Irish patriots in dignity and power. I had Toombs here to meet him frequently, and it was interesting to see them together. Mr. Toombs was then very extreme—it was in 1859, and I had resigned in view of the coming storm—and was fond of painting to O'Brien what a magnificent Republic we could make of the South if we were only cut off from the body of death, as he called the North. In his quiet but positive way O'Brien would insist that the perpetuity of the American Union was the only hope for true representative government on the earth. I never entertained a greater man than this brave and saddened Irishman."

It is well known that Mr. Stephens is poor. He spends his income on charity and in entertaining, and has always done so. While he is scrupulously exact in his own personal expenses, he has little thought of money spent on others. It is his boast that he has never turned any one away from his door. His income on his books amounts to but little. He says: "I sold the copyright of my 'War Between the States' in 1872. I was sick then, and thought I was going to die, and so I sold out altogether. It is paying the publishers very handsomely. I understand 60,000 copies have been sold recently."

"How is your school-history doing?" "It pays me about $300 a year, and has been doing so steadily. The State of California paid Swinton $50,000 for his school history of the United States. That shows what the North pays for work for its schools, while mine shows what the South does not pay. I get only seven cents a copy royalty on my book, but the sales are increasing."

"Have you no other copyright but this?" "I have the copyright on my 'Reviewers Reviewed,' and, of course, on my new book, the first copy of which I received today." "This is your new history?" "Yes, and I think my chef d'œuvre. It is a comprehensive history of the United States from the first settlement to the killing of Garfield. It has 1,100 pages, and is handsomely printed. It will be sold by subscription, and will be sold largely, I think. I control the copyright of this, of course. Had it not been for the hopes I had of this book I should never have thought of accepting the Governorship. I could not begin to live on the salary the State allows, and I have no income except what I have mentioned."

"Doesn't your farm pay you?" "Not much," smiling. "I have seven tenants, some of whom pay me and some who do not. My farm of 1,000 acres pays me $150 a year above the taxes. I have no stocks or bonds whatever."

Mr. Stephens was unmistakably sad at leaving home. The people were much sadder to see him leave. For two hours before the cars left it was filled with whites and blacks bidding him good-by. When he left the house old Mr. O'Neill, who has been with him for thirty years, and is now 92 years old, said as he shook hands with him: "Make a good Governor of yourself"; then he retired to his room. An old negro of 76, who is one month younger than Mr. Stephens, and has been with him seventy-six years, said: "Why, he's better to dogs than most folks is to folks. He feeds every dog as comes to him, and when he dies he don't just let him dry up; he buries him." "Buries the dogs?" "Yes, sir, just like folks; he's got a regular dog graveyard in his garden. I buried Frank there two weeks ago, and Rio was buried there, and there's a heap o' dogs buried there."

As the car rolled out of the little town this old veteran was seen waving a tattered kerchief, while what seemed to be the entire population of Crawfordville cheered lustily and gave the new Governor a hearty send-off.

THE JAPANESE.

An Interesting Interview with Consul-General Van Buren.

Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, wife, and daughter arrived yesterday at the Grand Pacific, having left Japan about three weeks ago, where Gen. Van Buren represents the National Government as Consul-General, and has done so for the past eight and a half years. A TRIBUNE reporter sent up his card soon after his arrival, and had a very pleasant talk with him. The steamer upon which the family came from Japan to San Francisco made the trip in thirteen days and twenty-one hours, the fastest time on record. Gen. Van Buren is much interested in Japan, and he has a fund of information in regard to its people. He believes that the American Indian is the direct descendant from the Japanese family. The Japanese junks laden with rice and their crews have been frequently blown out to sea, and even within the last fifteen years such vessels have been found stranded upon the coast of Oregon. There is everything of the nature of the Indians in the Japanese. They are revengeful; they carry their children upon their backs; they are rapid runners. If a lot of Japanese were dressed alike with a lot of Indians it could not be told which were Indians and who came from Japan. He is looking up facts, and he believes that his theory will be found correct in regard to the origin of the American red man. So far as the Indians being hunters was concerned, and the Japanese being agriculturists, he says that the stranded junks were thrown upon a land which was a wilderness, where to sustain life it was necessary for them to become hunters and live upon the meat and clothe themselves with the skins of wild animals.

Gen. Van Buren leaves this morning for the East. He goes to Washington in the interest of having laws enacted and courts established for the protection of American citizens in Japan. Now there was no law there except the old common law, equity, and admiralty. Married women had no right to own property there, and imprisonment for debt could be enforced. There was no limitation as to the time for the commencing of a civil action. There was neither criminal nor civil law to protect American people in Japan, and, under our treaty with that country, they were not subject to its laws. Bancroft Davis, while Assistant Secretary of State, had prepared a bill which was now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and which should be passed.

In speaking of Japan, Gen. Van Buren said that Kamagawa was the original treaty port, but owing to opposition of the natives to foreigners the place was changed to Yokohama, though all official documents are dated from the former port. There is a railroad from Yokohama to Tokio, seventeen miles long, which was built by Englishmen, and cost $250,000 per mile to construct.

"Why was the price so great?" asked the reporter.

"Because," replied Gen. Van Buren, "as has been the case in many American-built roads, there were too many fingers reaching out in every direction. An American engineer is now building a railroad on the Island of Yesso to a coal mine north, a distance of about twenty miles, and the engineer has natives to assist him. The cost of this was $20,000 per mile, and it is a very fair road, and doing a very fair business. There is a road from Kobe to Kiota, a distance of thirty-five miles, which runs through Osaka, the most flourishing city in Japan, which has a population of 400,000."

"IS THERE ANY PREJUDICE TO FOREIGNERS?"

"No, sir. I think that there is no prejudice to foreigners now in Japan. There never would have been any if the people had not been prejudiced through the native nobility. The Japanese are a mercurial people, and are moved by feeling a great deal. They like to amuse themselves, and they are willing to be amused. They are exceedingly hospitable."

"How are they as regards mercantile stability?"

"Well, I can't regard them either as conservative or reliable as business-men as are the Chinese merchants. They regard their word as their bond in China, but the Japanese will not be quite so reliable at all times."

"Are the natives advancing any in civilization as we comprehend civilization here?"

"The one thing which is having its great effect upon the development of the character and the enterprise of the people is the rapid increase there of the press. The Japanese, as a rule, are educated among all classes at least to a point. They can all read the Katakana characters, and the small papers which are read by the masses are printed in that. These papers are very cheap, selling at a half-penny and even less, and they pass from hand to hand, and are thus largely read and circulated. These little sheets contain atoms of news, and they all have something to say upon Government matters. There is, however, this drawback to them, that they are indecent to an extent that would not be tolerated here."

"Are they a moral and virtuous people?"

"Not from one standpoint of view. The sexes go in bathing together, and it is frequently that families barter off their daughters for concubinage, and often far worse. However, a woman who has a child out of wedlock is not looked down upon. This state of affairs extends nearly up to the highest grade. A man may marry and afterwards take to himself two concubines, and the lawful wife will be the least taken care of of all. The present heir to the throne is the child of a concubine. We endeavor to bring these people to a higher plane of virtue, and succeed in doing it only where there are foreigners and they set the example. The state religion of Japan is ancestral worship, and the masses are generally Buddhists. The Japanese are disposed to be democratic, and they are clamoring for a representative government. The newspapers teem with this discussion all the time. The Emperor has promised to give the people a representative popular assembly in ten years."

"How about the freedom of the press?"

"The press laws are pretty severe in Japan, and they are such as would not be endured here for a moment. The law contains provisions innumerable, almost, and for a violation of any one of the provisions an editor can be imprisoned. The editors got the best of the law some time by putting forward a dummy, who took the punishment if the paper was not stopped. But, to speak vulgarly, the Government 'tumbled to the racket,' so now they lock up the editor and stop his paper during the time that he is incarcerated in the jail."

"Isn't the Government going slow in not granting the people its rights?"

"I don't think that it is a mark of wisdom on the part of the Government in not granting the people its right by giving them a popular assembly of representatives. However, in the rapid changes that have taken place in Japan, the Government, which was absolute, has had a difficult task; and, considering its immense power, I think it has exercised that power with discretion, and not with either much cruelty or oppression."

"HOW ABOUT JAPANESE FINANCES?"

"They are bad. The difficult problem which the Government has to deal with is the question of finance. Paper money now is almost exclusively used, and it rates at a discount of from 40 to 50 per cent, which makes living and wages nominally that much higher. But living in Japan is comparatively cheap. They have very fine vegetables, and the servants are excellent. Males do all the house service, and they are excellent cooks and waiters, and very economical. Housekeeping is made easy in that respect in Japan. The great wants of Japan are wagon-roads and farms—farms, as we understand them. They have no such thing in Japan. The natives are gardeners, not farmers. Everything in Japan is done in a small way. The gardening is exquisit, but trees, which are trained in leaves and trunks in a variety of shapes, are all small. They cultivate rice, barley, wheat, rye, and corn, which is all done by hand. Sometimes an old-fashioned Chinese plow is used, but the man who uses one is looked upon as a grand farmer. Sweet potatoes are one of the Japanese standard vegetables. The reason why the lands are not more thoroughly cultivated are two-fold. The people all live on the line of the water courses or upon the seacoast, and everything that is turned into manure for land is gathered together and made into a liquid mass, and this stuff is supplied to the plant by hand instead of to the ground. There are no barnyards, and there are no fertilizers, save the night-soil and sea-weed, which are mingled together and make the country not a charming place to visit at certain seasons of the year. The Japanese are a vain people. They like to be petted. The cloud which hung threateningly between China and Japan has passed away, but I think that they are spending more money on their navy than they ought. When they build up their finances, the Japanese will get out of their present troubles. Changes for the better are all the time going on, but not so rapidly as they did a few years ago, when, I think, they went altogether too fast."

ON THE BOARD.

The September Wheat Deal—A Weakness in Corn.

The committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to investigate the September wheat deal meets Wednesday afternoon, according to the announcement made on 'Change yesterday. There is reason to doubt, however, if it ever meets at all. Two members, A. J. Marble and S. H. Richardson, have resigned, and the others are said to be not at all anxious to serve. These are G. Montague, O. W. Clark, and J. Stiles. Serving on arbitration committees appears to have become a very unpopular event in the history of a Board-of-Trade man's life. This time the office and all the honor to boot goes a begging.

The weakness in corn yesterday was said to be due to active selling by B. P. Hutchinson, who was supposed to be unloading his year corn, of which the gossips credit him with having a big supply. He is believed to be quietly buying seller May and other long futures—looking upon them as cheap property. The millionaire is said to have laid by another nest-egg as the product of the deal in seller the year.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new Board of Trade Building is now completed to the sidewalk line. The foundation is finished, and joists are laid for the first floor. It has been decided to lay the joists of wood instead of iron, but they will be made equally capable of resisting fire. Above these joists will be laid tile two inches thick, and over this a thick layer of deafening material, then the hard-wood floors. A fire would scarcely be able to burn through such a protection as this, and the builders consider it practically fireproof.

The masons are now engaged in laying the inside brick walls of the first floor. The stonework has been delayed by the non-arrival of granit, which should have begun to come two weeks ago, but the contractors have been put back by being unable to get cars. Yesterday word was received that the first shipment of about twelve cars of granit had been made, and this lot is expected to arrive here the last of this week. After this till Jan. 1 the granit for the first story is expected to come along daily. The corner-stone is looked for this week, but probably will not be laid before Nov. 10.

As soon as the granit arrives the contractors will put on a big force of men and commence setting it. The stone is all cut at the two quarries in Hallowell, Me., and in Boston. The work of laying the stone will begin at the southeast corner of the building—the corner of Pacific avenue and Jackson street. The first story, which is eighteen feet high, will probably be up by Jan. 1, and sooner if the stone arrives fast enough. The managers expect the structure will be completed in two years from last June.

The Kent office building, which is to be erected directly south of the Board of Trade, and is to be connected with it by Siamese-twin links, will not be touched this season. The plans, it is understood, are not yet selected, and the owners are in no hurry, as they can probably build it in one year, and they do not wish to get it ready for occupancy till the board is finished, and there will be a demand for the rooms. Other intended improvements in the vicinity for the Board-of-Trade people are postponed for the same reason.

THE RASPBERRY-BUSH.

An Infamous Resort in St. Petersburg—The "Tea Palace" Which the Police Have Just Closed.

New York Times.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the "Malinnick," or "Raspberry-Bush," has been temporarily closed by the police, and, as not one person in a thousand in this country knows what the "Malinnick" is, a description of the place may be interesting. That the closing of this famous place has surprised the inhabitants of the Russian Capital, and that it is considered quite an important event, can be understood by the announcement being flashed over the expensive cable.

The "Malinnick" is a large saloon, situated in that part of St. Petersburg known as the Haymarket, and has for years been the rendezvous of disreputable characters. Various dates are ascribed to the first opening of this den, but it appears to be pretty well accepted that it is as old as the city in which it stands, although it is admitted that it was at one time a respectable tea palace. Most Russian saloons are known as tea palaces, in which the men sit at little square tables with their urns in front of them, brewing their own tea, of which beverage they ordinarily swallow from ten to fifteen glasses at a time, many of the peasants drinking habitually as many as fifty glasses per day. Why this particular tea palace should be called the Raspberry-Bush nobody can tell; it certainly has no connection with that popular fruit. It has been mentioned by many writers, especially by Krestowsky, who gives a graphic and thrilling account of the "Malinnick" and its habitués in his novel "The St. Petersburg Dens." It is one of the sights of the Capital, and strangers visiting the city would not consider their stay complete unless they visited the notorious Raspberry-Bush. It is a large three-story building, each floor forming one enormous room, divided only by supporting columns. The visitor, on entering, is nearly choked by the steam from the tea-urns and the tobacco smoke, and it takes some time before he can distinguish any objects in the room, all that he is aware of being that an aggravating barrel-organ is grinding out wild music, apparently running a race with a similar instrument in the cellar, while two others are in operation on the floors above. These barrel-organs are great favorits with the Russian tea-drinker, and are kept in every saloon, in many of which they are worked by steam, but in the lower and more frequented tea palaces they are manipulated by women.

Strangers on visiting the "Malinnick" generally apply to the lady at the counter, who orders a waiter to conduct the uninitiated through the various departments of this den, and this individual, who appears to have breathed nothing but steam and smoke since his birth, pilots the visitor to a table, where he leaves him after taking his orders. Every inferior description of liquid and solid refreshment is to be obtained in the establishment, tea being the only beverage which can be swallowed with impunity, and in no part of the world, not even in China itself, can a better glass of tea be obtained than in Russian tea palaces. The very best and most delicately-scented tea is scrupulously served at the Raspberry-Bush. We will suppose the stranger to be aware of this, and as it takes several minutes before the necessary materials are placed before him, he begins to regain his eyesight. The first thing that meets his glance is a solid silver repoussé picture of the patron St. Nicholas, securely chained to the wall and ceiling, in one corner of the room, before which an oil lamp burns night and day, and which is trimmed regularly, the Russians considering it bad luck for a saint's lamp to become extinguished. In the opposit corner is a life-size oil-painting of the reigning Emperor, underneath which hang the police regulations for the "better management of refreshment houses," printed in large letters. In another corner he will see the dreaded barrel-organ, and in the opposit one the counter. All the floors of the building contain the above articles, with one exception, which is that the proprietor dare not trust the silver saint, even solidly and securely chained, in the cellar.

Although no regulations exist as to the frequenters of the various floors, there appears to be an understanding among them by which each story is reserved for various classes of criminals. The cellar or underground part of the premises is the haunt of thieves and pickpockets of the poorest class; the ground floor is used by men and women who have just fallen and who are too shy to enter another part of the house, while the second story is frequented by desperate thieves, murderers, and receivers of stolen property, the third and last one being honored by the higher class of rogues, such as forgers, coiners, hotel thieves, and the like.

Hitherto the police have not interfered with the Raspberry-Bush, as this establishment was of the greatest service to them, and, with the assistance of the proprietor and the waiters, the authorities were kept well informed of the movements of all criminals of any note in the Capital. At times, however, the proprietor and his servants, instead of being in league with the police, have been in partnership with their costumers, and have baffled the police to such an extent that the city became the refuge not only of all Russian desperadoes, but of many foreign rogues, and there appears to be no doubt that Gen. Gresser, the Russian Chief of Police, discovering that Poppov, the present proprietor, sympathizes with the Nihilists and their associates, has ordered the place to be closed. In his decree explaining the reasons for taking this step the General says that having noticed the deplorable state of affairs at the Raspberry-Bush during his last two visits, he finds it his duty to put the Police seals on the doors and shutters of the place until the proprietor is convinced of the necessity of giving his tavern a decent aspect. The Chief of Police, however, does not appear to instruct the very wealthy Gospodin Poppov how to get rid of his disreputable customers or how to replace them by a better class.

This is not the first time that the "Malinnick" has been closed. Its doors were kept shut for three months, shortly after the great Emperor was crowned, on account of the ladies of several respectable and wealthy citizens having been found buried beneath the cellar pavement, where they had been concealed by the proprietor and two assistants, for which crime all three paid with their lives. The reasons for which this establishment was closed some eight or ten years ago were far more serious, the circumstances being as follows: A number of crown diamonds, valued at several millions of rubles, were stolen in the most mysterious way from the Imperial Treasury, and no clew to the robbers could be obtained by the police. Six months later the Amsterdam authorities informed the St. Petersburg secret police that some of the stolen diamonds were being recut there, and after a good deal of difficulty the Russian agents were in possession of facts clearly proving that the robbery had been planned by three brothers named Vasilieff, who kept a fashionable jewelry store in the Capital, under whose instructions it was carried out by some of the frequenters of the Raspberry-Bush. One evening when all the parties concerned in the crime were congregated under the hospitable branches of this shrub, some twenty members of the detective force entered the establishment under various disguises and waited for a chance to pounce upon the thieves. The chief of the detectives informed the proprietor of the place of what he was about to do, and instructed him to close the doors at a given sign, and thus prevent any of the desperadoes from escaping. It appears, however, that the proprietor himself was a party to the crime, although he had acted with such tact that the police did not suspect him, and fearing that if any of his accomplices were caught they might betray him he determined to prevent their arrest. He found means of informing the thieves of what was in store for them, and persuaded them to murder their would-be captors. Many other noted outlaws were let into the secret, the doors were quietly closed, and every one of the police agents was killed. The bodies were hidden and arrangements were made by which no trace of the crime would be left by morning. Among the outlaws, however, was a man who thought this a very good chance of earning an honest penny, and slipping out he informed the Chief of Police, who in five minutes surrounded the Raspberry-Bush with soldiers, and arrested every person found on the premises. They were all convicted, and the majority of the precious stones were recovered, the Raspberry-Bush remaining closed while the trial lasted, a little over a year.

Since then the police have had perfect control over the place, and encouraged it, rather than otherwise, as when a crime of any magnitude was committed they knew where to put their hands upon the perpetrators. Whenever property was stolen, either from the person or from houses and stores, the victims used to visit the notorious "Malinnick," and through the proprietor treat with the thieves for the return of the stolen articles. This seldom failed, and was found the quickest, surest, and most economical way of recovering property. If, however, nothing should be known of the stolen objects at the Raspberry-Bush, no doubt remained that the robbery had been committed by hands unknown to the trade, and the police was forthwith informed.

Corea.

Fruits are abundant, but have scarcely any flavor, and, while flowers are everywhere to be seen, they have little or no fragrance. The valuable drugs already spoken of are all found in the wild and almost inaccessible valleys and table-lands of the interior, their collection affording a scanty means of subsistence to a numerous class of mountain dwellers. There is but little in the country to attract foreigners, as has been before remarked, its resources being almost nil, and the wants of its inhabitants few. The French missionaries, who have for so many years undergone privation and suffering in their endeavors to plant the Christian religion within its borders, are responsible for the statement that Corea is rich in mines of gold and silver, the working of which, however, the Goverment forbids. It is this, perhaps, which has given rise to the belief that its rulers ar buried in golden coffins.

If you are sick and troubled with dyspepsia, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. MRS. W. J. FLYNN, 30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

Brown Chemical Co.

Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CENTAUR Liniment

The Great Healing Remedy.

Centaur Liniment drives Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica from the system.

Centaur Liniment cures Sore-Throat, Quinsy, Head-Ache, Pains in the Back, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache and Sprains.

Centaur Liniment heals Burns, Cuts, Bruises and Scalds, without a scar.

Centaur Liniment subdues Swelling and Inflammation, and alleviates all Pain.

To the Sick and Bedridden, Halt and Lame, we say, Try Centaur Liniment. If not cured or relieved, your money will be refunded.

Price 50 Cts. per Bottle.

Centaur Liniment is the best remedy for Horses and Animals. In cases of Stiff Joints, Scratches, Wind Galls, Spavin, Old Sores, Sweeny, Sprains, Hoof Diseases, Ring Bone, and Screw Worm in Sheep; its effects are instantaneous and permanent.

P. T. Barnum, the great Showman:—"Among my vast troop of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinaries all say that for casualties to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment." 438 Fifth Ave., New York, May 9, 1880.

The Centaur Company. 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$1.25
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Friday evening, Nov. 3, at 7:30 p. m., for business and work on the R. A. degree. Visiting companions cordially welcomed. By order JOHN MURPHY, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s Mammoth Minstrels.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Bartley Campbell's new play, "The White Slave."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Davene's Allied Attractions. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Ragan's Illustrated Lectures—"Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes."

The Dime Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1882.

LIGHT rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, for the Upper Lake region today.

IT is expected that the new trial of Brady, Dorsey, Vail, Miner, and Rerdell, the star-route defendants, will begin Dec. 1, and that no delay will occur on account of the prosecution of the jury-bribing cases.

REGISTER today without fail. It is the last chance prior to the election next Tuesday, and in order to avoid trouble and the detention at the polls of swearing in his vote every Republican should see to it that his name is on the registry-list.

THERE were in operation on the 30th of June, 1882, 46,231 post-offices in the United States—an increase of 1,719 during the year. Free delivery is carried on in 112 cities, employing 3,115 men at an expense of $2,625,000, the average cost per carrier being $835.75.

MRS. SCOVILLE and her child Bertha are in London, Can., whither the unfortunate woman fled in anticipation of a verdict by the jury pronouncing her insane, and where she evidently intends to remain so as to be beyond the reach of attempts to take from her the custody of the child.

THE condition of ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is very serious. His trouble is senile gangrene of the third and fourth toes of the left foot, the same disease of which his father died, and amputation of the toes will be necessary, and it is not unlikely that both the foot and leg will have to be cut off in order to arrest the course of the disease.

THE Board of Education of Cook County at their meeting yesterday appointed Francis W. Parker Principal of the Cook County Normal School to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. D. S. Wentworth. Prof. Parker's antecedents are given in our local column. He has up to the present time held the position of Supervisor of Public Schools in Boston. There is no reason why the school should not turn out graduate teachers who would compare favorably with graduates of similar institutions in any part of the country.

ARTLEY, the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Second District, demands that his name be printed on the Republican tickets by authority of the Republican Campaign Committee, and threatens that if this is not done he will throw his entire support in favor of Sheridan. It is to be hoped he will be afforded an opportunity to attempt the execution of this threat, as in such an event the entire Republican vote would go to Finerty, who would also receive a large proportion of the workingmen's vote forfeited by Artley's flop.

GREAT indignation is expressed at Salt Lake in consequence of a decision by Judge Hunter clearly in the interest of the Mormons and against the thorough enforcement of the Edmunds law. Upon what is denounced as a mere legal quibble Judge Hunter denied the application for a writ to compel the Mormon Sheriff and Territorial Auditor to turn over their books and offices to the officers appointed under the new law. At Ogden Judge Emerson, in a similar case, upheld the law, and it is openly charged that Judge Hunter is in sympathy with the Mormons.

THE gentlemen who entertained Henry George at Delmonico's lately the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks were "playing with fire." It does not seem to be aware to what an extent their "playing" was incendiary, for it asks Mr. George why he does not advocate the confiscation of American estates as well as those of Ireland. Mr. George will probably not be candid enough to answer this question, and we will do it for him. He does advocate the confiscation of American property in land. His "philosophy" is not for Ireland alone, but for all countries. If the New York *Journal of Commerce* will look at Mr. George's book, "Progress and Poverty," he will find that this is so. The destructive theories of modern Communism and Socialism have never taken a worse form than in Mr. George's hands, and inculcating them into the minds of city laboring men, who do not as a rule own land, is the most dangerous propaganda that has threatened society for many years. Mr. George's wind may yet grow into a whirlwind that will go through the streets of New York City like a cyclone.

BUT little satisfaction was vouchsafed the deputations of citizens who yesterday waited upon the Democratic Campaign Committee to urge square dealing and that fair play be shown as between Finerty and Sheridan in the contest in the Second District. It was only asked that the Democratic committee should remain neutral in the affair and give each man an equal chance to win in a fair fight and an honest count. The committee showed no disposition to be fair, and it is evident that the friends of Finerty must organize for protection against the crooked work that will be attempted. Sheridan is the McDonald machine candidate, and nothing in the way of fraudulent voting, repeating, and crooked counting that the machine can do will be left undone to beat Finerty. There is one thing, however, that stands in the way of wholesale fraud at the polls, and that is the appointment of honest men as United States Supervisors. Fraudulent voting and fraudulent counting become serious matters when Uncle Sam's officers are on guard.

THE début of Mrs. Langtry, which was to have occurred last evening in New York, was prevented by the destruction by fire of the Park Theatre, in which she was to make her first appearance on the American stage. About four hours before the curtain should have raised on the Jersey Lily the theatre took fire from some unknown cause, and was totally destroyed with its contents. The loss falls heavily upon Mr. Henry E. Abbey, the lessee of the theatre, and the enterprising manager to whom the public is indebted for the visit of Mrs. Langtry to America. Mr. Abbey suffers to the extent of $100,000, and his insurance is but $10,500. The total loss on the building—in which several stores were located—and contents is $280,000. Mrs. Langtry will make her first appearance Monday night at the Grand Opera-House. She was engaged in preparing her wardrobe for transfer to her dressing-room at the theatre when the fire broke out, and had it occurred an hour or two later she would have suffered the loss of many of the elegant costumes which were expected to "paralyze" the fashionables of America.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO DEMOCRATS.

The better class of Democrats in New York City are setting an excellent example for the same class of Democrats in Chicago. There has been a spontaneous revolt among them against the Democratic machine represented by the combination of Tammany and Irving Halls, and they have united with the Republicans in the nomination of an independent ticket for the city and county. The present Democratic Mayor of New York—Mr. Grace—is one of the leaders in this movement, and the present Controller—Allan Campbell—is the candidate for Mayor on the citizens' ticket. A rousing meeting was held on Saturday evening at which the respectable element of the Democratic party was represented about equally with the Republican party, and an article from the New York *Times*, printed in another column, suggests many evidences that the revolt among the Democrats is widespread, and the independent movement is being so thoroughly organized as to promise the success of the ticket it has put in the field.

The occasion for the defection in the Democratic ranks in New York is the agreement among the various "Halls" or rings which are accustomed to control Democratic nominations. The Democrats who have property interests at stake understand that such an agreement is only brought about by a specific allotment of the spoils, and that it threatens corruption, extravagance, and plunder in municipal affairs. It is also surmised with good reason that John Kelly, the Tammany boss, would not have assented to an arrangement of this kind if he had not been assured the chief direction of the unholy alliance; he has been too potent as an organizer of discord among the Democrats to combine with the opposing factions of the party except upon terms of his own dictation. This condition of affairs has alarmed the responsible citizens of New York who are in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket. They cannot afford the luxury of a "boss." The experience under Tweed entailed a debt upon the community which is a constant warning against permitting the management of local government to pass into the hands of an unscrupulous ring either through popular indifference or under the guise of party loyalty. The Democrats of New York State confidently expect to elect the next Governor and count upon making important gains in Congressmen and local officers. Nevertheless that portion of the Democratic voters of New York City who pay taxes are aware that their local interests are paramount to all others, and are willing to sacrifice party machinery rather than risk the evils of bad city government. The situation was fairly summed up by the conclusion of Mayor Grace's speech when he said: "I believe that in the government of a municipality business principles and not party should control."

If the respectable Democrats of New York City are tempted to revolt against their party machine under the conditions described, how much more reason there is for a Democratic revolt in Chicago! In New York the boss is John Kelly; a man who has long been recognized as a Democratic leader, has demonstrated great capacity for the direction of political affairs, and is not identified with the criminal classes. But the mere threat of a boss and a ring is enough to excite apprehension when nothing worse than political misrule is menaced. The situation in Chicago is incomparably worse. The man who rules the destiny of the Democratic party in the pending campaign in this county is a boss among the depraved and vicious classes, and aspires to political ascendency for the better protection of criminals from arrest and punishment. Mike McDonald is and has been for years the patron saint of the gamblers and confidence men of Chicago. He is openly indorsed by the Mayor of the city. He already controls the Police Department so far as it suits his purposes. He is the head and front of the straw-bail system, and an adept in the "fixing" of juries and the subornation of witnesses. He needs only the run of the Sheriff's office to make his power complete. To that end he has placed himself at the head of the Democratic party in Cook County. He manipulated the primaries, ran the conventions, nominated various tickets, and is now personally directing the Democratic campaign. The election of McGarigle as Sheriff will be in effect the induction of Mike McDonald into that office, and the latter will become a power in the Criminal, Probate, and County Courts. It is not merely that partisan control will pass into McDonald's hands if his ticket shall be elected next week; it is the defeat of justice, the corruption of the public offices, and the encouragement of crime which his ascendency threatens. The business-men and the heads of families who vote the Democratic ticket in Chicago can no better afford to assist Mike McDonald in the effort to secure the power for evil to which he aspires than can the same class of citizens who vote the Republican ticket. The issue of the county election is not a mere party question, though if it were the Democrats of Chicago might better protest against Mike McDonald as a boss than the Democrats of New York against John Kelly. But McDonald's control of the county offices here involves more vital interests than does Kelly's control of the local offices in New York. The latter is a dangerous politician, but McDonald is in every way a dangerous man. It is not alone political rings, factional advantages, and combinations for the distribution of the spoils which Mike McDonald's success will bring about, but more complete immunity for gamblers and thieves and the demoralization of the courts and of the administration of justice. The respectable Democrats of New York City believe they can help their party and the community by beating John Kelly and the united Democratic rings. Certainly the respectable Democrats of Chicago ought to be in no doubt that it will be to the ultimate advantage of their party as it is of immediate concern to this community to beat Mike McDonald.

THE AMERICAN LAND-OWNERS.

Mr. Henry George, who is styled by many persons an eminent philosopher and author, traces all social, moral, and political evils to the ownership of land by individuals. He insists that the remedy for this evil is the abolition of all titles to land, the confiscation of all private property, its condemnation as public property, and its leasing by the Government to private persons at a fixed rent.

In one sense all the land in the United States is held subject to the debts and demands of the Nation; all the real estate within the boundaries of each State is held subject to the debts of such State; and so down through all the political communities, from the Nation to the village, the land in each is held by private owners subject to the demands and debts of the municipality. The land, otherwise, is held by the individual owner, and, as private property, is by him transferable by deed or testamentary devise, or descends by inheritance in the order provided by law. Under the legal and other division of estates the great body of the land, in the progress of time and the succession of generations, is passing in smaller divisions into an ever-increasing number of hands.

Mr. George proposes to establish his reform of land tenure in this country by arbitrary dispossession of all the present owners and the distribution of this same land by Government agencies under leases at fixed rates of annual rent. Mr. George as a philosopher proposes this as a sovereign remedy for all the evils known to the peace, welfare, and prosperity of mankind.

Without going into any detail of this proposed scheme, or any examination of its philosophy, we call attention to a few difficulties, suggested by the returns of the late census, in the way of carrying through this redivision of the land in this country. These returns show the following conditions of land-ownership in the United States:

In the United States, in 1880, there were 4,008,907 farms. Of these farms 2,984,306 are occupied by the owners, 322,357 are rented for money rental, and 702,244 are rented for shares of the products. The sizes of these farms are thus reported:

	No. of farms.
Under 3 acres	4,352
Between 3 and 10 acres	134,889
Between 10 and 20 acres	254,749
Between 20 and 50 acres	781,474
Between 50 and 100 acres	1,032,910
Between 100 and 500 acres	1,695,983
Over 500 acres	105,000

The total population of the United States and Territories is 50,100,000, and one-half this population is engaged in agriculture; to these landowners must be added the owners of town, and village, and city lots, with the improvements on them. When Mr. George starts out to confiscate this land which these people have bought and paid for, and which they have improved and made productive with their earnings and savings, he will find that he must first eject and dispossess the entire population engaged in agriculture, and he must next dispossess that portion of the total population which own and occupy the city, town, and village lands throughout the country. Those who rent farm lands in this country are, as a general thing, persons who are working land on shares or for money, expecting to pay for their own farms. Those owning other lands in the United States have already earned the means, and have paid for them. During the term from 1870 to 1880 the whole number of farms occupied in the United States increased 60 per cent, and the like increase will be even more rapid in the future. The division of the plantations in the South among the actual occupants is still in its first stages. The millions of ex-slaves are just beginning to become land-owners, and every day the proportion of land-owners, whether of farms or town property, will increase, until with their families they will include four-fifths of the whole population.

Mr. George will find it difficult, perhaps, to marshal an army of one-fifth of the population to dispossess and eject the other four-fifths of the American people.

The people for whom Mr. George proposes to confiscate the land are not persons who under any circumstances could be compelled to occupy the land and live by its cultivation. They belong to that class who are not laborers or industrious people, but who, having nothing, insist that the Government shall support them from the earnings of other people. When this class undertakes to evict four-fifths of the people from their land and private property it is possible they will be met with stout resistance.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

When the National bankrupt law disappeared after it had done its work in clearing away the insolvencies that followed the panic, it had but few friends. Except by the Registers who had harvested fat crops of fees, it was almost universally regarded as a good riddance. The abuses which it introduced into the settlement of the affairs of bankrupts appeared toward the end to grow larger than the evils it had been designed to prevent. It certainly almost ceased to be an agency for the promotion of the honest or cheap liquidation of indebtedness. A strong attempt was made during the last session of Congress to enact another National law, and it will be renewed during the coming session.

The country has probably passed the middle point of the period which lies between the last panic and the next. Statistics of failures begin to show a gain on the figures of preceding years. Signs can be seen by close observers of a tendency to expansion of credit. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that business-men should be desirous of having some uniform system of dividing the assets of bankrupts put in force throughout the country. The laws of the various States are as different as possible, and make the task of settling with debtors in different States very unsatisfactory.

Senator Hoar, in some correspondence recently made public, expresses the opinion that a National bankrupt law may be passed at the coming session of Congress. An amended form of Lowell's bill has been recommended by the House Judiciary Committee, and the Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported what is known as "the equity plan," which provides for distributing bankrupt estates by a creditors' bill. Judge Hoar thinks no National law can be passed which does not preserve to the debtor that property which his State exempts from execution. If that concession is not made to the State systems, some of which are much more liberal to the debtor than others, no National legislation, Senator Hoar thinks, can be got through Congress.

The trouble with the National bankrupt laws we have had has been that they have had too much machinery and have been framed too much in the interests of the lawyers. Uniformity of procedure is a good thing, but when it amounts to the uniform absorption of the assets by the assignees it does not seem so valuable, but that less uniformity and more dividends would be better. The creditors of the bankrupt should all be put on an equal footing, but under the late law the creditors too often found that after the costs and fees, etc., had been paid they each had an equal share in zero. This was so true that debtors expecting insolvency would often procure favorable terms of settlement from their creditors by threatening to take advantage of the National law.

No National bankrupt law will be acceptable to the people unless its machinery is simple, and cheap, and speedy. The lawyers and the assignees, and the Registers were the principal beneficiaries of the last law. Let us have a law this time that will give the creditors a chance.

ONLY TEN MILLIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The estimates of the various departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, show a large increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year. Those for the Navy Department are between four and five million dollars in excess, while in the War Department the estimates for some of the river and harbor improvements are 50 per cent greater than those of the preceding year. The Post-Office Department asks for $1,500,000 more than they did last year, and a proportionate increase is asked for by the remaining departments. It is estimated that the aggregate increase of all will reach $10,000,000.

This statement, contained in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is undoubtedly true, so far as it goes, but really falls short of the actual fact. The last session was a practical test of the total inability of Congress to resist the opportunity afforded by an overflowing Treasury to spend the public money wildly and recklesly. The expenditures of the last session were but the natural result of the accumulation of enormous revenue beyond the reasonable wants of the Treasury and the country. Though this money has been collected by excessive taxation during several years, though the expenditure by Congress has been prodigal in the extreme, all appeals from the country for a reduction of taxation have proven abortive. Even the effort to remove some thirty millions of tax was deliberately defeated, the Democrats refusing to consent to any reduction of taxes that did not include a reduction of the tax on whisky. So the surplus revenue was continued, and, the Treasury being overflowing, there came the river and harbor and other spendthrift appropriations. Having tasted of this luxury of unlimited supplies of money, the same men who were responsible for last session's profligate expenditure of other people's money propose to make another grab at the coming short session, and hence they propose to add largely to the spoils which were taken last year. It is perhaps fortunate that some, and it is to be hoped many, of the members of the last session will be disastrously defeated by the people at the election next week; but this will not probably have the effect of preventing them from making the most of the three months which remain of their unexpired term. This Congress could best serve the country by reducing the present taxation at least $100,000,000, and this reduction should be made without any disturbance of the tax on whisky or tobacco.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS IN FRANCE.

Information about the welfare of the French people is especially timely at this moment, when the cable is daily bringing over reports of the desperate attempts of the Communists to reëstablish their Nihilistic régime. Some very interesting facts about the progress of the French peasantry in the north and northeast of France have lately been made public by Henri Baudrillart. He asserts, as the result of careful study, that the lowest class of the population—the agricultural laborers who own no land—have gained in wealth and comfort at a more rapid rate in the last fifty years than any other part of the people.

Their wages have tripled, while the cost of living has not increased at anything like that rate. Bread is much better than it used to be, but does not cost any more; clothing is cheaper; vegetables have risen, but not much; and wages are liberal enough to supply salt and fresh meat to an extent unknown before, and to leave a margin over for savings. The minimum wages are 25 cents a day, besides meals, which are furnished by the employers, and they rise from this to as high as $2 a day in the harvest season. When employed by the year farm hands receive their board, lodging, and from $60 to $140 in money. Though this seems small pay for a year's work, it goes much further than it would in America. Clothes, for instance, are much cheaper than here. A workingman will pay $24 for work-day clothes and $48 for Sunday garments, $22 for his wife's everyday clothing and $50 for her Sunday gear, and will make them last a good deal more than a year. His rent ranges from $10 to $30 a year.

With prices so low for the necessaries of life, the French peasant who is industrious and frugal is easily able to lay something by every year. Workingmen, M. Baudrillart says, who earn $140 a year will save $40. Land is their favorit investment, but the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of mutual aid societies, which are being established on a large scale among the rural laborers, also give evidence of their prosperity. These facts show how greatly the comfort of the French peasantry has increased since the revolution of 1789 destroyed the monopolies and privileges of the French clergy and nobility.

One curious result of the unaccustomed comfort to which the new era has introduced the French people has been the retardation of the increase in their numbers. After the revolution the English political economists were never tired of proving that France had ruined itself. The removal of the crushing pressure of the ancient régime would lead, they argued, to a prodigal increase of population, which would in a few years reduce the whole people to misery again. Nothing of the sort has followed. The Malthusian logic was put to rout by the facts of French human nature. The last census shows that the population of France is not increasing as rapidly as one-half of 1 per cent a year, and the testimony of travelers and other observers is unanimous as to the care with which the French avoid improvident marriage. In fact, prudence is carried too far. Precisely the same kind of argument has been used by these economists to show that land or other reform in Ireland would be of no use, because the increase of population would outstrip any increase of the comfort of living. Possibly this argument might be as fallacious with regard to Ireland as with regard to France.

M. Baudrillart's investigations have covered only Northern and Northeastern France, but the same general causes have been in operation in the rest of the country, except so far as they have been counteracted by the phylloxera in the wine-growing districts. It is manifest that the demonstrations now being made against the Government and society in different parts of the country have no root in general distress. They are attributable to some conspiracy. Public opinion does not regard Gambetta, the demi-Napoleon, or the Bonapartes as too good to instigate an uprising which would justify them in attempting to repeat the strokes of State by which the two Napoleons made themselves rulers of France. President Grévy's Administration, with its civic tendencies and its desire to show an American toleration for free speech, has given too much license to the classes who have shown that for them there is but one step from democracy to dynamite. The more vigorous policy the President has adopted in the last day or two does not come too soon. When talking buncombe and throwing bombs are used simultaneously as political arguments it is time for even a republican Government to interfere.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SPEECH.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, the English author who recently visited this country, has contributed a paper to *Longman's Magazine* upon "American Speech," which is of remarkable interest to Americans, from its discussion of the curiosities and peculiarities of our speech as well as for the very graceful and complimentary style in which it is expressed. As the paper is written in very close detail and abounds in illustrations, we can hardly give more than the general sense of it, which may induce the reader to consult the original article.

Speaking of "Americanisms" and "Scotticisms" Mr. Freeman thinks that as a rule they are more English than corresponding forms of speech used in England. He says: "What people commonly call an 'Americanism' or 'Scotticism' is for the most part some perfectly good English word or phrase which has gone out of use in England but which has lived on in America or Scotland." As illustrations of this he cites the words "bairn" and "fall," which were in common use in England at one period. In the matter of the use of language he finds that the United States have followed the usual law of colonies, that is, they keep on in some respects the state of things which existed in the mother country long after the latter has abandoned it. "When anything that seems strange to a British visitor in American speech or American manners is not quite modern on the face of it, it is pretty certain to be something which was once common to the older and the newer England, but which the newer England has kept while the older England has cast it aside."

Comparing the English of the United States with the English of Britain, he finds that there is no difference of dialect, strictly so called, but only a difference in local usage in the matter of speech. Some of the illustrations of this usage are interesting. In what may be called the language of railroads, for instance, he finds that we say "railroad," which was once used in England, while they say "railway"—though, as a matter of fact, if Mr. Freeman's experience had been more general he would have found that "railway" is used by us almost as frequently as "railroad." In another respect we widely differ however. The Englishman always says "carriage" and we say "car," the English usage growing out of the new use of the old-fashioned carriage, "the innovation being in putting several such carriages together." The American "car," however, is strictly a "car." Mr. Freeman does not see—and we may add many Americans do not—why we should use "depot" when "station" is so much better, though "station" is by no means so good or descriptive a word as the German "bahnhof." Here, again, if Mr. Freeman had had larger opportunities for observation, he would have found that "station" is coming to be used quite as often as "depot," with its five or six different and villainous pronunciations. In answer to "some foolish Britishers" who mock at such phrases as "town lots" and "city lots," Mr. Freeman replies: "These are perfectly good and natural names for things to which we have nothing exactly answering in modern England," since in England the distinction between "city" and "town," common here, does not exist. The use of "metropolis" and "provinces" in an invidious sense he designates as slang, "whether the city which is set up above its fellows is London or New York. Anyhow this use of them is in no way distinctively American; indeed, the misuse of the word 'provinces' is, I fancy, excessively rare in America, and it is certainly borrowed from England." In speaking of slang Mr. Freeman quite unconsciously drifts into slang himself. He says:

> "I guess" I have always stood up for, as a perfectly good form, if only it is not always used to the exclusion of other forms. "I reckon" is as good English as English can be; it is only at "I calculate" that one would *begin to kick*, but I do not think that "I calculate" is often heard in the kind of American society to which I was used. It might however be taken as an instance of the way in which technical and special words get into common use, sometimes on one side of the ocean, sometimes on the other, and which seem odd to those who are not used to them.

Is it possible that Mr. Freeman heard "the kick" expression frequently used among those with whom he associated here? As to differences in pronunciation, he observed very little between England and America, or less than there is in the use of the words themselves, and in many cases where the American usage seems odd to the British ear, "it is strictly in accordance with the analogy of the English tongue. For instance, 'opponent' and 'inquiry' (accent on the first syllable) sounded strangely to him, and yet they follow the English rule of throwing the accent as far back as we can, without regard to the Latin or Greek quantity." With regard to our distinct difference in pronunciation, his remarks are so interesting that we give them in full. He says:

> The word "clerk" is in England usually sounded "clark," while in America it is usually sounded "clurk." I say "usually," because I did once hear "clurk" in England—from a London shopman—and because I was told at Philadelphia that some old people there still said "clark," and—a most important fact—that those who said "clark" also said "marchant." Now, it is quite certain that "clark" is the older pronunciation—the pronunciation which the first settlers must have taken with them. This is proved by the fact that the word as a surname—and it is one of the commonest of surnames—is always sounded, and most commonly written, "Clark" or "Clarke." I suspect that "Clerk," as a surname, so spelled, is distinctively "Scotch," in the modern sense of that word. Also, in writers of the sixteenth and early seventeenth century, the word itself is very often written "clark" or "clarke." But of course "clerk" was at all times the more clerkly spelling, as showing the French and Latin origin of the word. It is plain, therefore, that the pronunciation "clurk" is not traditional, but has been brought in artificially, out of a notion of making the sound conform to the spelling. But "clurk" is no more the true sound than "clark"; the true sound is "clairk," like French "clerc," and a Scotsman would surely sound it so. "Clark" and "clurk" are both mere approximations to the French sound, and "clark" is the older and surely the more natural approximation. The truth is that we cannot sound "clerk" as it is spelled; that is, we cannot give the *e* before *r* the same sound that we give it when it is followed by any other consonant. We cannot sound *e* in "clerk" exactly as we sound *e* in "tent." This applies to a crowd of words, some of Teutonic, some of Latin origin, in which the spelling is *e*, but in which the sound has, just as in "clerk," fluctuated between *a* and *u*.

Mr. Freeman closes his very interesting paper by comparing the American "twang" with the British "intonation," and seems doubtful which is the worst, for he says: "To us the kind of utterance of which I speak seems specially out of place in the mouth of a graceful and cultivated woman; but I have heard hints back again that the speech of graceful and cultivated English women has sometimes had just the same effect on American hearers." And yet our "twang" is accorded by him the place of honor, so far as age is concerned, as it has "come by genuine tradition from the seventeenth century." He sums up his discussion in the following statement, which is very courteous and complimentary to us: "There is no real difference of language, not even any real difference of dialect; the speech of either side is understood without an effort by the men of the other side, and the differences are largely of a kind in which neither usage can be said to be in itself better nor worse than the other." The paper, which is a very exhaustive one and profusely illustrated, will richly repay study.

SAVE THE CITY AND COUNTY FROM PERIL.

It is not ten years since Mr. C. B. Farwell, a Republican, and Marshall Field, then a Democrat, and scores of other wealthy Democrats and Republicans were compelled to put their hands in their strong boxes and draw out $1,500,000 in hard cash to rescue the City of Chicago from bankruptcy! We hope Democrats and Republicans have not forgotten this fact in the financial history of Chicago.

After the reign of the Colvin People's party it took a million and a half to put the Government on its legs under Mayor Heath. This money was in the nature of a forced loan. Merchants and bankers put it up to save their own credit, which was involved in that of the municipality. It was the cost of bad administration, the cost of profligacy and waste.

Merchants were ashamed to hold up their heads when away from home lest they should meet the scornful gaze of a creditor of their defaulting, bankrupt City Government. It was a period of humiliation, mingled with disgust and self-reproaches—humiliation that a proud and honorable city should have been betrayed into shame, of disgust with the wretched spectacle of local misgovernment, and of self-reproaches in view of the neglect of political duty which had precipitated the catastrophe.

We reproduce this scrap of recent history as a warning to Democrats and Republicans alike. Democrats were obliged to unite with Republicans then to rescue the city from the dire effects of misrule. They must unite with Republicans now to avert an equal if not greater misfortune.

An infamous cabal has seized possession of the Democratic party organization, and through it, and in its name, threatens to dominate the chief executive office of the county, to hold the keys of the jail, to debauch the grand and petty juries of the whole county, and invade the courts with a universal system of straw bail, through which thugs are saved from the penitentiary and again let loose upon the community to rob, plunder, and murder.

It is a notorious fact that Michael C. McDonald, whose name is the synonym of lawbreaking, dictated the nomination of McGarigle to the Shrievalty. McDonald's history is known to every citizen of Chicago who reads, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. And there is no gainsaying the fact that the citizen who votes for McGarigle votes to give McDonald control of the Sheriff's office. Gen. Stiles, a prominent Democrat, says in effect that if McGarigle is elected McDonald will practically be Sheriff. Every man in this city who knows the character of the past and present relations between McDonald and McGarigle says the same thing. And there is no one who can successfully controvert the proposition that the election of McGarigle under such circumstances would be a terrible calamity.

Honest Democrats cannot afford to involve the city and county in such peril by voting for McGarigle; and for the same reason Republicans cannot afford to refrain from taking part in the election. Nor is it enough that Republicans should intend to vote. A solemn obligation rests upon them to take an active part in every movement of the campaign. From this time forward it is the duty of every citizen who desires good administration and deplores the certain evil which is threatened to become an active politician.

SOME of the trades-union organizations of this city are making open war against Judge J. B. Bradwell, because, as they allege, his (wife's) *Legal News* printing office is not a "union" office. We know nothing about Judge Bradwell's private business arrangements, but we know him well enough as a man, a citizen, and a lawyer to believe that the interests of the workingmen would find in him a friend in the Legislature. His sympathies are naturally with the "poor and needy" rather than with the rich and aristocratic portion of mankind, and no man in the State understands better the existing laws and the public statutory requirements than he does. He would be an invaluable member of the House on general principles. We trust that the personal crusade that has been inaugurated in certain quarters against Judge Bradwell—which, we suspect, is more in the interest of a rival candidate than in the interest of the cause of labor—will not prevent his election. He is much too good a man to be thus wantonly sacrificed.—*Journal.*

A WRITER in the London *Fortnightly Review*, speaking of Gen. Skobeleff's scholarship, says:

> Thoro master of his own language, and passionately fond of the productions of the poets and authors of the new birth of Russian literature, he was likewise an accomplished Latin, English (which he spoke without the slightest foreign accent), French, German, and Italian scholar. He had studied Greek in youth, but did not retain any great love for it in manhood, although he spoke modern Greek. He was well versed in the classical works of England, France, and Germany, and his favorit authors seemed Horace—whom he was never tired of citing—Schiller in German, and Byron in English, though he was quite apt in quotations from Shakspeare. The other languages which he spoke were Wallach, Bulgarian, Serb, Kirghiz, and, I believe, one or two other Central Asian dialects. In a select circle of private friends his conversation was animated, elegant, polished, and bright, with flashes of ready humor. He did most of his reading early in the morning, before receiving members of his staff. A large proportion of his collection I noticed were in English and French, many of the former being records of British Indian campaigns, with at least half a dozen on the great American Civil War.

A WRITER in *Knowledge* recently maintained that hot drinks are unnatural, and cold drinks natural to man. Medical authority, however, is generally antagonistic to this statement. Very hot drinks may do harm, it is acknowledged, but cold ones will do more. The effect of moderate heat upon the body is always sanitary; the effect of cold may sometimes be more comfortable, but never is entirely wholesome. Neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., are alleviated by hot applications, aggravated by cold. Hot water is found to be one of the best cures for dyspepsia yet discovered, stimulating the blood in the stomach, and directing it towards the digestive nerve-centres. Weakness and disturbances in the bowels are caused by cold liquids, and moderated by hot ones. If hot drinks, like tea, coffee, and alcoholic stimulants, do harm, it is not because they are hot, but because of their specific effects upon the nerves. They do more harm when they are cold, because the heat partially neutralizes their evil effects."

THE latest Russian census shows St. Petersburg and its suburbs possessed of a population of 927,467—living in 10,929 stone houses, 9,318 that are of wood, 913 that are partly both. The city has 75 hotels, 625 restaurants, 1,416 beer-rooms, 170 grog-shops, and 793 wine-rooms. Out of 131,090 tenements, 13,710 are unoccupied. There are 645 schools, and 109,000 children between the ages of 7 and 16 who ought to be attending school; but, as a matter of fact, 47 per cent of the boys and 37 per cent of the girls get no schooling.

IF McGarigle is elected McDonald will be the real Sheriff four years. Formerly the Sheriff's term was only two years, but it has been changed to four years. During the four years ensuing, then, if McGarigle is elected, Chicago will be the paradise of gamblers, thieves, and bunko-steerers. The criminal classes will have a friend at jail and McDonald will choose the jurors in both civil and criminal cases. There is an imminent probability that during that time the penitentiary will not be full.

A FORTNIGHT ago a vulture was seen hovering over the City of London, and now and then perching upon one or another of the tallest buildings. A member of the same tribe was caught on the rocks near Cork Harbor in 1843, and in 1825 one was shot near Kilve, on the shores of the Bristol Channel. Those three vultures are the only specimens of their race which are known to have visited the British Isles for several centuries. Just what portent may be conveyed by the appearance of the obscene bird at this particular time is not apparent, but it is to be hoped for the honor of the superstitious brotherhood that some explanation will be forthcoming.

BOSTON *Journal*: Most of our professional singers are noted for their modesty, although, to tell the truth, few of them are lacking in that modest degree of self-pride which adorns any character. Thus, when one of them was recently told by the manager of a theatre at which she was engaged that the last act of the opera then playing appeared to be rather weak, "That's so," said the always modest singer, "I don't have much to do in that act, do I?"

THE spectacle of the Mayor of Chicago bumming around among the grog-shops whitewashing Mike McDonald and haranguing the rabble in behalf of the machine ticket foisted on the Democratic party by blacklegs and toughs is disgusting every decent Democrat in this city, and from present appearances thousands of them will knife it on election-day.

A MARYLANDER living at Elkton, unaccustomed to early rising, undertook to see the comet a few days ago, and seated himself in a chair on the roof of his house to await the event. He watched patiently, and never discovered till after broad daylight that he had been looking westward to see the sun rise.

IF a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is to be believed, the Democrats are looking forward to a time when "a wild Rebel yell" will echo through the White House as they enter its hall in solid column. Circumstances may, however, postpone that event for an indefinit period.

THINGS are getting mixed at the Democratic headquarters. The "workers" come in and ask to "see hizzoner Carter McDonald" or his great friend Mike Harrison.

HIZZONER Mayor McDonald keeps his man Carter on the go night and day brawling for the machine ticket and Bourbon whisky.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Boston *Post* says that a yearning for pie is no sign of greatness. Boston editors seem to understood their own case pretty well.

Howard Carroll still insists that he will run ahead of his ticket. If Howard continues to improve he will soon be able to head off a funeral procession.

The New York *Post* says that "an engaged girl is happiest when she is telling about it to another girl who is not engaged and is not likely to be." Why Mr. Schurz wants to keep worrying the other girls is not clear.

The Sorosis Club of New York will give Emily Faithful a dinner. It is understood that the occasion will be taken advantage of to test an improved phonograph by leaving it in the room during the dinner.

A scientist asserts that all babies are deaf for some time after their birth. This is well enough, but what the people want is a scheme whereby everybody else in the vicinity of newly born babies can be made deaf.

The London *Times* tells of many of this year's German emigrants to America who "have already returned home to Germany much wiser than when they went away." These Germans evidently do not read the Pittsburg papers.

When I wear the cap and bells,
Many friends have I;
Unto careless merry hearts
Merry hearts reply.
Just as this old earth of ours
Dimples in a hundred flowers,
When above, in summer's hours,
Laughs a summer sky.

When Grief bides with me, alas,
Not a friend have I;
Sad hearts meet on every side
With a cold "good-by."
Just as this old earth of ours
Parts with all the drooping flowers,
When above, in autumn hours,
Glooms a sombre sky.

—*John Kelly.*

"Give me another doughnut."

Reine McCloskey's voice is husky with grief as she speaks these words, and over the dimpled cheek that looks so fair and white in the moonlight the blushes are chasing each other in rapid succession. To her right are the Catskills, their summits bathed in a flood of silvery light, while at their base lies the placid Hudson, its shimmering surface reflecting the twinkling stars that are looking down in all their silent splendor from the azure zenith. Directly in front of the girl, and lending to the *tout ensemble* a soft warmth of coloring not otherwise obtainable, is a large jar. Immediately behind it stands Hercules Perkins.

"I am going away," he says.

The girl does not reply. The shadow of the doughnut-jar conceals the look of haunting fear that passes across her face, and the white lines around the drooping mouth are not seen by the one whose words have caused their presence.

"Shall you miss me?" he asks.

The little white hand that rests upon the back of a chair is trembling now, and in the deep brown eyes there are hot tears of sorrow and pain. Suddenly Reine speaks.

"Go away," she says in agonized tones. "Go away before I tell you that which had best remain unsaid," and sobs choke her utterance.

A great light breaks upon Hercules. Stepping quickly to the girl's side he places his arm around her "Tell me truly, sweetheart," he says, "do you love me?"

For answer she places a soft white arm around his neck, and as he bends over to kiss her the other hand reaches forward, feels cautiously around for an instant, and then, with a wild cry of agony, Reine McCloskey falls forward in a swoon.

The doughnut-jar is empty.—*From "Life's Mockery," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's secretary, is to become clerk of the Geological Survey.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton is giving laudable attention to the interest of the American colony in Paris. He has recently been chosen as a Warden of the American Episcopal Church in that city, and has become a patron of the "Paris, British, and American Schools."

Queen Victory has signified her commands for the granting of a medal to all her forces, naval and military, engaged in the operations in Egypt. Two clasps are also to be given, one with the word "Alexandria," which is to be given to those present on the 11th of July, 1882; the other clasp to be inscribed "Tel-el-Kebir."

The island home of Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson's "Anne" (Mackinac) was the author's favorit summer haunt in her school-girl days. Her father was then living, and the family went to Mackinac from Cleveland to spend their summers. The old Agency was then standing. It was burned down some years ago.

At the left wing of Sir Henry Peek's nearly completed house at Rousdon, Devon, says the English *Live-Stock Journal*, is situated the dairy, which, for beauty, solidity, and originality of design, has never been surpassed, and cannot be matched, in all England. The floors, and shelves, and central tables are all formed on slabs of the purest marble; and in the centre there is a fountain, the spray of which lends a delightful coolness to the air and Arcadian beauty to the scene. On blue china tiles, arranged in a continuous chain all round the apartment, are depicted scenes from every fase of rural life. There is also a magnificent marble fountain in the large yard beyond.

It is stated in the London *Standard* that, in conformity with the traditional custom of the hereditary Princes of Prussia, Prince William, the Emperor's eldest grandson, is about to enter the civil service, in order to obtain a practical knowledge of the working of the various branches of the executive and administrative organization of the country. For 150 years past such has been the invariable practice with the heirs to the Prussian crown. Frederick the Great, for instance, when heir apparent, spent a considerable period in the civil service at Custrin. The present Emperor has been a member of the Council of State, and been present at the discussions by the Ministers and Privy Councilors of all measures of importance which have passed into law, since 1817.

will be the paradise of gamblers, and bunko-steerers. The criminal will have a friend at jail and McDonald the jurors in both civil and criminal here is an imminent probability that at time the penitentiary will not be

...NIGHT ago a vulture was seen over the City of London, and now and ...ing upon one or another of the tall...ngs. A member of the same tribe was ... the rocks near Cork Harbor in 1843, ...25 one was shot near Kilve, on the ... the Bristol Channel. Those three ...re the only specimens of their race ... known to have visited the British ...everal centuries. Just what portent ...nveyed by the appearance of the ob... at this particular time is not appar... it is to be hoped for the honor of the ...ous brotherhood that some explana...be forthcoming.

...Journal: Most of our professional ...e noted for their modesty, although, ... truth, few of them are lacking in that ...egree of self-pride which adorns any ... Thus, when one of them was re...d by the manager of a theatre at which ...ngaged that the last act of the opera ...ing appeared to be rather weak, ...o," said the always modest singer, "I ...e much to do in that act, do I?"

...pectacle of the Mayor of Chicago ... around among the grog-shops white... Mike McDonald and haranguing the rab...half of the machine ticket foisted on ...cratic party by blacklegs and toughs ...ing every decent Democrat in this city, ...n present appearances thousands of ... knife it on election-day.

...RYLANDER living at Elkton, unaccus... early rising, undertook to see the ...few days ago, and seated himself in a ... the roof of his house to await the event. ...ed patiently, and never discovered till ...ad daylight that he had been looking ... to see the sun rise.

...orrespondent of the Louisville Cou...nal is to be believed, the Democrats are ...forward to a time when "a wild Rebel ... echo through the White House as they ... hail in solid column. Circumstances ...ever, postpone that event for an indef...d.

...s are getting mixed at the Demo...adquarters. The "workers" come in ...to "see hizzoner Carter McDonald" or ... friend Mike Harrison.

...NER Mayor McDonald keeps his man ... the go night and day brawling for the ... ticket and Bourbon whisky.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

...oston *Post* says that a yearning for ... sign of greatness. Boston editors seem ...stood their own case pretty well.

...rd Carroll still insists that he will ...ad of his ticket. If Howard continues ...ve he will soon be able to head off a ...procession.

...ew York *Post* says that "an engaged ...appiest when she is telling about it to ... girl who is not engaged and is not likely ... Why Mr. Schurz wants to keep worrying ...e girls is not clear.

...Sorosis Club of New York will give ...aithful a dinner. It is understood that ...sion will be taken advantage of to test ...roved phonograph by leaving it in the ...n during the dinner.

...entist asserts that all babies are deaf ...e time after their birth. This is well ..., but what the people want is a scheme ... everybody else in the vicinity of newly ...bies can be made deaf.

...London *Times* tells of many of this ... German emigrants to America who ...already returned home to Germany much ...an when they went away." These Ger... evidently do not read the Pittsburg ...

...hen I wear the cap and bells,
...any friends have I;
...o careless merry hearts
...erry hearts reply.
...t as this old earth of ours
...ples in a hundred flowers,
...n above, in summer's hours,
...ughs a summer sky.

...en Grief bides with me, alas,
...ot a friend have I;
... hearts meet on every side
...ith a cold "good-by."
...t as this old earth of ours
...ts with all the drooping flowers,
...en above, in autumn hours,
...looms a sombre sky.
...Kelly.

...ve me another doughnut."
...McCloskey's voice is husky with grief as she ... these words, and over the dimpled cheek that ... fair and white in the moonlight the blushes ...sing each other in rapid succession. To her ... the Catskills, their summits bathed in a ... silvery light, while at their base lies the ...Hudson, its shimmering surface reflecting the ...g stars that are looking down in all their ...splendor from the azure zenith. Directly in ... the girl, and lending to the *tout ensemble* a ...rmth of coloring not otherwise obtainable, ...e jar. Immediately behind it stands Hercules ... going away," he says. ...irl does not reply. The shadow of the dough... conceals the look of haunting fear that passes ...her face, and the white lines around the ...g mouth are not seen by the one whose ...ave caused their presence. ...l you miss me?" he asks. ...ttle white hand that rests upon the back of a ... trembling now, and in the deep brown eyes ...re hot tears of sorrow and pain. Suddenly ...peaks. ...way," she says in agonized tones. "Go away ... I tell you that which had best remain un...nd sobs choke her utterance. ...at light breaks upon Hercules. Stepping ... to the girl's side he places his arm around her ...e truly, sweetheart," he says, "do you love ...nswer she places a soft white arm around his ...d as he bends over to kiss her the other hand ... forward, feels cautiously around for an in...nd then, with a wild cry of agony, Reine Mc... falls forward in a swoon. ...oughnut-jar is empty.—From "Life's Mock...*Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

...J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's ...ary, is to become clerk of the Geological ...

...Hon. Levi P. Morton is giving lauda...ention to the interest of the American ... in Paris. He has recently been chosen as ...den of the American Episcopal Church in ...ty, and has become a patron of the "Paris, ..., and American Schools."

...en Victory has signified her commands ... granting of a medal to all her forces, ...and military, engaged in the operations in ... Two clasps are also to be given, one ... word "Alexandria," which is to be ...to those present on the 11th of July, 1882; ...er clasp to be inscribed "Tel-el-Kebir."

... island home of Miss Constance Feni... Woolson's "Anne" (Mackinac) was the ...'s favorit summer haunt in her school...ys. Her father was then living, and the ... went to Mackinac from Cleveland to ... their summers. The old Agency was then ...ng. It was burned down some years ago.

...he left wing of Sir Henry Peek's nearly ...eted house at Rousdon, Devon, says the ...*Live-Stock Journal*, is situated the dairy, ... for beauty, solidity, and originality of ..., has never been surpassed, and cannot be ...ed, in all England. The floors, and shelves, ...eral tables are all formed on slabs of the ... marble; and in the centre there is a fount...e spray of which lends a delightful cool... to the air and Arcadian beauty to the scene. ...e china tiles, arranged in a continuous ...all round the apartment, are depicted ... from every fase of rural life. There is ... magnificent marble fountain in the large ...beyond.

... stated in the London *Standard* that, ...formity with the traditional custom of the ...tary Princes of Prussia, Prince William ...mperor's eldest grandson, is about to en... civil service, in order to obtain a practi...nowledge of the working of the various ...es of the executive and administrative ...ization of the country. For 150 years past ...as been the invariable practice with the ... to the Prussian crown. Frederick the ..., for instance, when heir apparent, spent a ...iderable period in the civil service at Cus... The present Emperor has been a member ... Council of State, and been present at the ...sions by the Ministers and Privy Counci... all measures of importance which have ... into law, since 1817.

FOREIGN.

The Social Condition of France Again Highly Alarming.

Inflammatory Proclamations Displayed by the Workingmen of Paris.

A Riot at Lille—The Russian Dynamite Law Adopted by President Grevy.

A Roman Demagog with a Terrible Name Elected to the Italian Congress—Great Floods.

The Italian Election—Storm in Spain—Russian Horses—The Commons—The Zulus.

THE RED FLAG.

A MANIFESTO BY A BONAPARTIST PRETENDER.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The *Gaulois* says Prince Napoleon will shortly issue a manifesto addressed to the citizens of France, and treating at some length the social question of the day and the intransigeant troubles.

THE WORKMEN DISAFFECTED.

The Syndical Chamber of the furniture trade rejected the ultimatum of the employers, and a lockout is imminent. Proclamations were posted on the walks in St. Sulpice appealing to the people to commit acts of violence against the "slave-driving bourgeoise." Affixed to the proclamations as a signature is a representation of a drawn dagger. The documents end thus: "Mort aux exploiteurs. Vive revolution sociale." The police removed the proclamations.

A newspaper of Paris says the Anarchic Society has correspondents in Boston and Montevideo.

A RIOT AT LILLE.

The adherents of Gambetta yesterday, while a meeting of Socialists was in progress at Lille, instigated a riot for the purpose of breaking up the assemblage. Groans were given for Mme. Louise Michel, which served as the signal for her friends to attack those who thus insulted her. Before the trouble reached great proportions the police appeared, and a general row was promptly squelched.

AN ITALIAN DEMAGOG.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The election of the demagog Coccasippieller to the Chamber of Deputies has created the greatest consternation among the respectable classes of the population, who fear that the elements of an outbreak such as have recently taken place in Lyons are dangerously near the surface in this city.

THE "JOURNAL OFFICIEL"

today publishes a decree to the effect that all persons requiring dynamite to be used in any employment whatever must address to the Prefect of the department a written declaration, countersigned by the Mayor of the commune in which he resides, and, in Paris, by the Commissary of Police. This is the first active and decided step taken by the authorities looking toward drawing the fangs of this new and dangerous social enemy. Other and more severe ones will likely follow, if the present temper of the people is not temporarily mollified.

GOING BACK ON THEIR OLD FRIEND.

The Socialists continue to hold large, enthusiastic meetings in all parts of France. Whenever at their gatherings the name of Gambetta is mentioned it is received with hootings and plainly-expressed indignation. There is no mistaking the deep-seated hatred the Socialists have for him.

AGAINST THE JEWS.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—A circular issued by the Governor of Moravia states positively that the anti-Semetic feeling has been provoked by the Socialists of that region, who have planned to destroy all the manufactories which are owned by Jews, thinking they will thereby compel the workmen to join their association and leave their Jewish employers.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS

at Lyons have issued a manifesto against the Anarchists as pretended defenders of the rights of the people carrying on detestable undertakings by which only the enemies of republican institutions will benefit.

OTHER FRENCH NEWS.

IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Rumors now current here have it that Gen. Ignatieff comes from Russia intrusted with a political mission of some importance to both Governments and to the rest of Europe.

FLOODS.

The River Seine is rising rapidly. A waterspout destroyed seven brigs at St. Raphael. Floods have stopped the traffic between Marseilles and Cannes. The latter town is inundated. The dike at Digue has been carried away.

THE THEATRICAL ROW.

The theatrical scandal reported in these dispatches yesterday has caused a great sensation. It now appears that the article in *Figaro* was written at the instigation of the editor, M. Maynard, and credited to M. Mirabeau. The latter has challenged M. Maynard to fight a duel, or he will meet any artist that the Dramatic Association may select.

BRITISH COMMONS.

REPLIES OF THE MINISTERS IN ANSWER TO VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Under-Secretary Dilke stated that the composition of the Indemnity Commission to determine what was an equitable return for the Alexandria conflagrations in the foreign quarters during the Bedouin riots had not been fixed upon. The English Government were not parties to any treaty, alliance, or contract which would prevent the Egyptians exercising control over their own taxation.

Henry Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, stated that the death of

PROF. PALMER IN EGYPT

had not been fully confirmed. His mission had carried $15,000 specie to purchase camels of the Bedouins.

Childers, Secretary of State for the War Department, said he declined to appoint a Royal Committee of Inquiry into the condition of the medical department of the army during the campaign in Egypt. He thought the departmental commissions now appointed would suffice for that purpose, and would reach the actual facts and abuses, if any existed.

Gladstone mentioned that application had been made by the Egyptian Government to British officers in Egypt for aid in suppressing the Soudan rebellion. This application was under consideration.

FISHERIES.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach asked whether any steps had yet been taken, as had been proposed by Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in March, 1881, for the purpose of establishing in concert with the United States such regulations for coast fisheries in Newfoundland as would serve to prevent collisions between fishermen in that section and those from the United States; also whether the $60,000 which was agreed upon as compensation for violence done to American fishermen in Fortune Bay has ever been paid by the Colonial Government.

ASHLEY,

Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, replied that there had been considerable correspondence touching the matter with the Government at Washington, but no regular understanding had yet been obtained. The money for idemnity which was advanced by the Government of Great Britain had not yet been repaid by the Colonial Government of Newfoundland, but such repayment would be recommended at the next meeting of the Newfoundland Chamber.

CLOSURE.

Debate on the precedence-for-procedure rule continued during the latter part of the afternoon. No important amendments were discussed, and no progress worthy of note was made with the measure.

A MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES

has been summoned by Sir Stafford Northcote. It is reported that Northcote will submit to them the question of the continuance of his leadership. Unless the members evince more willingness to submit to his direction of the party councils, he will resign in favor of whomsoever they may decide to follow.

OTHER BRITISH NEWS.

WOLSELEY AT BALMORAL.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Garnet Wolseley arrived at Balmoral this morning in response to the invitation of the Queen.

LORD DUFFERIN TO GO TO CAIRO.

It is stated that the Government has decided that Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, shall go to Cairo for a time to take direction of the negotiations of Egyptian affairs.

THIRTY THOUSAND NAILMAKERS.

The Staffordshire Nailmakers' Association, at a meeting today, resolved to give employers fourteen days' notice for an advance of 10 per cent on wrought nails and three pence per 1,000 on horse-nails. The result of the strike will involve 30,000 nailers.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade the past week, says: The almost continuous heavy rains which have prevailed have delayed wheat-sowing everywhere and further reduced the condition of supplies. Trade in foreign wheat is slow and rates lower. Red winter wheat is 6d cheaper. The supply is larger. Off-coast cargoes are quiet at lower figures. Red winter and California are about 9d easier. Eleven arrivals and ten sales. Trade in forward was confined chiefly to Indian wheats, and prices ruled lower. Flour was weaker. The foreign supply is smaller. American brands were occasionally 6d cheaper. British and foreign barley and oats are unaltered, and dull. Maize is gradually becoming dearer, as the supply diminishes. Sales of English wheat the past week were 50,610 quarters at 40s 3d per quarter, against 55,369 quarters at 47s the corresponding period last year.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.

The continuance of heavy rains in the Thames Valley has caused inundations in every direction. At Hampton the villas are only approachable by boats. The suburbs of Windsor, Eaton, and Staines are flooded. Somerset, Lincoln, and midland counties are inundated and railway traffic largely suspended. The damage done to property is immense, and much suffering will ensue.

ENGLAND'S MAN TO RULE.

Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, has submitted to the French Government a project for abolishing the joint control of Egypt, and substituting one Commissioner, to be appointed by the Khedive.

OPPOSES CLOSURE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—The *Freeman* of this city declares that it is the policy of the Irish party in the House of Commons to vote against any form of closure.

THE CROFTERS.

EDINBURG, Oct. 30.—A wealthy resident of the Highlands of Scotland has offered to pay all arrears of rent of the crofters of the Island of Skye. It is hoped the necessity of sending the military to execute the writs will thus be averted.

GERMANY.

CONSUL TO EGYPT.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Dr. Nachtim will in all probability be appointed German Consul to Egypt.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor William, in spite of stories to the contrary, continues to enjoy excellent and vigorous health. Those about him say he appears fresh and strong since his visit to the watering-places this summer and fall. He starts on a hunting excursion to the Hartz Mountains shortly.

THE RUSSIAN ORDER.

The order issued by the Russian Government recently, prohibiting the exportation of horses from Russia, is regarded here, and particularly in political circles, as being a move directly hostile to Germany, since the cavalry of this Empire is mounted almost exclusively on horses drawn from the Czar's dominions. The order is therefore believed to have no regard for the necessities of Russia for stock, and considerable ill-feeling is manifest, which is not abated by a suspicion of unfriendliness in Gen. Ignatieff's mission to Paris.

THE EMPRESS,

to whom was referred the question of allowing three nurses to go from the Augusta Hospital to New York to take charge of the German Hospital at that city, has approved the plan, and they will accordingly start in a short time.

THE IMPERIAL NAVAL BUDGET

for the next two financial years has been laid before the Federal Council. The expenditure, which is rated at 42,000,000 marks, includes the construction of a new ironclad corvet, several torpedo-boats, the equipment of war vessels and fish torpedoes, also improvements at the arsenal at Wilhelmhaven.

PRINCE BISMARCK,

who recently received a telegram from a meeting of peasants at Lehrte, Hanover, approving of his general policy, replied that he was delighted that the peasants of Hanover should take their own interest into their own hands, and he hoped that their example would find universal imitation.

THE LENA.

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH PARTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Secretary Chandler has received a cable message from Lieut. Harber, of the Jeannette search party, dated Bulun, July 2, and Irkutsk, Oct. 30, as follows: "Arrived at Bulun July 2, nine days from Iakutsk. Strong head winds. The schooner does well. Will begin work in the Delta July 5, with four parties. No further communication until return."

CUBA.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT CYCLONE.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Measures for the relief of sufferers by the cyclone in the Vuelta Abajo region continue. The Governor-General has exempted the people from the payment of arrears of taxes and promised to propose that the Home Government declare San Cayetano a port open to foreign commerce. The press of Havana have set afloat a theatrical benefit. The performance is expected to realize $8,000, and have united in publishing a paper entitled *Charity*, of which 12,000 copies will be sold at $1 apiece, each copy to entitle the holder to a share in the lottery.

SPAIN.

TWENTY-FOUR FISHERMEN DROWNED.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—A gale which has been sweeping the southern coast of Spain has, according to reports now arriving, done much damage to shipping at Cadiz and Alicante. Twenty-four fisherman are said to have been drowned in their boats, being caught by the gale far from shore, and either overturned at once or driven out to sea and lost. Several bodies have washed ashore. Many families are left destitute and helpless.

THE POLITICAL AGITATION

has caused considerable sensation in Spain. The Republicans continue to hold themselves aloof from the Serrano combination.

MEXICO.

SOLDIERS IN THE STATE OF OAJACA DEPRIVED OF THEIR ARMS BY REBELS.

PANAMA, Oct. 30.—On Saturday from 400 to 500 rebels at Juchitan, the hotbed of the malcontents, about twenty miles from Salina Cruz, surrounded the soldiers, taking their arms. The rebels are now roving over the country robbing and killing the people. Troops are marching to meet the rebels.

RACING.

Yesterday was the first day of the second meeting of the Mexican Jockey Club. There was a large attendance, including the President and Cabinet. An American horse won the trotting race. Only Mexican horses and half-breeds were in the running races. Sunday next foreign horses take part.

RAILROADS.

The General Manager of the Tehuantepec Railroad, who is an American, has left for the isthmus. Work begins at once on the Pacific side.

POSTAL.

A special Commission on Postal Reforms has prepared a code embodying the leading features of the American system. The code will be submitted to the press for discussion before action by Congress.

THE SONORA TROUBLE.

TUCSON, A. T., Oct. 30.—The *Star's* Hermasillo special of the 28th says: "The revolution in Sonora is ended. Gov. Ortez has returned with his Cabinet to Hermasillo and discharged his soldiers. Gen. Reyes will now turn his entire force against the Apachés, who still depredate Northeastern Sonora.

ITALY.

THE ELECTIONS.

ROME, Oct. 30.—As the result of the election for members of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Baccelli, the present Minister of Public Instruction, Pianceani, Progressist; Corazzi, a Moderate, and Coccasippieller, a Radical, are returned. Signor Depietis, President of the Council and Minister of the Home Department, will remain Premier. Signor Baccarina has been reëlected to the management of the Department of Public Works, receiving the votes of the two colleges. In Venice there are elected four Progressists and two Moderates. In Florence three Progressists and three Moderates. In Genoa three Progressists and one Moderate. In Milan four Radicals and one Progressist. In Brescia, Turin, and Naples the Progressists made a clean sweep, electing all their candidates, including Zanardilla, Minister of Justice.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

A large majority of the successful candidates at the recent election are Ministerialists. All of the members of the present Cabinet having seats in the Chamber of Deputies have been reëlected. Signor Depretis has been returned for two, and Signor Baccarine for three constituencies. The election has proved a general triumph for the Progressists. The Moderates that were returned owe their reëlection to a fusion of Moderates and Progressists.

TURKEY.

LORD DUFFERIN'S TACTICS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Lord Dufferin has verbally informed the Porte that the English project for Egyptian organization and reforms has not been sufficiently advanced to form a subject of negotiation, that the Reform Commission will begin their labors at once, but he doubted whether these new commissions intend to do effective work. At Cairo the commission is yet to be named, but to be composed of Europeans and natives. It is to report on judicial reforms and to elaborate a code.

RUSSIA.

DISTRUST OF SERVIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The Czar has failed to congratulate King Milan of Servia upon his escape from injury when fired upon by the woman Markowitch in the cathedral on Monday last. Russia is much annoyed at Servia's friendship for Austria. The Servian press accuses Russia with intriguing with the internal affairs of Servia.

HORSES.

The Russian Government has forbidden the exportation of horses.

CETEWAYO.

THE ZULUS DO NOT WANT HIM.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 30.—Sir Henry Butemer has had an interview at Rorke's Drift with the Chief Oham and other leading Zulu Chiefs in reference to the restoration of Cetewayo as King of the Zulus. Chief Oham, who was supported by other Chiefs, so strongly opposed the return of Cetewayo that Sir Henry has recommended that the Government postpone the restoration.

AUSTRIA.

THE VICTIMS OF THE FLOODS.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—An imperial decree is about to be issued ordering special relief to be rendered to the suffering people in the inundated districts of the Tyrol. Reports are arriving almost hourly of damage there, and of consequent great suffering. The weather is cold, and the rigors of the climate add to the discomforts and dangers of the afflicted people.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The devastation by floods in the Tyrol and in Corinthia has been very disastrous. In Upper Italy the terrible floods are abating, but in the Tyrol roads, railways, and bridges are submerged, and in many instances have been swept away. Dikes have also been destroyed at Dollschack, and thirty men are reported as having been killed. At Salzburg whole houses were carried away, and at Nickerdorf the station of the Southern Railway has been destroyed. The damage will reach 20,000,000 florins, while the destitution among the inhabitants is very great.

TUNIS.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

TUNIS, Oct. 30.—The funeral of the Bey was held today, and was accompanied with imposing ceremonies, not the least notable of which was an escort of French troops, the procession of the diplomatic corps attached to the French legation here, and the turnout of the entire military force of the deceased sovereign.

EGYPT.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.—The Ministry has adopted Baker Pasha's scheme of military reorganization of the forces of the Khedive, but with some slight and minor modifications.

PERU.

THE WOES OF WAR.

LIMA, Oct. 30.—Gen. Lynch imposes a new war contribution today upon the citizens for the sum of 2,000 soles each, to be paid in eight days.

NEW GRENADA.

NEW RUBBER DISTRICTS.

PANAMA, Oct. 30.—The *Estrella de Talima* reports new rubber districts opened up in the vicinity of the village of La Plata.

JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The First African Church was filled tonight with colored people gathered to do honor to the widow of John Brown. The meeting was under the auspices of the ladies of the Kansas Aid Society. Lewis Payden presided in the unavoidable absence of Wendell Phillips.

Adam Bros. and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Death of Capt. Estey, of Galena—Ottawa Relieved of a Big Indebtedness.

A Milwaukeean Found Guilty of Defrauding the Government—Kicked to Death by His Son.

ILLINOIS.

DEATH AT GALENA OF CAPT. AUGUSTUS ESTEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 30.—Although not altogether unexpected, this community was greatly stirred this morning by the announcement of the death of Capt. Augustus Estey, President of the National Bank of Galena, and one of our best known and most honored citizens. His disease was affection of the heart, with which he has been long afflicted. Mr. Estey was born in Mt. Vernon, Hillsboro County, N. H., March 22, 1811, and came to Galena in July, 1838. He was engaged in lead mining principally until 1869, owning and operating an extensive furnace at Shullsburg, Wis. On the organization of the Merchants' National Bank of Galena, in 1865, he became its President, and held that office up to the time of his death. He was a stanch Republican in politics, a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and a philanthropist in the fullest sense of the word, giving liberally to the needy, and aiding worthy objects whenever called upon so to do. He leaves, besides his wife, two sons and three daughters—Mrs. W. A. Montgomery of Chicago, the Misses Mamie and Fanny G. Estey, Eugene Estey of Galena, and Augustus Estey, of Boulder City, Colo.

OTTAWA HAPPY OVER A DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 30.—Information was received here today from Washington announcing a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States reversing in favor of the city a judgment previously rendered in the District Court at Chicago upon the water-power bonds case. By the decision of today the bonds are invalidated and the city relieved of an indebtedness of about $100,000. Of course there is general rejoicing over the result.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Secretary of State today licensed the following new corporations: Sultana Mining Company of cago; capital stock, $1,000,000; object, mining in Arizona; corporators, William L. Barnum, Franklin E. Morse, and George W. Huddleston. The Peoria Charcoal Company of Peoria; capital stock, $10,000; corporators, Thomas S. Ely, E. N. Jayne, Edwin C. Ely. The Typograph Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; corporators, George P. Knowles, Frank H. Morrical, Frank G. Howell, and Ole M. Peterson.

DEATH OF WILL FONDEY.

A telegram has been received here announcing the death last evening in Colorado, where he has recently resided, of Will Fondey, formerly a well-known resident of Springfield, aged 27. His remains will be brought here for interment.

REARRESTED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 30.—Charles Lindstrom, the newly-married man who assaulted the boy so badly the other night during a charivari, paid his fine at the Police Court this morning, and was immediately rearrested on a State warrant for an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. He was committed to jail without bail, as the boy is not expected to live.

A RIDE DOWN A RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 30.—One week ago last Sunday Chub Ramey, a young watchmaker and dealer in firearms, etc., who had long resided here, went on a gunning expedition to Pekin. He was accompanied by a young man named Caldwell. At Pekin they went on a spree and Caldwell was locked up. Ramey got a boat, and, despite all persuasion, started in it down the river. Nothing more was known of him until Saturday night, when the skiff was found drifting down stream by the ferryman at Kingston. The boat contained clothing, gun, ammunition, provisions, and whisky. It was at once surmised that he had been drowned, and later developments tend to confirm that theory. His coat was found in the river today. Tomorrow the river will be closely searched by a large number of persons. His brother Jacob, of this city, and John, of Denver, are in Pekin greatly alarmed, and believe they will never see him alive again. The missing man has a wife and several children. He had been drinking a good deal lately.

WISCONSIN.

GUILTY OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. Oct. 30.—George H. Daubner, whose trial in the United States Court in this city on the charge of defrauding the Government by claiming a pension he was not entitled to has been in progress for some time, was today found guilty. A motion for a new trial was made, and the defendant was obliged to give new bonds in the sum of $2,500 pending the motion. The penalty for the crime for which Daubner stands convicted is imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one year or not more than five, and a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000.

DANCING IN SALOONS PROHIBITED.

Mayor Stowell, of this city, today issued an order prohibiting dancing in saloons. The concert feature of the saloon business of this city, which the Mayor a month ago suppressed, has been replaced by the dancing feature, nearly every one of the old concert-saloons having from one to half a dozen dancers to attract the multitude. The order of today will be as vigorously enforced as was that in regard to the concert business.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF WATERTOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 30.—Charles A. Very, a resident of this city for the past fifteen years, dropped down dead of apoplexy this morning, while arranging blinds on his house. Deceased emigrated from Oneida County, New York, thirty-two years ago, and settled in Concord, this county. He was 80 years old.

INDIANA.

KICKED TO DEATH BY HIS SON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 30.—Thursday evening, Eli Stusser, living eight miles north of town, attended a religious meeting, during which he abused the United Brethren denomination vigorously. Upon his return home he was told by his son that he had been too fast, etc., when he became angry. A scuffle ensued, and the son kicked him in the stomach. He died last night, but it is not certain as to the cause. Efforts are being made to hush the matter.

DIVISION OF A LARGE ESTATE WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF COURTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—Some months ago, James Johnson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Marion County, and, with one exception, the largest land-owner, died and left no will behind him. It is announced today, however, that the entire estate, appraised at $500,000, has been divided satisfactorily, and without the intervention of the courts. There were six heirs.

IOWA.

LUMBER AT DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 30.—Careful estimates give the stocks of lumber on hand in this market at 45,000,000 to 48,000,000 feet, against 27,000,000 feet a year ago.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

Caleb Hanstock, an old resident who came here in 1838, died last evening after an illness of six weeks. He was formerly engaged in the wholesale grocery trade here.

ANOTHER CRUSADE.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Palestine Colonization and Christian Missionary Association has been incorporated here, formed for the purpose of colonizing Palestine with industrious and energetic Christians, and by their prudence, labor, and perseverance restore it to its former grandeur, so it will not only be the centre of the world geographically, but also in art, science, and wealth. Members of the association claim that under proper management the soil can be restored to a very high state of cultivation, the mineral resources developed, and the mechanical industries established, thereby producing vast commercial intercourse between other nations. It is the purpose of the association to run a line of packets between Boston and Palestine, and officers are negotiating for the purchase of suitable vessels.

CANADA.

Mrs. Scoville at a Hotel in London, Ont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 30.—"Mrs. Scoville and child, Detroit," is the way in which a pleasant-spoken woman registered at the Tecumseh house yesterday. Her business in this city was not made known, and it was sought to cover up who she was. A reporter undertook to ferret out the mystery, and was not long in discovering that the woman was Mrs. Scoville, sister of Guiteau, and her child Bertha. She has come here to be free from the operation of the law-courts in Illinois, which have declared her insane. She is very apprehensive lest her child shall be taken from her.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—Constable Green, of the city police, has been arrested for arson.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—John J. Walsh, junior partner of Ryan & Walsh, stock brokers, killed himself today. The only reason assigned was the decision of the senior partner to dissolve the partnership.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Oct. 30.—Henry Barton quarreled with his brother's hired man, Richard Jones, regarding a dispute between the latter and his son. Barton was shortly afterwards found dead with a wound in his head from a pitchfork, which Jones claims was inflicted by Barton tripping and falling against the fork. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont., Oct. 30.—For the past three days John Smith, a boy of 14 years, has been on trial on a charge of murdering his uncle in January last. The case is a peculiar one. The uncle, who was a miser and reported to have $10,000 concealed in a box in the house, was shot and the house fired. The boy claims that a man, a stranger to him, fired the shot through the window. The evidence, though circumstantial and conflicting, was strongly against the boy, it being proven that he bought a revolver before the murder, and a fellow-prisoner in the jail testifying to an alleged confession of the crime. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. No trace of the money was found.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 30.—A policeman named Green has been arrested on a charge of arson. He was seen coming out of a warehouse not on his beat, which was immediately afterwards discovered to be on fire.

SUICIDE.

Death of Garry Post, at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—Garry Post, aged about 27 years, son of the late David Post, the livery man, was found dead in an unused room at the Grand Central Hotel in this city this afternoon. On last Tuesday evening Mr. Post came to the Grand Central, seemingly in a troubled state of mind, and asked for a room. He was given a certain room, and was told that he would be changed to another room the following night, and was given the number. Since then he had not been heard of or seen until about 1:30 o'clock, when the hotel-help found him dead. It seems that he had sought and entered a room usually kept locked and used only in an emergency. A perceptible stench caused the search which resulted in finding him and a half-used phial of laudanum told the cause of death plainly enough. Several years ago he married Louise Hatch, daughter of a trunkmaker, and he left a note to John Hatch, his brother-in-law. Family troubles are the supposed cause of the self-murder. The body was taken to the morgue, and the Coroner took charge of all of his effects.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—Philip B. Swing, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, died tonight at his residence in Batavia, O. Judge Swing was 62 years old. He was appointed to the District Judgeship by President Grant in 1871 to succeed Judge Leavitt, who resigned on account of old age.

OBITUARY.

Death at Batavia, O., of Philip B. Swing, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—W. P. Fishback, Master Commissioner of the United States Court for Indiana, and John Fishback, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Indiana Benevolent Institution, left tonight for Batavia, O., being called thither by the death of their brother-in-law, Philip B. Swing, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of that State. Mr. Fishback says that two years ago Judge Swing held court in the new Government building at Columbus before it was thoroughly dried, and the odor of the paint made him sick. Since then he has never been well. Judge Swing was 62 years of age, and left a wife and three children. He was appointed to his place on the bench during President Grant's term.

TURF NEWS.

Coney Island Races.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 30.—First race, three-quarters of a mile, won by Buckra, Baby second, and Odette third. Time, 1:23¼. Electrifier finished first, but was disqualified, owing to a foul, and as the judges believed the foul premeditated they ruled off Thayer, the rider of Electrifier.

Mile and an eighth, Nimblefoot first, Reporter second, Gov. Hampton third. Time, 2:02¾.

Mile, Tennyson first, Bouncer second, Hilarity third. Time, 1:48¼.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Little Fred first, Little Minch second, Hostage third. Time, 1:33.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Arrived—The Surrey, from Amsterdam.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The steamship Lake Winnipeg, from Montreal, and the Labrador, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—Arrived—The Baltic, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Arrived, the Suevia, from Liverpool.

YELLOW-FEVER.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 30.—The three cases of fever at Fort Brown are doing well. One new case here today. The troops at Camp Yturria are in good health. There are some cases of fever at Santa Rosalia ranch, three miles from town. The weather is hot.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 30.—Nineteen new cases are reported, six being at Nix's, on the Perdido, sixteen miles from Pensacola, where Dr. Cravey was sent today by the Board of Health. Only one death. Total to date 2,237 cases and 174 deaths. Weather very warm.

STRUGGLE WITH A BEAR.

CENTRAL CITY, Colo., Oct. 30.—William Poronteau, Superintendent of the Gunnell Mine, while hunting near the head of Mammoth Gulch yesterday, was attacked by a huge bear. He succeeded in killing the bear with his knife, but not until the bear had torn him in a frightful manner. His nose was torn out by the roots. It is thought he cannot recover.

PHILADELPHIA RATTLETRAPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Three four-story brick houses on Eighth street, below Noble, being altered from dwellings to stores, fell tonight, blocking Eighth and Noble streets. Two families, including ten persons, lived on the premises. Only one person, Mrs. Margaret Finney, was seriously injured.

ARREST OF HORSE SHARPS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30.—Henry Jackson, alias Henry Page, of Chicago, and Thomas R. Allen, alias Charles Smith, of Churchville, N. Y., two of a gang of horse sharps which has been operating extensively through the country, selling inferior horses as thoroughbred fast stock, were convicted here today of obtaining money by false pretenses from Dr. X. C. Scott, who bought from them a span of horses represented to be raised by Gen. Withers and Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, and able to trot in 2:27 or better, but which animals proved worthless. The Kentucky gentlemen named testified on the trial that they never had such horses on their farms.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Neal and Craft, the Ashland Fiends, Taken to Catlettsburg, Ky., for Trial—The Daily Budget of Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—The Ashland murderers, Neal and Craft, were removed from the Lexington Jail this morning and taken to Catlettsburg on a special train. The Maysville Rifles, Nuckols, and McCreary Guards, of Frankfort, accompany from Louisville, and another from Midway accompanied the Lexington Guards, who escorted the prisoners. A Parrot gun was also taken. The prisoners looked cheerful and smiling when taken out of the jail, and greeted the soldiers in a pleasant manner. They said they considered themselves safe while the soldiers were with them. The Catlettsburg citizens think it an insult that troops should be sent to protect the prisoners—that they would be safe in their hands. Gov. Blackburn, knowing the summary lynching of Ellis, the third of the murderers, thought it expedient to send a guard. They numbered 180 men and one cannon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30.—Last night a burglar was attempting to gain an entrance to the residence of Rudolph Reed, No. 910 Fourteenth avenue south, when Mr. Reed shot him in the head with a revolver, and death is likely to be the result. Mr. Reed's statement of the case is to the effect that shortly after retiring for the night he was awakened by a noise, as of some one turning the key in the front-door lock. The lock-spring, however, was too stiff, and resisted the efforts of the party manipulating it. Next a window was tried, and while the midnight prowler was in the act of raising the sash Mr. Reed drew aside the curtain and fired his revolver. The ball struck the burglar in the head, and he sank to the ground. The police were summoned and carried the fellow to the hospital, where he is in a critical condition. He gives the name of Adolph Gilbertson. He attempted to make a statement regarding the affair, but the attendants could make no sense out of it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—At Alton, a small village in Anderson County, Saturday night, Jim Ross, colored, and Jere Horn, a white man, quarreled over a game of cards, and Ross shot Horn in the forehead, inflicting a deadly wound. Ross fled, it is supposed to Indiana.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Samuel Levair, a letter-carrier, was arrested today for robbing the mail, and in default of $2,500 bail was committed to jail. His plan was to open street-boxes on routes adjoining his own, abstract such letters as he thought valuable, and then rifle and destroy them. Money from decoy letters was found on his person, and he confessed his guilt. He has a wife and family.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Owen M. Gillice, of Pittsburg, one of the sub-contractors for the construction of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad, was today arraigned at the Central Station on charges of forgery and embezzlement. He was in the employ of Harris Bros. & Co., contractors, and a week ago was given two checks, amounting to $1,556, to pay the workmen. He had the checks cashed and left. He was arrested at the Girard House last night, and committed today for further hearing.

The habeas corpus pending application for the return of Gillice to Pittsburg was not granted. Bail was fixed at $16,000. The amount of the embezzlement is $15,556.

A SAD SIGHT.

Fifteen Hundred Spectators Watch a Man Drown.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Joseph Rivet, while repairing a bridge today, fell into the Courtland Street Canal. He was carried over a "weir" twenty-five feet high, and dropped into a raceway running at right angles at a rapid rate; he was whirled along to a dam fifty feet high, over which he was carried, and rushed through a wild gorge into the Mohawk River. His efforts for life were witnessed by 1,500 people. His body was recovered. Rivet leaves a wife and five children.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 30.—Candidates for the local Legislature were nominated today. A poll will be taken Saturday next. Much interest is manifested in this region, as it is believed the return of the Whiteway Government means confederation with Canada. Every district but one will be contested.

A SMASH-UP IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—The down passenger on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad came in collision with an up freight today twelve miles below Rome. Fireman Gresham was killed, and Engineer George Garvin had a leg broken.

SENATOR HARRIS VERY ILL.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30.—United States Senator Isham G. Harris is dangerously ill at the Maxwell House, and the physician says he will not be able to take any further part in the political campaign.

ALL THERE IS IN CHECKERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—In the checker series two games were played today, both drawn. Nineteen games have now been played, Wyllie and Barker having each won a single game. The rest were drawn.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

T reats of love and its vicissitudes,
H ard trials and their compensation.
E rrors of a young head.

W rongs that spring from base motives.
H eartless villainy thwarted.
I njured virtue, resulting vice.
T rue Southern life in all its aspects.
E nough of color to give it realism.

S ensational yet not improbable.
L aughter moving at proper intervals.
A rdent in its humanity.
V igorous in its rapid action.
E nthralling in all its six acts.

Is not a blood-and-thunder drama,
It is sensational for all that,
It is romantic, poetic, and real,
It deals in probabilities that are human,
It is simple in plot,
It is powerful in development,
It is unctuous in humor,
It is American in character and scenery,
It is sympathetic in sentiment,
It is vigorous in action,
It evokes enthusiasm,
It provokes laughter,
It is in six acts of unflagging interest,
It is at Hooley's Theatre.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.
Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles, at druggist's and country stores and by T. J. Husband Jr., Philadelphia.

Wait! Coming.
Thursday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock, will be the grand opening of the four combined bankrupt stocks of clothing, underware, hats, and furnishing goods, at 241 and 243 State street, corner Jackson. Entire stock must be closed out in five days. *If you value money wait.*

Use Hunter's Sifter. Hunter Sifter Co.—Kitchen specialties. Cincinnati and N. Y. Circular free.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Fraud! Caution!!
Many hotels and restaurants refill the Lea & Perrins bottles with a spurious mixture and serve it as the genuine Worcestershire Sauce.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

Experience teaches that Electro-Silicon is the only reliable silver polish. Get the genuine.

ONE GOOD BARGAIN!

Among many others now being offered in the

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT OF

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

WE HAVE REDUCED TO

$9.75 EACH!

An elegant lot of new imported Combination Dress Goods in patterns; plain and checked materials, with silk embroidered figured goods to match; about 8 yards of the plain and 4 yards of the figured. The styles are very desirable and seasonable, the fabrics strictly first-class in quality, and the price from which they have now been reduced was $18.00 each, making them an unusual

BARGAIN!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Fine Table Linens!"

We invite inspection of line of

Extra Wide Table Cloths,

3 to 6 Yards Long,

Choice Designs and Best Makes,

Which we have placed

At 40 per Cent!

Under Regular Prices!

Presenting an opportunity rarely offered to purchase so advantageously

Fine Dinner Cloths.

We also exhibit

Rare Novelties!

IN

Thread-Etched

Lunch Cloths,

With Napkins and Buffet Cloth to match.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

C. H. SLACK,

MAIN STORE,

79 & 81 State-st.,

BRANCH STORE,

210-212 N. Clark-st.,

Is now receiving from the celebrated ROLLER FLOUR MILLS of Minnesota and Missouri.

FRESH GROUND

FLOUR!

FROM CHOICE SELECTIONS OF

NEW CROP WHEAT.

MINNESOTA PATENTS.

Pillsbury's Best,	
Faultless,	$8.00 per brl.
Crystal,	7.50 per brl.

WINTER PATENTS.

Ten Broeck,	$8.00 per brl.
Underwood's Extra,	8.00 per brl.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

Plant's Extra St. Louis,	$7.00 per brl.
Slack's Extra St. Louis,	6.50 per brl.
Criterion,	6.25 per brl.

The new crop of wheat just harvested is said to be the FINEST secured for many years. FLOUR milled from the SELECTIONS is guaranteed to make 20 per cent more FINE WHEAT BREAD than on previous crops.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR NO SALE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Cheeky Attempt of the Democrats to Get All the Supervisors in the Second District.

It Fails, and Finerty and the Republicans Are Given What They Are Entitled To.

Rousing Republican Meetings on the North and West Sides—Headquarter News.

The Democratic Committee Notified that They Must Deal Fairly with Finerty, or There Will Be War.

Mayor Harrison Makes Another Exhibition of Himself—List of Registry Places—The Last Day.

A Cheeky Attempt of the Sheridan-McDonald Crowd to Steal the Republican Supervisors in the Second District.

Chief-Supervisor Bishop yesterday appointed the Supervisors of election for the Second Congressional District. In making his selections he named one Republican for each polling-place and a Finerty and Sheridan man alternately. S. Corning Judd and Henry M. Shepard appeared yesterday morning on behalf of the "tarrier" element and Senator Artley for himself to protest against this ruling. According to these lawyers the Republicans were not entitled to a man at all, not having nominated any candidate, while Mr. Finerty was objected to as not entitled to have his votes fairly counted because he was not the nominee of what Messrs. Mackin and Shepard understand to be the Democratic party. In a word, all the Supervisors in the district must be "regular" Democrats.

It was stated in reply to this beautiful reasoning that there was abundant time for the Republicans to nominate a candidate, if they chose, and if they did not choose to put up a distinctively Republican candidate they could, and probably would, indorse either Mr. Finerty or Mr. Artley, and thus practically have a man in the field. Justice Woodman, James Sullivan, and John Comiskey appeared on behalf of the Republican and Independent voters, and made the incontestable point that the appointment of Supervisors was designed for the protection of the citizens in their rights, whatever party they might belong to. The matter was taken before Judge Drummond, who listened patiently to the arguments and then stated that Mr. Bishop must decide for himself. This he did by determining to stick to his list as announced, and Messrs. Mackin and Shepard went away sorrowing as those who have no hope. They have come to a realizing sense of the magnitude of the Independent movement in the Second District and know that the only hope of the Sheridan faction lies in stuffed ballot-boxes. An honest vote will elect Mr. Finerty beyond the shadow of a doubt, and however willing the strikers may be to put their peculiar practices into operation at an election where the city or county is concerned, they shrink from interfering with Uncle Sam's officers.

Mr. Finerty's friends are jubilant over Supervisor Bishop's decision in the matter, as it tends to inspire in them a confidence that Sheridan and his gang, backed by the "machine," will not have everything their way in the Second District on election-day. Messrs. Judd and Shepard appeared by request of Joe Mackin, who has virtually pledged himself to do all in his power to "give Finerty a black eye," and they worked well for the manager, but their efforts toward leaving Mr. Finerty or the Republicans without the protection which is absolutely necessary to secure anything like an honest election in the district were entirely futile. The gentlemen who appeared for Mr. Finerty and the Republican party submitted the plain question, Should they be left unprotected simply because one was asked to represent the people and the other had not yet seen fit to put a candidate in the field? and it was decided in a manner eminently satisfactory to both Mr. Finerty's friends and the Republicans.

Larry McGann, and other opponents of Mr. Finerty in the district, expressed themselves as satisfied at the appointments, principally for the reason that the Supervisors chosen were men of unquestioned integrity, who would see that the election was a fair one, a thing that Mr. Sheridan's friends desired—so they said—above everything else. If Sheridan's friends are satisfied, now that they can't change matters, Mr. Finerty's friends should be wildly enthusiastic over the appointments.

The North Side Germans Firm in the Republican Faith.

In spite of the lightning and the rain several hundred Republicans gathered last evening at the Sixteenth Ward mass-meeting, which was held in Mueller's Hall, corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street. The large number of Germans present was a convincing proof of the loyalty of the nationality to the old party.

The meeting was called to order by Felix Buschick, and Commissioner J. J. O'Neill was elected Chairman.

The session was opened with two rollicking songs by the Campaign Club, which were loudly applauded.

Mr. O'Neill made a brief address, stating that he was a Republican and proposed to vote for the whole ticket from the head to the tail, because it was the best ticket the party had put into the field for years. He rehearsed the qualifications of the candidates and showed their eminent fitness for the offices for which they are the nominees. He closed with an appeal for hard work and unscratched tickets.

After a few songs from the Glee Club, Gen. Thomas made a brief address, rehearsing the importance of the coming election. He said that if there was one thing which cried to Heaven for reform it was the Police Department of Chicago. Every thief, every crook, every gambler in the city was supporting the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and a man is known by the company he keeps.

Mr. E. G. Cook followed and spoke the fact that the Democratic party is now, as always, a party of gigantic mistakes. He referred to the nomination of McGarigle instead of Dunphy as one of the mistakes which that party is continually making, and warned the voters that they stood face to face with a ring of men as unscrupulous as the Tweed ring.

Mr. W. T. Underwood called attention to the fact that whenever the honest people had fallen asleep the Democratic thieves had broken through and stolen. He referred to the Germans as a class who were not to be bought by a glass of beer, and as men who voted from principle.

Seth F. Hanchett, the candidate for Sheriff, was introduced and received with three rousing cheers. He said he had been sick and was unable to talk. He referred to each candidate by name and commented on their uniform high character. In regard to himself he would say that if any man doubted his ability to fill the position of Sheriff he did not want that man's vote. In response to a question Mr. Hanchett said he had heard a silly story to the effect that he had lost his arm in Chicago firing a salute. In reply to that he would say that he had lost his arm at the battle of Five Forks, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was in the advance of the skirmish line. He was then serving under Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Custer.

This explosion of a ridiculous campaign story was received with loud cheers.

EMIL DIETZSCH FOLLOWED

with a vigorous speech in German. He said he had just come from the Aurora Turner-Hall, where hundreds of Germans were enthusiastic over the prospects of the success of the ticket. He did not want to praise the candidates. They had been praised enough, and everybody knew them. He wanted to talk to the Germans who had or were about to desert the old Republican party. That party had been good enough for them and it was good enough now. Under its administration they had prospered, and its principles had not changed in the least. It was still the same in its belief, and it should still offer advantages to all order-loving Germans. Never had the Republican party in Illinois advocated or passed any restriction on their fondness for beer. The party, on the contrary, was by its inherent principles committed to the great ideas of personal liberty. There is no reason why the Germans should desert the Republican party in Illinois where they had never been interfered with. In other parts of the State where temperance laws had been passed the matter was wholly outside of politics. It was a local issue, and temperance laws had been passed in both Democratic and Republican districts. It was foolish to ascribe to the Republican party any temperance laws in small communities. It was an issue which those communities alone were responsible for. False prophets were circulating among the Germans telling them the Republican party was a party of fanaticism. This was false on its face. The Democrats for the past five or six years had believed that all they had to do to capture the German vote was to hold up a beer-barrel. This they had done in the present case by nominating a beer-brewer, who was a good enough man, but was urged for no other reason than that he was a brewer. The Germans were not to be caught by such chaff as that. The Democrats were now holding up the barrel, and were foolish enough to believe the Germans would follow, just as a poodle dog follows his master. Because McGarigle took his schnapps every morning with Mike McDonald it did not follow that the Germans should vote for him. They were for free beer, but not for free gambling, free thieving, and free prostitution. Nor was the fact that Seipp was a German a recommendation especially for him, for Louis Hutt also could talk, think, and speak in German, and he, together with the rest of the ticket, should receive the support of every German in the county.

Col. W. S. Scribner followed and dwelt on the tariff question. He had just come from a Democratic meeting in the Eighth Ward, where he had heard a skulking bounty-jumper rehearse the infamous lie about Seth Hanchett's loss of his arm.

Mr. A. J. Galloway merely showed himself, as the hour was getting late, and the meeting adjourned.

The Fourteenth-Warders Turn Out to Hear Some Good Republican Speeches.

One of the largest meetings so far in the Fourteenth Ward was held at Aurora Turner-Hall last evening, fully 2,000 voters being present, notwithstanding the rain, and most of them Germans and Scandinavians, who were very enthusiastic.

County-Treasurer Johnson was chosen President, and in taking the chair said that the large attendance showed a deep interest in the coming election. It was of great importance to all citizens. As laboring-men they were particularly interested, because the protection of industries was involved—protection which enabled them to feed and clothe their families better than the workingmen of any other country. He spoke of the candidates for the different offices on the Republican ticket, and told of their honesty and capabilities. The Democrats had put up a ticket, and the leaders got on the platform and said they drank whisky. And candidates for Congress said the same thing. Such information was not needed. The Democrats had always been sound on the whisky question. [Applause.] Why it was necessary to tell the people that he didn't know. His idea was that they expected to get the Germans into their ranks. But they would not. [Applause.] They tried to make the Germans believe that they were a race of saloonkeepers. That, however, was too thin. [Applause.] They were in favor of good government, and would not go over to the Democrats. [Applause.] The men on the Democratic ticket could not administer the affairs of the county and city as well as those on the Republican ticket, as the leaders of the party wouldn't let them.

EMIL DIETZSCH WAS THEN INTRODUCED,

and spoke in German, being frequently interrupted with applause. He denied that the Germans were going over to the Democrats, saying that they never had had any faith in them, and had none now. The issue here was different from that in Ohio, no attempt being made to interfere with individual rights. [Cheers.]

The Oriental Glee Club sang a campaign song.

C. C. Kohlsaat was the next speaker. He said the presence of so many Germans indicated that they were not going over to the Democracy in a body. [Applause.] He did not come before them as a German or a Scandanavian, but as an American citizen. [Applause.] He was a Republican because that party represented the American idea, and covered all questions of progress; and he would never desert it until it cried down human rights. [Applause.] Speaking of himself, he said if elected Judge of the County Court he would discharge his duties faithfully. [Applause.]

W. E. Mason then spoke. He said the Republican party was conceived and born in the idea of liberty, yet men started out from Mike McDonald's and said to the Germans that it proposed to rob the people of their liberties. A false issue had been made. The Legislature of the State made the laws. The Republican party had had control of that body for twenty years but hadn't passed any prohibitory laws. [Applause.] The main issue between the two parties today, in his opinion, was the question whether the country should be placed in the hands of a free-trade Congress or not. "A tariff for revenue only" meant nothing. The Republicans believed in a tariff in order to raise revenue and to develop the industries of the country. [Applause.] Speaking of the record of the Democratic party in this State, he said the Democrats in the Legislature always voted against any bill in the interest of education. And here in Chicago, with a Democratic administration, the schools were overcrowded, and thousands of children couldn't get in. The Republican party

BELIEVED IN EDUCATION,

as the more money spent on schools lessened the cost of jails and prisons. [Applause.] The Republican ticket was a good one from top to bottom [applause], and he asked all to vote it. He wanted Col. Davis to have a big majority. [Applause.]

Col. Davis made his appearance at this juncture, and spoke briefly. He said the large attendance argued well for success. The issue was whether the Republicans should be turned out and the Democrats put into control of the Nation's affairs. The country was never so prosperous, and why should there be a change? He refuted the charge of extravagance against the Republican Congress, showing that, without the deficiencies which had to be made up on account of the false economy of the Democrats, the appropriations of the last Congress were no larger than those of the preceding one, which was Democratic. He also referred to the River and Harbor bill, justifying its passage on the ground of necessity, and dwelt at some length on the importance of having the next Congress Republican, since it would revise the tariff, and all Americans, especially the workingmen, were interested in that. As to the county ticket, it was as good a one as had ever been presented to the people. He believed it would win. [Applause.]

Speeches were also made by John F. Scanlan, D. J. Leary, Thomas Sennot, Seth Hanchett, and others, the meeting adjourning with cheers for Davis and the Republican ticket.

The Day at Headquarters—The Routine Work of the Two Parties.

The week opened at Republican Headquarters very auspiciously, signs of activity being noticeable on every floor, and in every nook and corner. The Campaign Committee assembled as usual and held a conference that lasted until nearly noon. The reports from the various organizations were very encouraging, and at the close of the session the popular verdict was that the party was splendidly organized for the work before it. The Scandivanian element was returning to its natural affinity, and all over the skies there were signs of harmony and indications of success in November. The organizations everywhere throughout the county had settled down to earnest work, and excellent results are already observable. The candidates are busy as bees, and no stone will be left unturned to assure their election. Messrs. Hutt and Hanchett started out early yesterday morning, and during the day they showed themselves in the northwestern county towns. It is their intention to take in the entire county in that way, the same as Seipp and McGarigle are doing.

The matter of registration is receiving particular attention from the committee, and the members promise that the canvass shall be thorough. As this is the last opportunity that will be presented to register, the members have been instructed to take especial pains to see that no Republican who is old enough to vote is overlooked as to registration.

With a view of further pacifying the somewhat dissatisfied Scandinavian element the following call has been issued and widely circulated:

We, the undersigned Scandinavian Republicans, earnestly desiring the success of the Republican ticket at the approaching election, invite all Scandinavians to join us in a mass-meeting to be held at Aurora Turner-Hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, 1882.

This is signed by C. R. Matson, Daniel Nelson, Tillotson Bros. & Roger. Theodore Ebert, Theodore Winholt, A. Ollendorf, John Tillotson, A. Johnson, A. G. Korgestadt, C. M. Jevne, C. C. Gantzer, M. Rasmussen, and others. Among those who will address the meeting are P. Sundelius, Charles Sundell, Daniel Munn, and Luther Laflin Mills.

The Executive Committee was in session the greater part of the day arranging for meetings and other campaign work. Arrangements for the grand mass-meeting at McCormick Hall tomorrow evening are perfected, and it is thought it will be one of the most glorious gatherings of the campaign. Senator Logan, Gov. Cullom, and Gen. Oglesby will be on hand to address the assemblage.

THE JUDGES OF ELECTION

held a meeting in the afternoon at Republican Headquarters for the purpose of conferring together upon various matters connected with the positions which they will occupy election-day, and especially better to post themselves upon the election laws. E. R. Bliss presided. The principal question discussed, and which took up the greater part of the session, was the significance of the word "householder"—whether as used in the affidavit which is presented to the judges when a vote is sworn in it meant a person who possessed property, one who had a stated place of residence but was a renter, or all without distinction who had abiding-places, whether they owned or rented the property in which they lived. The question was deemed one of considerable importance, and one which should be settled before election-day. If the word meant every man who had a place to sleep it was thought that it would permit men who were entirely irresponsible to make affidavit with reference to a voter, and that it would open up another avenue for fraudulent voting. After considering the question at some length a committee consisting of Messrs. Root, Bacon, Bass, Everett, and Easton was appointed to examine authorities and report upon the meaning of the word at a meeting to be held Thursday afternoon.

The Republican Executive Committee yesterday afternoon took up the Fourth Senatorial squabble, and spent about three hours in listening to statements of the situation by Messrs. Whitney, Parish, and Campbell. At 5 o'clock the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when further statements will be heard, and a decision as to what shall be done will be given.

Senator Artley was about headquarters most of the afternoon, conversing with leading Republicans and urging that he be placed on the ticket for Congressman in the Second District. It is understood that he threatens to join the Sheridan crowd if the Republicans don't recognize him and comply with his wishes.

Gen. I. N. Stiles, who has for years trained with the Democracy, has written the Republican Executive Committee offering his services in any capacity that they may see fit to use them. The committee is very much gratified at the offer, and will endeavor to utilize the General's eloquence throughout the county from now until election-day.

THE FREQUENTERS OF DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

were as numerous and as mysterious as ever yesterday. After the bustle caused by the visit of the Finerty committees the several committees resumed work and went on with the regular grind. The "tarriers" are not so jubilant in their manner as they were about the time the news was received from Ohio. They have begun to see that the Republicans are ready and able to fight as hard as they ever were, and that now that they have taken off their coats the situation is not so excruciatingly funny as might be supposed. On the contrary, the matter is a decidedly serious one, as they begin to see as they look about them and observe the breaches that must be closed before election-day if they hope to cast a full vote. One of these troubles has been settled, and nothing more will probably be heard from it. It was in the Sixth Senatorial District, where it was proposed to put up another candidate for the Legislature to run with Mr. Sexton. The proposition met with vigorous opposition on the part of Mr. Sexton and his friends, and it was said that it had been decided not to put another candidate in the field. The committee has pretty thoroughly considered the question of another candidate in the Second District, and it has about been decided to put up a second man. This, it is said, is the only district where the doubling up experiment will be tried. The committee has concluded to allow Aug. Mette to stay on the ticket in the Bridgeport district, and an effort will be made to silence all objection.

The Campaign Committee has prepared a circular in the French language setting forth the necessity of good government and the further necessity of intrusting Cook County to the Democracy, gamblers and all. This will be sent out at once to all French voters where addresses can be ascertained.

A large number of Supervisors qualified during the day, and it is expected all will be sworn in by tonight.

Among the mass of cheap literature issued from the Democratic Literary Bureau is a circular forecasting the awful result which will follow the election of Dr. Ingals, candidate for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket. The circular says Dr. Ingals would be Chairman of the Hospital Committee of the County Board, and would turn over the County Hospital to the tender mercies of Rush Medical College, of the faculty of which institution he is a member. The circular is made up in most part of a mass of twaddle from the pen of W. P. Black, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, bearing upon the recent difficulty between the Hospital Board and the County Board, but which contains nothing worthy of attention. The suggestion that Dr. Ingals could turn over the County Hospital or anything else to Rush or any other college without the consent of at least a majority of the members of the board is on a par with other "warnings" from the bureau, where the idea is entertained that all other people are "fools," and the "manager" alone is wise.

A Fruitless Visit—A Body of Representative Citizens Call on the Democratic Committee to Ask Fair Play for Mr. Finerty in the Second District.

The committee of citizens appointed at Sunday's meeting at the Sherman House to wait upon the Democratic Campaign Committee to see that John F. Finerty received fair play in the Second Congressional District from the Democratic moguls performed their duty yesterday at noon, and the result will be anything but satisfactory. The committee met at McCoy's Hotel on Madison street. Among them were Messrs. John W. Enright, the Chairman; John B. Lynch, James Stinson, J. J. Fitzgibbon, P. M. Hennesy, M. W. Kerwin, T. D. Coleman, P. T. McElherne, M. J. Kean, C. M. Brennan, William McCoy, Denis O'Conner, P. J. Brady, P. Kavanaugh, John Harity, J. M. Cleary, J. N. Carroll, J. E. Bourke, Harry O'Ruarc. At 12 o'clock they marched up to the Democratic headquarters on Fifth avenue. The Campaign Committee, though they knew that some fifty representative citizens would come to wait upon them, had adjourned twenty-five minutes before. Ald. Ed Cullerton came down and showed the gentlemen all the courtesy he could. They had to stand around a while until the red-tape formalities were complied with, and then Mr. Cullerton took them to the typewriting floor, where the literary bureau is posted, and where several pretty girls manipulate the typewriters. Here Frank A. Hoffman and his select coterie are partitioned off by themselves. The committee were welcomed by Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, Frank A. Hoffman, Mr. Waller, John D. Colvin, Commissioner Mattocks, Mr. Van Pelt, and two clerks of the Water Department.

The meeting was painfully harmonious. Throughout the entire session both Mattocks and Hoffman acted very nervously, and they seemed afraid that something dreadful was going to happen. Down-stairs there was a crowd of Sheridan shriekers and strikers, who said that Sheridan had put up his money—$2,500 of it—in the hands of the committee, and they were going to see that the Democrats got fair play. Even bets on Finerty and Sheridan were freely made.

In the committee-room Mr. John W. Enright, on behalf of Mr. Finerty's friends throughout the city, said that they came there to ask that the Democratic Campaign Committee remain neutral in this fight between Finerty and Sheridan and their friends, and to let them fight it out wholly upon the merits of their candidates. Mr. Enright then went on to draw a comparison between the characters and ability of the two men, and dwelt especially upon Mr. Finerty's character as a patriotic American citizen, who would be a representative of the highest type of Irish-American citizenship. They simply laid claim to neutrality and fair treatment for Mr. Finerty upon these grounds, and upon no other. Mr. Enright did not show, however, how the Irish-American voters were cheated out of their choice by both the Congressional and County Conventions, nor how Healey and Dunphy were sold out. He did say, however, that Mr. Finerty had been asked to make the canvass by 5,000 of the voters of the district. The independent voter was abroad, and the voters of the present day regardless of nationality were reading and thinking men, and any ligature which now bound them to the Democratic party was very slight indeed and could be easily severed. Mr. Finerty was the people's choice, and all they demanded was an honest vote and fair count, and they were confident of the result.

This little talk made Mr. Hoffman say: "That is all right," and John Mattocks only shook his head, while Joe Mackin said nothing.

Mr. P. T. McEtherne warned the committee that they must keep their hands off. This was a people's fight, and the people were ready to stand by Finerty.

J. J. Fitzgibbon, another of Mr. Finerty's supporters, said that there should be no opposition to the Democratic Deputy Supervisors in the Second District who were favorable to John F. Finerty. They demanded and they would have an honest, fair count of the ballot. If the sacredness of the ballot-box was not respected the principles of our Government would be destroyed.

Mr. John B. Lynch said that if there was not a fair count and justice done, he would say for himself and the circle to which he belonged—the business element—that though he had been a life-long Democrat, no Democratic party could hold him or the mercantile class.

Mr. Hoffman looked at the committee a few moments, and then said that the committee would see fair play, assured the delegation that the campaign speakers had been instructed to make no personal attacks on Mr. Finerty, and, in fact, on none of the Republican candidates. He had accepted the Chairmanship of the Campaign Committee only on the condition that this campaign should be conducted on a higher plane than the ordinary run of political contests. He called their attention to the fact that Mr. Sheridan had his own committee and his own meetings, and the committee was not responsible for utterances of these meetings. Mr. John Wagner, the gentleman who had indulged in wholesale abuse of Mr. Finerty, was not sent out by the Campaign Committee, and he invited their attention to the fact that fewer meetings had been held in the Second District than in any other district in the city. The books of the Sub-Committee on Speakers were brought up and laid before the Finerty delegation for their inspection, to bear Mr. Hoffman out in his statement.

Joseph Chesterfield Mackin also arose and with his hand on his heart said that Mr. Finerty's friends who had been named as supervisors were all nice men, and the committee could take no exception to them. This wound up the proceedings.

Later on another delegation, headed by John Comisky, from the Second District, made a visit to the committee, and made about the same demands as their predecessors. Mr. Comisky received very cold comfort and very little encouragement. The friends of Sheridan afterwards fairly swarmed into headquarters and overwhelmed the committee. They argued that Sheridan was the regular nominee. He had put up his assessment, mortgaging his house to raise the money, and they proposed to have the committee stand by him or know the reason why. The result of all the conferences was that the names of the Sheridan Supervisors were indorsed, and it was determined to work tooth and nail for Sheridan's success, because he is the candidate of the McDonald-Mackin-Harrison machine.

The friends of Mr. Finerty were apprised yesterday of the fact that immense colonization schemes are being attempted in Sheridan's behalf, and that a large amount of fraudulent registration has been done. In order to prevent the attempted frauds from being discovered, the Sheridan crowd are anxious to keep on their Deputy Supervisors, who have the power to go over and revise the registry lists. Nevertheless, from all indications, it is likely that these imported voters, if such there be, will be discovered, as the friends of Mr. Finerty have a very thorough organization.

Another Weak Effort to Catch the Germans—Mayor Harrison Indulges in His Usual Slangy Twaddle.

The second of a series of meetings designed for the capture of the German vote by the Democracy and its delivery to Mike McDonald and the rest of the county ticket was held last evening in West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. The plan of these meetings is to fire the German heart on the "personal liberty" question, and for this purpose German citizens are paid the empty compliment of being named as Vice-Presidents, and the speeches are mostly in the German language. Such was the case last night. Harry Rubens was the first speaker, and advised his hearers to from an alliance with the Irish, support the Democratic ticket, and thus defeat the "muckers." There was some attempt at disturbance by a gang of hoodlums in the gallery and near the door, to whom the idea of German speeches seemed to be repugnant, but they subsided when Mr. Rubens threatened them with expulsion.

Edmund Jüssen followed in the same general line as Mr. Rubens, emphatically protesting against prohibition in all its forms. He wanted to know why Americans do not abolish camp-meetings, for people go crazy at such gatherings. Carl Claussen followed, and most of the Irish present started for the door. It was evident that they did not take much stock in Mr. Rubens' proposed coalition, but they were partly quieted by the announcement that Mayor Harrison would address the meeting in English and was expected to arrive every minute. Mr. Claussen then stated that the result in Ohio would be duplicated in Chicago on Nov. 7. He admitted that the Republicans might elect Seth Hanchett Sheriff, but claimed that the remainder of the offices would fall to the Democracy.

A glee club sang "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," and got a much more liberal round of applause than any of the speakers received. The anti-prohibition resolution, prepared some weeks ago by a committee appointed for that purpose, was adopted.

Henry J. Donavin, of the *Evening Journal*, said it did a North Side Irishman good to meet his German fellow-citizens at a meeting called for the defense of personal liberty. He argued in support of the Democratic county ticket and made the comforting statement that the Republicans were already frightened. Gen. Hermann Lieb followed with a melancholy attempt at an anecdote, which failed even to evoke a smile, and then talked about Know-Nothingism, Puritanism, and the prohibition question. He said that the Democrats were very near the flesh-pots of Egypt, and that this was a very good time to stay in the Democratic party and get a share in the offices.

MAYOR HARRISON,

who was received with applause, began with a tirade of abuse directed against THE TRIBUNE, and read garbled extracts from this paper, commenting upon them as he read. Among other statements which he made was that if hanging to lamp-posts was to be done in Chicago he as the Democratic Mayor of the city would see that the man hanged should be "one of those thin-blooded fellows who edited THE TRIBUNE." He said also that Mike McDonald was paying that paper $500 per day for advertising editorially his great influence with the administration. He made the allegation that yesterday (Monday) morning Seth Hanchett, another Republican, and a noted gambler were closeted together in the United States Custom-House, and that $5,000 was asked and accorded by the gambler to support the Republican ticket.

Returning to his pet antipathy Mr. Harrison said that he would hold up THE TRIBUNE to disgrace as a paper that should be driven out of the city. He wanted the Democratic party to get into power so that the county might have good government, and he begged Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket this year, even if they went back to their own party at the next election. He considered the primaries a humbug, but insisted that the Democratic County Convention was not packed by McDonald, and that Mike did not want McGarigle to be nominated. He alleged that last spring the Republican party went to McGarigle and offered him the Shrievalty.

Ald. Henry F. Sheridan was called for, but the crowd were impatient, and the meeting broke up before he had time to make anything of a speech.

Be Sure to Register Today for It Is the Last Chance—The Place to Go.

This is the last day on which voters have a chance to register. Every man who intends to cast his ballot on the side of honest government and against the Mike McDonald combination should see to it at once that his name is down, so as to avoid the annoyance and delay of swearing in his vote next Tuesday. Following are the places of registration which will be open all day:

FIRST WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 19 Dearborn street.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 210 Washington street.
District 3—Polling-place, southeast corner Monroe and Dearborn streets.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 209 Fifth avenue.
District 5—Polling place, No. 261 State street.

SECOND WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 403 South Clark street.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 458 South Clark street.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 536 Wabash avenue.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 41 Thirteenth street.
District 5—Polling-place, No. 1458 Wabash avenue.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 460 Wabash avenue.

THIRD WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, 1645 State street.
District 2—Polling-place, 1911 State street.
District 3—Polling-place, Isaac Howland's livery stable, Twenty-second street, between State street and Wabash avenue.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 2458 Cottage Grove avenue.
District 5—Polling-place, northeast corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

FOURTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 2640 State street.
District 2—Polling-place, Cottage Grove and South Park avenues.
District 3—Polling-place, southeast corner of State and Twenty-fifth streets.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 220 Thirty-first street.
District 5—Polling-place, northwest corner State and Thirty-second streets.
District 6—Polling-place, corner Thirty-third street and South Park avenue.
District 7—Polling-place, No. 3651 Wabash avenue.
District 8—Polling-place, Douglas House, corner Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue.
District 9—Polling-place, No. 3721 Cottage Grove avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 2019 Wentworth avenue.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 2213 Wentworth avenue.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 2529 Wentworth avenue.
District 4—Polling-place, northeast corner Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue.
District 5—Polling-place, Thirty-first and Arnold streets.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 3529 Halsted street.
District 7—Polling-place, southeast corner of Halsted and Thirty-first streets.
District 8—Polling-place, northeast corner of Twenty-sixth and Wallace streets.
District 9—Polling-place engine-house on Sanger street.
District 10—Polling-place, corner Main street and Archer avenue.
District 11—Polling-place, corner Lock street and Archer avenue.
District 12—Polling-place, No. 3400 Auburn street.
District 13—Polling-place, No. 3136 Archer avenue.

SIXTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 23 Canalport avenue.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 127 Canalport avenue.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 681 South Halsted street.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 772 South Halsted street.
District 5—Polling-place, Nineteenth and Brown streets.
District 6—Polling-place, corner Nineteenth and May streets.
District 7—Polling-place, No. 552 Blue Island avenue.
District 8—Polling-place (Delph's place), No. 812 Hinman street.
District 9—Polling-place, No. 1050 Twenty-second street.
District 10—Polling-place, Lawndale railroad depot.

SEVENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 565 Canal street.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 645 Canal street.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 246 Twelfth street.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 505 Union street.
District 5—Polling-place, southwest corner of Twelfth and Waller streets.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 550 Morgan street.
District 7—Polling-place, southeast corner of Twelfth and Loomis street.
District 8—Polling-place, northwest cornor of Fourteenth and Loomis streets.
District 9—Polling-place, No. 460 Thirteenth street.

EIGHTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, southwest corner of Clinton and Harrison streets.
District 2—Polling-place, southwest corner of Desplaines and Harrison streets.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 310 West Harrison street.
District 4—Polling-place, southwest corner of Sholto and Harrison streets.
District 5—Polling-place, northeast corner of Harrison street and Centre avenue.
District 6—Polling-place, Chris Braun's, No. 323 South May street.
District 7—Polling-place, southwest corner of Forquer and Halsted streets.
District 8—Polling-place, southwest corner of Forquer and Clinton streets.
District 9—Polling-place, southeast corner of De Koven and Clinton streets.
District 10—Polling-place, northwest corner of De Koven and Desplaines streets.
District 11—Polling-place, southeast corner of Morgan and Taylor streets.
District 12—Polling-place, southwest corner of Nebraska and Throop streets.

NINTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, engine-house No. 197 South Jefferson street.
District 2—Polling-place, engine-house corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 147 South Sangamon street.
District 4—Polling-place, northeast corner of Madison and Sangamon streets.

TENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 196 West Indiana street.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 57 West Indiana street.
District 3—Polling-place, northeast corner of Jefferson and Lake streets.
District 4—Polling-place, corner of Sangamon and Lake streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 337 West Indiana street.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 431 West Indiana street.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 363 Carroll avenue.
District 4—Polling-place, northeast corner of Ada and Randolph streets.
District 5—Polling-place, No. 402 West Madison street.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 470 West Madison street.
District 7—Polling-place, corner of Adams and Throop streets.
District 8—Polling-place, No. 53 Nebraska street.

TWELFTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, corner Madison and Paulina streets.
District 2—Polling-place, corner Madison and Lincoln streets.
District 3—Polling-place, corner Madison and Hoyne streets.
District 4—Polling-place, Yott livery-stable.
District 5—Polling-place, engine-house on Madison street west of Western avenue.
District 6—Polling-place, corner of California avenue and Madison street.
District 7—Polling-place, corner of Polk street and Western avenue.
District 8—Polling-place, corner of Polk street and Ogden avenue.
District 9—Polling-place, corner of Robey and Jackson streets.
District 10—Polling-place, No. 660 Van Buren street.
District 11—Polling-place, corner of Hermitage avenue and Polk street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, northeast corner of Wood and Indiana streets.
District 2—Polling-place, northeast corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets.
District 3—Polling-place, corner of Hubbard and Oakley streets.
District 4—Polling-place, depot at Sacramento street.
District 5—Polling-place, northwest corner of Lake and Oakley streets.
District 6—Polling-place, southeast corner of Hoyne and Carroll avenues.
District 7—Polling-place, southwest corner of Wood and Walnut streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

District 2—Polling-place, No. 177 West Erie street.
District 2—Polling-place, No. 221½ West Chicago avenue.
District 3—Polling-place, No. 210 Centre avenue, corner of Milwaukee avenue.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 448 West Chicago avenue.
District 5—Polling-place, No. 824 Milwaukee avenue.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 306 Augusta street, corner Wood.
District 7—Polling-place, southwest corner North and Western avenues.
District 8—Polling-place, No. 1478 Milwaukee avenue.
District 9—Polling-place, No. 923 Milwaukee avenue.
District 10—Polling-place, ——
District 11—Polling-place, corner Noble and Bradley streets.
District 12—Polling-place, No. 521 Milwaukee avenue.
District 13—Polling-place, No. 329 Milwaukee avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, southwest corner of Webster and Clybourn avenues.
District 2—Polling-place, corner Sheffield and Clybourn avenues.
District 3—Polling-place, northeast corner of Halsted and Sophia streets.
District 4—Polling-place, northeast corner of Halsted and Willow street.
District 5—Polling-place, No. 499 Larrabee street, corner of Willow.
District 6—Polling-place, northeast corner of Hurlbut and Menomonee streets.
District 7—Polling-place, Webster Avenue Police Station.
District 8—Polling-place, northeast corner Eugenie and Sedgwick streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Voting-place, 501 North Clark street.
District 2—Voting-place, 505 North Wells street.
District 3—Voting-place, [illegible] North avenue.
District 4—Voting-place, southwest corner of Sedwick and Sigel streets.
District 5—Voting-place, northwest corner of Larrabee and Blackhawk streets.
District 6—Voting-place, 141 Clybourn avenue.
District 7—Voting-place, 146 North avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, southwest corner of Noble and Larrabee streets.
District 2—Polling-place, 318 Market street.
District 3—Polling-place, northeast corner of Townsend and White streets.
District 4—Polling-place, southwest corner of Market and White street.
District 5—Polling-place, southeast corner of Market and Huron streets.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 68 North Market street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Polling-place, No. 260 Rush street.
District 2—Polling-place, North Side Turner-Hall.
District 3—Polling-place, northwest corner of Chicago avenue and Wells street.
District 4—Polling-place, No. 51 North Wells street.
District 5—Polling-place, No. 105 Clark street.
District 6—Polling-place, No. 125 Clark street.
District 7—Polling-place, No. 193 Clark street.
District 8—Polling-place, northeast corner of Erie and Pine streets.
District 9—Polling-place, No. 14 Rush street.

HYDE PARK.

District 1—Polling-place, Village-Hall.
District 2—Polling-place, Oakland Hose-House.
District 3—Polling-place, first building on State street south of Forty-seventh.
District 4—Polling-place, Grand Crossing hose-house.
District 5—Polling-place, engine-house.
District 6—Polling-place, Messenbach's store, southwest corner Avenue K and One-Hundred-and-Third street.
District 7—Polling-place, at Taeger's store, Irondale.
District 8—Polling-place, Roseland Post-Office.
District 9—Polling-place, Riverdale Post-Office.
District 10—Polling-place, northwest corner of Sixty-first and State streets.
District 11—Polling-place, hook and ladder house corner One-Hundred-and-Twelfth street and Morse avenue, Pullman.

TOWN OF LAKE.

District 1—Polling-place, Town-Hall.
District 2—Polling-place, Bierling's shop, near corner of Forty-third street and Wentworth avenue.
District 3—Polling-place, Pullman schoolhouse, corner School and Fifty-first streets.
District 4—Polling-place, Englewood hose-house, corner Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue.

Capt. Finerty Carrying Everything Before Him in the Fifth Ward.

Sheridan's stronghold, the Fifth Ward, was again invaded last night by his popular opponent, Mr. Finerty, who addressed two or three meetings held on Wentworth avenue, beyond Twenty-fifth street. At all of the gatherings the people's candidate was received with a hearty welcome. His largest audience was at the corner of Thirtieth street and Wentworth avenue, the hall in which the meeting was held being crowded to its fullest capacity. Mr. David John presided. A gang of Sheridan's plug-uglies turned up at this meeting with the evident determination of turning it into a disorderly mob, after the fashion of a regular Democratic demonstration. They were in such a sad minority, however, and were treated by Mr. Finerty to such gentlemanly but cutting sarcasm that the few who did not sneak away turned their jealous howls into warm applause.

Referring to the charges made by his enemies that he was a political bolter, Mr. Finerty said that if renouncing the Clark street robbers and their candidates was bolting he was proud to have earned the title accorded him by the gamblers; if a refusal to respond to the lash of the machine engineered by a set of law-breakers and criminals was disloyalty he was only too glad out of self-respect to be disloyal. There might be men in the hall who were shameless enough boldly to proclaim their moral serfdom and parade their fealty to a set of men against whom stringent laws had to be made to protect society, but the speaker hoped they were few. (And Sheridan's men got so much of this talk that, mean as they were, they had to quiet down.)

Mr. Finerty, unlike his political adversary, refused to indulge in personalities against Mr. Sheridan. He (the speaker) was the candidate of the people who refused to be controlled by the machine and false primaries. It would have been affectation and ingratitude for him to have refused the call made by the Turner-Hall meeting. His platform was known, and also his desire to serve the whole people of the district independent of party or factions. The speech received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Gen. Stiles' Record.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—If it is of the least importance during this campaign that the antecedents of Gen. Stiles should be made known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE they should be correctly stated.

I voted the Republican ticket until Grant was nominated in 1868. My objections to him were that he was an "old-line Democrat" and wholly without experience in civil affairs. I am hardly, therefore, a "veteran Democrat." I have not tried to exceed a half-dozen criminal cases in Chicago, and am, therefore, not entitled to be credited with "an extensive criminal practice."

I. N. STILES.

Third District—Harrison and Centre Avenue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Living on the south side of West Van Buren street, between Centre avenue and Throop street, I am quite at a loss to know the Congressional District in which that locality is situated, also the proper place to register. Will THE TRIBUNE kindly enlighten me on these points? Respectfully, C. B.

Notes.

It is expected that Clark E. Carr, of Knox County, and Senator Adams, candidate for Congress, will speak in Evanston Thursday evening.

The courts have begun the annual work of grinding out citizens. The County Court yesterday issued naturalization papers to about thirty persons.

The registry for the Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward will be in Hagist's drug-store, corner Cottage Grove and South Park avenues; hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The Eighth Ward Democrats held a meeting last night at No. 247 South Halsted street, the attendance being small. The meeting was addressed by Philip Keller, W. J. Dunn, and other local lights.

Commissioner Sommer, a warm friend of Ald. Sheridan, concedes the election of Capt. Finerty to Congress from the Second District. He has worked hard for his friend, but says he has found it an up-hill business.

The friends of Col. J. G. Everest, of Englewood, are talking of presenting his name to the First District Congressional Committee as a candidate worthy of consideration. Col. Everest is the Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

A Democratic mass-meeting was held last evening at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. There was a small attendance. Mr. Baker, candidate for Probate Judge, made a speech. Mayor Harrison also talked. The meeting broke up at an early hour.

The Campaign Committee for Evanston Township held a meeting Saturday evening. Mr. Howsel was elected to act as Chairman during the campaign. The prospects, plans, and time for holding meetings were discussed, and the conclusion reached that Evanston will turn out her usual large Republican vote.

The Eighth Ward Republicans held a meeting last night at No. 248 South Halsted street. The attendance was not large, but there was an abundance of enthusiasm. Stirring speeches were made by John Lussem, James Kripe, Fred Arnold, and others in behalf of the cause. A double quartet was among the attractive features.

A rousing meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward was held at Lawler's Hall, No. 3205 State street. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: A. J. Galloway, H. A. Anderson, D. J. Leary, Thomas Sennott, J. F. Scanlan, the Hon. J. W. E. Thomas, J. E. Jones, Charles Piper, and Samuel Wright.

A meeting was held last evening at the corner of Bunker and Desplaines streets in the interest of John F. Finerty for Congress and Hank Ruger for State Senator. Justice Woodman made a ringing speech in favor of these two gentlemen, laying special emphasis on the fact that the Democratic candidate for Senator, if elected, would not be allowed to take his seat on account of his ineligibility. Justice Woodman gave the highest praise to Capt. Finerty as an orator and an honest man, who would reflect the highest credit on Chicago in the halls of Congress. Every mention of Capt. Finerty's name was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Ruger also briefly addressed the audience. Short speeches were made by other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Finerty and Ruger.

United States Marshal Jones made the following appointments yesterday for the coming elections: Chief Deputies—First District, C. H. Willett; Second, C. E. Piper; Third, John Hoffman; Fourth, W. S. Scribner. Captains, of whom there will be one for each ward, subject to the orders of the Chief Deputies—Charles W. Woodman, Seventh; William D. Kent, Fifth; James Burke, Tenth; S. E. Cleveland, Thirteenth; Jacob Gross, Twelfth; Frank Goebel, Eighth; Henry D. Beam, Fifteenth; Louis Schaffner, Sixteenth; Frank Nelson, Seventeenth. The other Captains will be appointed today, but the Deputies for the precincts not for two or three days, perhaps, as the Campaign Committee has not yet recommended any one. Marshal Jones is uncertain whether he will appoint any Democrats.

The Ninth Ward Republicans held a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting last night at Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets. D. Harry Hammer was the first speaker. He said there were rumors among the workers that there were Republicans in the Ninth Ward who were not going to support Col. Davis, and he thought he would come over and see about it. In his opinion more Democrats would vote for Davis than recreant Republicans for Capt. Black. W. S. Elliott, of the Twelfth Ward, the next speaker, in his remarks, said it was a glowing tribute to the Democratic party that Capt. Black had been compelled to explain why he was a church-member and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He laid great stress upon the importance of electing the Republican County Commissioners. Their defeat meant good-by to Republicanism in Cook County for twenty years. Col. Scribner stated that he had ascertained by work among the Germans that they were as "solid" for the Republican party as they ever had been. He believed the good, law-abiding people of the county were going to see to it that their affairs were not intrusted to the most disreputable element in their midst. Col. Davis was going to be elected by 4,000 majority at least. The meeting was also addressed by C. C. Kohlsaat.

THE ENGLEWOOD VETERANS.

The regular meeting of the Englewood Union Veteran Club was largely augmented by citizens last evening to meet R. W. Dunham, candidate for Congress from the First District, and Representative Harper, who were present.

The club decided to keep a guard at the polls on election-day, and to engage conveyances to bring Republican voters to the polls. It was also decided to engage Tillotson Hall for next Monday evening, that being the only evening that the hall can be had, for a monster mass-meeting. Messrs. Dunham, Harper, and others made stirring speeches.

The following resolution was then adopted:

WHEREAS, The Cook County Convention has seen fit to put in nomination a man who served his country faithfully during the late Rebellion, and who bears an unspotted record as a soldier and citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the nomination of Seth Hanchett this club recognizes a graceful tribute to all old soldiers and comrades of the late War, and in him we recognize one who, if elected to the important position of Sheriff of Cook County, will still further serve his country by waging a successful battle against the enemies of good order and society, including gamblers and bummers, as he did against the enemies of the Union, and as a club we pledge our earnest and sincere support in the coming election; and

WHEREAS, The convention of the Second Senatorial District has put in nomination men known in this community as respected citizens and old soldiers, one being President of this club; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the nomination of Capt. H. A. Parker and W. H. Harper we still further recognize the wisdom of the convention in placing men of their well-known sterling integrity and energy as nominees to an important position on the Republican ticket—men who are in every way capable to fill the office with honor—we find a further inducement to heartily indorse and support the entire Republican ticket.

STAND BY THE VETERANS.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Union Veteran Club last evening at their headquarters in the Methodist Church Block. The following, which was submitted by the Committee on Political Action, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this club that the following veterans have been nominated on the Congressional, Legislative, and county ticket for the approaching election, to-wit: George E. Adams, George R. Davis, William H. Harper (of the Fourth Ward), H. A. Parker (of Englewood), Theo. Stimming, W. H. Ruger, E. E. Wood, H. A. Anderson, and Seth F. Hanchett; therefore be it

Resolved, That we cordially indorse our said comrades for the respective positions to which they have been nominated, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election, and we call upon all ex-soldiers and sailors of this county to aid us in our effort.

A letter was received from United States Marshal A. M. Jones, asking the club to appoint 100 men to serve as reserve marshals on election-day, to be called out only in case of an emergency. Volunteers were called for, and a goodly number responded. A committee was appointed to select the required number from those who should volunteer.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of Livingstone Hall for Colored Pupils—Large Attendance of Prominent Educators and Others.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—The dedication of Livingstone Hall of Fisk University for colored pupils took place today in the presence of a large audience of citizens. Many prominent persons were present, including Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Church South; Bishops Cain, Campbell, and Shorten, of the African Methodist Church; Dr. Atticus G. Hagood, of Emory College, Georgia, and agent of the Slater fund; State-Superintendent Crawford, of Tennessee, Chancellor Stearns, of Tennessee Normal College; the Rev. M. E. Strieby, D.D., Secretary of the American Missionary Association; Prof. Cyrus Northrop, of Yale College; the Rev. E. Spence, of Michigan; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York; and many others.

The exercises were of a most interesting character. Prof. Cyrus Northrop delivered the dedicatory address, which was a magnificent production. Among many other points Prof. Northrop insisted it was the duty of the State to prevent intellectual starving by providing for lower education, though it need not give college education to all. He said the demand for higher education would be fully met by institutions not dependent on the State. The mass of mankind would be content with such a measure of education as would enable them to live in a manner conducive to their physical comfort. He strongly urged union of action to induce Congress to make an appropriation for the present pressing needs of the South for education.

Excellent addresses were also made by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Bishop H. N. McTyeire, and the Rev. Atticus G. Hagood. All the speakers congratulated the faculty in the completion of the new building to the greatest colored university in the world.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. M. E. Strieby.

COL. TOM BUFORD.

His Escape from a Kentucky Lunatic Asylum and Flight to Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—Col. Tom Buford, who won unenviable notoriety some three years ago by shooting and killing Judge John M. Elliott, of the Court of Appeals of this State, was twice tried for that offense, and on the first trial he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. A new trial being granted, he secured an acquittal, but on an inquest de lunatico inquirendo was declared insane and confined in the Central Lunatic Asylum near this city, from which he escaped last Saturday, going to Jeffersonville, Ind. It is the opinion of the lawyers of both States that he cannot be brought back to Kentucky on a requisition, as there is no longer a criminal charge against him. Thus Kentucky loses and Indiana gains a very large white elephant. Buford was formerly wealthy, but lost his property, and out of litigation consequent thereupon grew the killing of Judge Elliott. Buford is a younger brother of the noted turfman, Gen. Abe Buford.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30.—A special from Grand Forks, Dak., says: Elliott, who was tarred and feathered at Grand Forks Friday last, has been found. He is in East Grand Forks, not more than one mile away. He is in a very low condition, and a committee of doctors are in attendance. He said to reporter today that he did not confess anything to the committee. The leaders of the crowd were very much excited last night over the report that the man was dead. The people of Grand Forks denounce the act as outrageous, and the feeling here is quite strong against the mob law which is getting the upper hand. It is thought Elliott's friends will have the affair investigated. Only a few took part in the tarring, which was for indecent proposals to little girls.

Carter's Little Liver Pills suit the people, because they are tired of bitter doses, with the pain and griping that usually follow. 25 cents.

THE RAILROADS.

Who Did Buy the Nickel-Plate?—Further Gossip on the Transaction.

An Interview with Judge Burke, at Cleveland, on the Same Subject.

Charles Francis Adams Jr. Inspecting the Facilities of the East-Bound Roads.

The Wabash to Move Its Headquarters from St. Louis to Chicago.

Indications that the "Nickel-Plate" Has Been Purchased for a Syndicate Composed of Vanderbilt, the Lehigh Valley, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Hocking Valley Roads.

The sale of the "Nickel-Plate" is still the absorbing theme of discussion in railroad circles, and much curiosity is still manifested to find out in whose interest the road has been bought. The claim of the Lehigh Valley officials—an interview with whom was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE—that their road is interested in the purchase, and that the "Nickel-Plate" will be its Western outlet, finds many believers. But parties intimately acquainted with Vanderbilt assert with equal positiveness that he has secured control of the road. A dispatch received here from New York yesterday says: "It is certain enough that Vanderbilt has bought the road. He has probably been a buyer of the stock for some time, and Thursday's purchase secured sufficient stock to give him control. Action in the matter is said to have been hastened by the discovery of competing offers for the property. There is a rumor that Vanderbilt took the initial step toward control last summer, and that his action then has since been an obstacle in the path of other bidders. The general feeling is that the stock is not a purchase, at least until the purposes of the new owners are more clearly defined." But all this is merely speculation. There can be no doubt that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road is interested in the purchase, as the stock was bought by the President and Vice-President of this road. As this road is at present controlled by Vanderbilt, it would only strengthen the theory that Vanderbilt has his finger in the pie. But to offset this theory it is claimed that the English bondholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis have become dissatisfied with Vanderbilt's management of their road, and that they mean to wrest the property from his grip again and use the "Nickel-Plate" as the outlet of their road from Cleveland to Buffalo in place of the Lake Shore. The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad is said to be in partnership with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis in the purchase of the "Nickel-Plate," and will use the western portion of the road to bring its coal to Chicago.

Putting all these things together and presuming that the various parties are telling the truth, it looks very much as if the "Nickel Plate" had been purchased by a syndicate of the four roads. It is easily to be understood why Vanderbilt should become a party to such an arrangement. It would really be more advantageous to his interests than if he purchased the sole control of the road. If he purchased the road alone he would have to do something with it. He would have to deprive the Lake Shore of considerable business to keep the "Nickel Plate" alive. His object has not been so much to get possession of the "Nickel Plate," for which he has no use, as to get it out of the way of the Lake Shore as an active competitor. In independent hands the "Nickel Plate" would be able to inflict great injury upon the Lake Shore and make a war on rates to all the principal points on the Lake Shore a certainty. By joining a syndicate like the one mentioned above, Vanderbilt secures all he has been working for. The Lehigh Valley, which has lately been extended to Buffalo, will give it considerable west-bound business by transporting its coal over it to Chicago, and the same will be the case with the Hocking Valley. And on east-bound business the road will get a percentage from the east-bound pool, which will be deducted proportionately from the percent of all the east-bound roads from this city. Thus Vanderbilt will lose but little of the Lake Shore business east-bound, and none of the west-bound business, as the Lehigh Valley and Hocking Valley Roads will supply the Nickel-Plate with that. Then it will be easy for Vanderbilt to stipulate that the new road should not compete for the local business at Lake Shore points. This is about as good an arrangement as could have been made by Vanderbilt under the circumstances, and a far better one, as far as his own interests are concerned, than if he had purchased the road all by himself, which, in such a case, would most likely have proved a white elephant on his hands. Everything indicates that such an arrangement as the one above mentioned has been made, and this would explain why Vanderbilt as well as Messrs. Burke and Devereaux, who purchased the property, refuse to reveal at present who the real purchasers are and why they insist that the road would continue to be operated as an independent line.

Interview with Judge Burke, Representing the Syndicate Purchasing the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30.—Judge Burke continues to entertain newspaper men and cautiously discuss the Nickel Plate deal. said today that he has already purchased 265,000 shares of the capital of half a million shares, but has stopped further purchase until he hears whether the members of the syndicate wish any more. He intimated that the purchase included 135,000 shares of preferred stock and 130,000 shares of common stock, 37 being paid for preferred and 17 for common. The price paid, therefore, was $7,205,000. The Judge says he has been somewhat amused at the reports that about $50,000,000 was paid, or assumed either. The $7,205,000, he says, is the exact amount of money involved in the deal. "Moreover," said Judge Burke, "the road has $15,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, and of the $4,000,000 of other bonds the company is authorized to issue it still retains $1,200,000, leaving only $17,800,000 bonds outstanding. If the purchasers had assumed all these bonds the amount both paid and assumed would be only about half the sum reported." The Judge denies that the purchasers have agreed to take care of the bonds of the road for a year without recourse to the earnings. He says: "The transaction was a purchase, pure and simple, of a sufficient amount of stock to control the road, and we assumed nothing more than the responsibility which a controlling amount of stock naturally carries with it. Our relation to the bonded indebtedness of the road is precisely the same as that of other stockholders. The only preference being in the amount of stock we own." The Judge returns to New York this week to complete the deal.

The Lehigh Men Talk Differently Now.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The party of Lehigh Valley officials who went West about two weeks ago reached this city returning today. They expressed surprise at the alleged sale of the Nickel-Plate Road to the Lehigh.

Charles Francis Adams Jr. Examines the Terminal Facilities of the Roads Running East from This City.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., Arbitrator of the Eastern pools, arrived here Sunday to inspect the terminal facilities of the roads leading east from this city to enable him to give a fair decision in the matter of percentages for the various roads east from Chicago. The roads have been unable to agree upon percentages among themselves, and the matter has therefore been referred to Mr. Adams for arbitration. This gentleman was unable to arrive at a conclusion on the arguments submitted to him, and consequently came here to examine the facilities and conditions of the various roads himself. The first trip of inspection was made yesterday. Mr. Adams was accompanied by T. C. Moore, Commissioner; George H. Vaillant, Lake Shore; S. R. Calloway and George B. Reeve, Chicago & Grand Trunk; John Thomas and A. R. Bigelow, Baltimore & Ohio; Alexander Mackay, Michigan Central; William Borner, Fort Wayne; D. T. McCabe and George Bowles, Pan-Handle. The party left by special train over the Chicago & Grand Trunk. The various freight-yards and stations on this line common to Chicago were visited and their facilities for receiving and trasferring freight pointed out by Traffic-Manager Reeve. At noon the party stopped at the Stock-Yards and were most hospitably entertained by the Union Stock-Yards Company. In the afternoon the trip was extended over the Lake Shore and the arrangements for handling its freight fully inspected, after which the train was switched off to the Baltimore & Ohio track at South Chicago, where the commodious yards and transfer houses of that road were viewed. The party was then taken over the Illinois Central tracks to the city at about 4:30 o'clock. The Michigan Central freight-houses at the foot of South Water street were carefully inspected afterwards, and the party then separated. The facilities of the Fort Wayne and other roads will be examined today.

Vanderbilt's New Line in Pennsylvania.

Robert H. Sayre, who has just resigned from the position of Superintendent and Chief-Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will take the Presidency of the South Pennsylvania Railroad, which is to be built from Harrisburg to Jacob's Creek, on the Youghiogheny River. The new road, which passes through the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, has been surveyed during the past eight months by a corps of fifteen engineers, under the charge of Oliver W. Barnes, the Chief-Engineer, who states that the work will soon be ready for construction, as it is to be built immediately. The object of the road is a through route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Wheeling, W. Va., which is to be accomplished by using the Reading Road to Harrisburg, and there taking the new line, which follows the following route: From Harrisburg through Perry County; a portion of Huntingdon; Burnt Cabin, in Fulton; Bedford, in Bedford; Somerset, in Somerset; through Westmoreland, and crossing the Youghiogheny at Jacob's Creek and the Monongahela at Greenfield; and from thence by direct lines to Pittsburg and Wheeling. Mr. Barnes, the Chief Engineer, states that the characteristics of the line are favorable for a large traffic, the maximum grade in each direction being 52 8-10 feet per mile, except at the ascent of the eastern slope of the Allegheny Mountains, between Bedford and the summit, where sixty-eight feet per mile is used. The distance from the Susquehanna to Wheeling will be about 266 miles, and by means of a bridge to be built at the latter place the road will be put in connection with all lines west of the Ohio River. The country traversed by the South Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish a large amount of business, consisting of agricultural products, coal, iron, timber, limestone, and miscellaneous freights. It will furnish the Reading Company with a great deal of new business, and new outlets for at least 3,000,000 tons of anthracite coal per year.

The General Offices of the Wabash to Be Removed from St. Louis to Chicago.

It is reported that during the recent visit of Jay Gould and Vice-President Hopkins of the Wabash in the West, it has been agreed to remove the general headquarters of the Wabash Railway to Chicago. The offices to be transferred here are those of Vice-President and General Traffic Manager J. C. Gault, General Freight Agent A. C. Bird, and General Passenger and Ticket Agent H. C. Townsend. The office of General Superintendent Andrews and the operating department are to remain in St. Louis. It is believed that this move will greatly benefit the Wabash, as Chicago is now the great business point of that road, and its business affairs can be much better directed from this point than any other on its line. The officials of the Wabash, including Vice-President Hopkins, who is virtually a Chicago man, have long been in favor of moving the headquarters of their road to Chicago, being convinced that such a move would greatly aid them in developing the resources of the road. The change would have been made some time ago but for the refusal of Jay Gould to give his consent, as he felt rather partial toward St. Louis. But his recent trip of inspection has convinced him that Chicago is the point for the headquarters of the road and that its affairs could only be benefited by the change, and therefore he gave his consent. It is understood that the general officers above mentioned will move their headquarters to this city as soon as suitable offices have been secured, and parties are now at work looking up a good and convenient location.

Gould Contemplates the Construction of an Extension of the Missouri Pacific to Chicago.

Mr. Gould in his interview in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday stated that in a few months he expects to have the Wabash in such a condition that he can step down and out. He also stated that his faith is pinned to the Missouri Pacific, and that the Wabash is one more care than he bargained for. Although but little interest was attached to the remark at the time, it transpires now that Gould really means to give up his interest in the Wabash and turn over the Presidency to Vice-President Hopkins, and that after that he will bestow his entire attention to the development of the Missouri Pacific system of roads in the Southwest. It is stated by parties who ought to be well posted that one of the objects and probably the principal one of Gould's late Western trip was to look into the feasibility of extending the Missouri Pacific from St. Louis to Chicago. This matter was under discussion between Jay Gould and the officers of the Missouri Pacific—who came here with Gould—while in this city, and it is claimed that it has been virtually decided to build such an extension as soon as possible. It is stated by an eye-witness that Vice-President Hopkins of the Wabash, who was present at the conference, meekly suggested that the Wabash might be used as the Missouri Pacific's extension to Chicago, but Mr. Gould thought that an independent line would be far more preferable. The benefit which the Wabash has derived from the building of its Chicago extension seems to have convinced Gould that in order to make his Missouri Pacific what it ought to be it will be necessary to give it an independent outlet. The fact also that Gould intends to build such a line shows that he has no faith in the future of the Wabash or he would no doubt continue to use that line as the Chicago outlet for the Missouri Pacific.

Prospect of a Lively War in Rates at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—E. A. Ford, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and John Egan, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Roads, have withdrawn from the Western General Passenger Agents' Association, as they cannot consistently belong to the association and permit their agents to cut and slash rates. Now the bars are down, and a bitter fight between the two systems is imminent unless the Presidents take the matter in hand. Mr. Ford has given notice that he considers void the agreement as to theatrical rates.

The Wadena Extension of the St. Paul Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 30.—Five miles of track are now laid on the Wadena extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. The entire grading will be done in about ten days, and the road is expected to be finished through to West Union by the 15th of November.

Completion of Another Bridge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 30.—The iron brige over the Savannah River was completed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Trains north on the Charleston & Savannah Line passed over safely. The bridge will now be used. It cost $100,000.

Eight Victims Dead.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 30.—Michael Malloy, another victim of the railroad accident on the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, died this morning.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in four car-loads of emigrants and the Lake Shore one car-load.

Commissioner Fink has just issued a new tariff on business from New York to Nashville and Memphis via the Louisville & Nashville Road.

It is reported that the various roads centering in Denver have agreed to establish a union ticket office in this city, instead of each one having an outside ticket office. It is believed that this action will in a measure put a stop to the irregularities in the sale of tickets from that point.

Mr. S. B. Hynes, General Passenger Agent of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, requests connecting lines to furnish him a list (arranged for the Stromberg patent ticket) of local and through points to which they desire representation, as he is arranging to reprint his entire stock of coupon tickets.

The excursion of General Freight Agents and Fast Freight-Line Agents, which left here Oct. 18 on a trip through Colorado, New Mexico, and Old Mexico as far as Chihuahua, in charge of General Freight-Agent Ripley, of the Burlington, returned here last night at 12 o'clock. The excursionists were in tolerably good condition, considering the hardships they have had to endure during the trip.

A meeting of the General Managers of the roads in the Central Iowa Association was to have been held yesterday morning at Commissioner Carman's office for the purpose of discussing what rates should apply between Des Moines and St. Louis and other points. Only General-Manger Potter, of the Burlington, and General-Manager Cable and Freight-Traffic-Manager Sanford, of the Rock Island, put in an appearance, and consequently no business was transacted.

Mr. J. C. Williams, of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. In conversation with a reporter he said that there were only about thirty miles more of rails to lay on the Chicago & Atlantic, and these are being put down at the rate of three miles per day. Eight steam-shovels are at work, and ballasting is being done at the rate of seven and eight miles per day. The road will probably be fully finished by Dec. 15, as before stated. The passenger equipment is nearly completed.

The earnings of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company for September, 1882, were gross earnings, $386,454.86; expenses, $236,862.61; net earnings, $149,592.25; net earnings September, 1881, $63,260.10; increase, $86,332.15; net earnings nine months of 1882, $1,070,501.25; net earnings nine months of 1881, $802,102.39; increase, $268,398.86. The earnings of the Wabash Railroad for the third week in October, 1882, were $416,000, an increase of $88,000 over the same time last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The White Slave" at Hooley's.

In the present dearth of original dramatic talent "The White Slave," produced in this city for the first time at Hooley's Theatre on Sunday evening, may pass muster; but Mr. Bartley Campbell had better make the most of it while the public is in the humor for this sort of thing, as the piece is not likely to outlive the season. It is one of those exasperating productions that are beneath serious criticism, and even defy classification. Literary work, it is not; dramatic work, it most assuredly is not; and if, in despair of finding a more suitable name, one calls it a play, the word must be received in its most liberal acceptation. Mr. Campbell's reci pe for a "great play," for so this compilation is called on the play-bills, has the rare merit of simplicity. Take a couple of slave-owning blackguards of the Legree type; a crowd of music-hall niggers; a conventional hero or heroine; an old woman; a lawyer; a steamboat explosion; a floating, burning raft; some cheap sentiment about the superiority of virtue to rank; and a generous supply of limelight, powder, thunder and lightning, nigger melodies, clog dancers, and banjoing, shake all up together, and serve out any way in seven doses, and there you are. Nor is Mr. Campbell to be blamed. He gages the public taste with great nicety; he is careful to produce nothing that will be caviare to the meanest capacity; he appeals to popular love of claptrap sentiment and cheap virtue; and he recognizes the fact that in a high-pressure age like this men who have been at business all day do not want to be bothered with too much thought when they visit the theatre at night. Mr. Campbell, consequently, abstains from giving them anything that might by any chance be provocative of thought, or make any intellectual demand upon an audience. He appeals to their eyes and ears; no more. Take this latest effort of memory and the paintpot. It is a mere *olla podrida* of poor Mayne Reid, Mrs. Stowe, and Dion Boucicault; a Joseph's coat of many colors, in which the contrasts are so glaring as to be offensive, and the stitching so coarse one wonders how the tawdry rags hang together. Yet the thing has been successful; will probably enjoy a prosperous run even in Chicago. And why? Because it is cunningly put together with an eye to stage effect; because the situations and scenic effects run little risk of failure, having in former and better plays received frequent public approval, and because to an interesting story is joined that medley of nigger songs and dances, sentimental effects, and transpontine sentiment, defeated villainy and triumphant virtue, which seldom appeal in vain to a West End audience. "Rags are royal raiment when worn for virtue's sake," is one of those sentiments which, from the lips of a pretty and wronged heroine like *Liza*, seldom fail to evoke the plaudits of the gallery, and of this sort of stuff "The White Slave" is full. The fact that the plot is from one of Capt. Mayne Reid's novels is tantamount to saying that it is conventional and trite, and beyond the merit of a certain affectiveness and coherency it has little to recommend it. The action turns upon the trials and adventures of *Liza*, the white slave (Miss Julia Stuart), who although supposed to have dark blood in her veins and to be the child of *Nance* (Miss Wardell) and *Judge Harden* (Mr. Scott Davis), the owner of Big Bend plantation, is really the latter's granddaughter and a pure white. The *Judge*, however, to avenge his daughter's mésalliance, vindictively allows *Liza* to rest under the stigma, although on his deathbed he leaves her an annuity and her freedom papers. The estate being intrusted to a nephew, *Clay Britton* (Mr. Frank Roberts), that gay young gentleman shows his love for *Liza* and his respect for the dead by squandering the estate at faro and horse-racing, and, finally, is induced to make over all the slaves to the villain of the piece, *William Lacy* (Mr. Charles D. Hermann), a dealer in "niggers and horses," who has made the purchase in order to get control of *Liza* and make her his mistress, knowing that as the estate was mortgaged to him at the time she was given her liberty she is still legally a slave. Having bought the "niggers," and had *Clay* sent to prison for interfering, he ships them to his plantation on the Mississippi, where we are introduced to *Daphne* (Miss Emily Baker), his octoroon mistress, whom *Liza* is meant to supplant. *Liza* of course resists, and by the aid of *Daphne*—who from being her bitter foe turns her warm friend on discovering her antipathy to *Lacy*—and her worthless lover *Clay Britton*—who, of course, escapes from prison and turns up just in the nick of time—she escapes from the clutches of her persecutor, and the two lovers take refuge on board the Belle Creole. There they are confronted by *Lacy*; a blood-and-thunder scene ensues; and as *Clay* and *Liza* are being overpowered the steamer is blown up, and the next tableau discovers *Lacy* escaping in a small boat, and the two lovers drifting down the stream on a burning raft. Ultimately *Liza's* supposed mother, *Nance*, who had been sworn to secrecy by her dying master, discovers the imposition; *Liza* is declared a pure white; the estates are recovered; and the curtain is rung down on the marriage of the lovers and the confusion of the villain. Grouped around these leading personages are several subordinate characters, notably *Lawyer Stich* (Mr. Thomas H. Burns) and *Mrs. Lee* (Mrs. G. C. Germon), whose eccentricities combine with the humors, songs and dances of the "niggers" in relieving the tragic nature of the story. Fortunately for the success of the performance the company is much superior to the play, and, indeed, the acting all round is more than creditable. Miss Stuart, in the title rôle, in spite of an unsympathetic face and voice, adds to a graceful person and carriage the charms of naturalness, temperance, and ease; Mr. Roberts, particularly in the emotional passages, acts with a vigor that never degenerates into rant, and by his manly and unaffected demeanor half redeems the inartistic disgracefulness of his early ingratitude, dishonesty, and heartless vice. Mr. Charles White's *Bob*, the negro preacher, is an excellent performance, thoroughly consistent throughout; and both Mr. Charles Webster as *Clem* and Miss Marie Bates as his better-half displayed considerable quiet humor; while Mrs. Germon invested the thin and not very attractive part of the *Widow* with quiet and ladylike dignity. To the role of villain Mr. Hermann does full justice, successfully resisting the temptation to overact, and the minor personages, notably *Capt. Stryker* and *Count Strain*, a beat, are all well represented. But perhaps the most satisfactory acting all round is that of Mr. Thomas Burns, which is full of dry humor, of a breadth and unction not too frequent on the modern stage. The concerted music, by the way, was simply wretched, and the singing generally bad. It only remains to add that the piece was received by a crowded house with a warmth that augurs favorably for a successful run.

"Hazel Kirke" at McVicker's.

Spite of the inclement weather, a good house met last evening at McVicker's Theatre to welcome the return of "Hazel Kirke." It is too late in the day to enter into detailed criticism of the plot and characters. The play is of a kind that appeals directly to some of the deepest sympathies of human nature, and the simple story is so artfully developed that the interest is sustained throughout with an effectiveness that deepens artistically as the action nears the successful and anxiously-anticipated denouement. The humor, too, while not conspicuous and generally lacking in brilliance or epigrammatic point, is yet healthy in tone and catching in spirit, and the eccentricities of *Mr. Pittacus Green*, admirably rendered by Mr. George W. Howard, who might do better, however, if he were less continuously on the broad grin, and *Barney O'Flynn* (Mr. W. B. Cahill, another capital personation, effectively relieve the sombre element in the drama. But whatever merits the play may possess were done ample justice to alike by the management and the company. The setting and scenery are as nearly perfect as may be, the boudoir in the Villa of Fairy Grove being a miracle of fine display and good taste. The various make-ups, too, left nothing to be desired, and Miss Ellsler's various toilets were triumphs of millinery art. As to the acting, the company being substantially the same as that which appeared here last season, it hardly calls for extended notice. From the leading to the most subordinate parts, all are filled with a conscientiousness and skill that leave little or no room for adverse criticism. Perhaps Mr. Couldock in the scene where he drives his daughter out of doors hardly rises to the demands of the passion, and a greater display of facial emotion, a flushing of the cheek, a dimming of the eye, a sympathetic quiver of the lip, would add considerably to the effect of Miss Ellsler's very excellent delivery and action. Mr. Welles, too, though generally excellent, does not *look* the English lord, and his action in Act II., where he rushes convulsively at his valet, *Barney*, barely escaped a suspicion of the ridiculous. Neither was his demeanor quite that of a husband in his interview with *Hazel* in the same act, but otherwise he does exceedingly well. In Miss Ada Gilman *Dolly Varden* finds a very bewitching and piquant little interpreter, as also does *Clara* in Miss Perle Dudley, who makes the most of a small rôle. Mr. Frank Weston is dignified, earnest, and manly as *Aaron Rodney*, and indeed all the performers are well fitted to their respective parts. Altogether the performance, take it which way you will, is one of the most wholesome and delightful on the stage at present, and is likely to receive, what it so eminently deserves, the hearty approval and indorsement of the public.

Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s Minstrels at the Grand Opera-House.

In spite of the disagreeable weather Barlow, Wilson & Co.'s Minstrels were greeted by a large audience at the Grand Opera-House last evening. This troupe is a section of the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose, and West party which traveled through the country last season, and it is far superior to the other section, which is traveling as Thatcher, Primrose, and West's minstrels. The company gives one of the best minstrel entertainments that has been seen in Chicago for some time, and the performance was highly appreciated by the audience last evening. The singing is excellent, the Clipper Quartet doing some very good work, and the large corps of dancers are very well trained. Luke Schoolcraft, who is without doubt one of the funniest negro comedians on the stage, convulses the audience with his "Music vs. Elocution," assisted by George H. Coes, and George Wilson's specialties are very well received. He is an imitator of George Thatcher, but his imitations are so well done that he is the peer of the original. Milt Barlow, in his impersonation of the aged negro, is clever, and Naoni, a skillful juggler, does an act that is approved. The entertainment concludes with an absurd and funny burlesque of "Patience."

At the Other Theatres.

The St. Felix sisters' specialty and pantomime combination opened at the Olympic to a good house, and at the Academy of Music the Davene variety combination, the excellent organization that played at the Olympic last week, appeared before a large audience. "The Lights o' London" opened its third week at Haverly's to a full house. At the Criterion a new play called "The Vagabonds," by the Higgins brothers, of this city, was presented.

Amusement Notes.

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary-Raymond will take part in a concert to be given by Miss Henrietta Beebe in January.

The Miln-Burleigh combination spent Sunday in the city. Their business manager says they have been doing fairly well financially.

H. A. Weaver Jr., whose father is in the cast of "The Lights o' London," is in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. Horace McVicker.

Sunday the Madison Square "Esmeralda" party spent the day at the Sherman House. They are playing through the Northwest to good business.

Will J. Davis was in the city Sunday looking for an actor to fill a vacancy in his company. He reports that Miss Elmore is doing a very good business in "Chispa."

Robson and Crane's company left the city yesterday morning for Milwaukee, where they play three nights. The rest of the week will be disposed of in the Illinois towns, and St. Louis will be played next week.

The new opera of "Rip Van Winkle," by Planquette, was given at the New York Standard Theatre for the first time last Saturday night. The libretto needs pruning, but otherwise the opera was a success. The *Tribune* says that "the music throughout is melodious and sparkling." The *Herald* calls it a "pretty, romantic, picturesque little work."

PIERRE.

A Frontier Town Where the Taxes Are All Paid by Saloons and Dance-Houses.

Cheap Railroad Rates Caused by River Competition—Bridging the Missouri.

A Section of Country Having Land Enough for Settlers for Years to Come.

Negotiations for the Opening of the Lands in the Great Sioux Reservation.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PIERRE, D. T., Oct. 26.—In concluding my Huron letter I promised that my next would be concerning Pierre and the several enterprising little towns adjacent to the railroad between Huron and the "Big Muddy." I shall not be able to wholly make good my promise, for up to the time of my visit to the place I had wholly failed to form anything like a correct estimate of Pierre's importance, not only to Central Dakota, but to the entire territory of which it is very nearly the geographical centre. Nor is it far from being the commercial centre also. But I think I can safely promise that my next and third letter will treat of that portion of Central Dakota lying between the James River and Pierre, and Pierre and the country tributary to it shall therefore be my present subject.

The Town of Pierre, the county-seat of Hughes County, is situated upon a broad, level bottom of the Missouri River at a point almost in the middle of a square formed by parallels forty-four and forty-five, and 100 and 101 degrees west of Greenwich. The river there makes a graceful bend about the base of a terraced bluff upon its west bank, and sweeping around to a point directly east again turns off in a graceful bend towards the south, leaving a piece of excellent bottomland about one and one-fourth miles from east to west and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide. The original town site of Pierre is upon the widest part of the bottom, and was laid out early in October, 1880, by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The land was then in the hands of four squatters—Joseph Curley, Hank Lafferty, Napoleon Du Chinox, and Cowan & Fawcett, each of whom had small stock-ranges. By pretending to be stock-men from the eastern portion of the Territory looking for a new and larger ranch, some of the railroad officials succeeded in purchasing the land held by the squatters for a little less than $2,500. The tract purchased comprised 640 acres, of which the

RAILROAD STILL OWNS ALL

but the few town lots they have disposed of and a tract at the western end of the bottom upon the first terrace of the bluff, which is owned by Elias Hatheway, a pioneer who suspected the railroad was coming on through, and shrewdly refused to sell out at any price. Mr. Hatheway went West after the panic of 1873-'4, a financial wreck. He was one of the first few to enter the Black Hills, but, failing to make a success, returned and took up a position where he is now, intending to go into stock-raising. He now owns 450 acres conjointly with Mr. V. E. Prentice, and the two are patiently waiting until the new bridge across the Missouri makes millionaires of them by the increased valuation it will give their property. The railroad traverses the entire lenth of the bottom from east to west, and, rising above it on the north for almost its entire length, is the triple-terraced bluff, which will eventually be the residence portion of the town, if not the town site itself. The first terrace is only about thirty feet high, and is somewhat narrow but quite long. The second terrace is some 1,500 feet broad, and is a large enough site for a town of 10,000 inhabitants. The third and last terrace is almost too far back for anything but suburban residences. Already there are upon these terraces a large $4,000 school-house, commodious church belonging to the Congregationalists, and a score or more of the very best residences a frontier Dakota town can be expected to afford. The view from these knolls and terraces is a beautiful one. The course of the river may be traced for miles by the long range of hills through which it makes way, as well as by the luxuriant growth of cottonwood and small willows along its banks. Just below the town the river has two channels, and looking down into the broad open bottom there is plainly marked out by the river two large S figures. It is a more charming view than can be obtained anywhere on the Central Dakota Line west of Lake Benton, Minn.

The Pierre of the bottoms is a frontier town, and one does not have to remain there very long to find it out. Allowance should always be made for frontier towns, and especially for towns bordering upon Indian reservations. Make these allowances and Pierre will favorably compare with even Huron, the present metropolis of the Central Dakota Line. There are some 250 structures of various kinds, many of them two stories in hight and very well constructed. The principal buildings consist of two large drug-stores, and a grocery and general store larger than any at Huron, a clothing establishment, and a small brewery. There are, in addition, two Chinese laundries, seventeen saloons, most of which are of such a character as to give the principal street the appellation which State street in Chicago so proudly bears—"The Levee"—together with four dance-houses of the very lowest type, and several equally vile resorts where the cowboys are wheedled out of their hard-earned cash whenever they come to town.

THE SALOONS PAY A LICENSE

of $300 each, and the dance-houses are compelled to pay license at the rate of $750 a year, and the fund thus raised supports the school and keeps up the administration of town affairs. Pierre is not yet incorporated, and there are no taxes. Nor is there need of any for the present, for the license fees pay for everything thus far needed. Many of the citizens accept this condition of affairs without a murmur, as they are unable to see how a frontier town can avoid it; they simply look forward anxiously for the day when the cowboy will no more be seen in the streets of Pierre. There are several gambling houses in full blast all the time. Though there are a great many rough people in and about Pierre, there are also many reputable gentlemen, who will sooner or later come entirely into control and raise the town out of the degradation in which it now exists, on the frontier not only of civilization but of an Indian reservation.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists have flourishing congregations and church edifices, and the Baptists have a large subscription towards a new church. The Catholics have no organization as yet, but it is thought several schools and other institutions belonging to that organization will soon be started upon a $7,000 tract which the Bishop recently bargained for. There are three hotels, but none of them deserve to rank higher than third-class. A large hotel capable of accommodating 300 or more people is greatly needed, and there are some choice sites for such a building directly opposit the station.

The business houses of the town are pretty much the same as at Huron. There are three limekilns, and a brickkiln where a very good dry-pressed machine brick is turned out. The professions are represented by two school-teachers, two physicians, a music teacher, two dentists, four preachers, and twelve lawyers, who as usual are head-over-heels into the land business. Along the line of the railroad is a large frame warehouse, a fine large two-story station, several platforms for unloading freight, and the grain depot and coal-sheds of G. W. Van Dusen & Co., of Rochester, Minn. This firm has

A MONOPOLY OF THE COAL TRADE

on the Dakota Branch of the Northwestern Road, and, though the privilege is not abused, it is a most unfortunate state of affairs for Central Dakota. Coal sells at Pierre at retail for $13.25 for hard, and about $8 per ton for soft. The headquarters for the distribution of agency and army supplies and a Government warehouse are here, in charge of a Quartermaster. The post-office is in charge of Col. Laird, and there are two Federal officials, a Collector of Customs and a Collector of Internal Revenue. The county jail is a substantial wooden structure on the brow of a hill overlooking the town, and Pierre relies for police protection upon the Sheriff and his Deputies. There is also a court-room, in which several murderers have recently been tried, but not with any marked success. The office and warehouse of the Northwestern Transportation Company is in a large frame building near the station, where all the freight for the Black Hills is either handled or checked off. The business last year amounted to upwards of 30,000,000 pounds. This year it will certainly exceed 50,000,000 pounds, and there are engaged in the traffic nearly 10,000 oxen and mules and more than 1,000 men.

Skirting the river bank adjacent to the town is a fine cottonwood grove, which is likely to be improved for the benefit of the town should Pierre prove deserving of it. An island immediately southeast of the city is covered with a fine growth of timber, which, if it should not prove to be the site of the bridge, will no doubt be added. Borings have been made upon the upper end of it, and solid rock bottom is reported. The river is as narrow there as anywhere, and if Pierre gets the bridge that is where it is likely to be built. Last summer, when Mr. Vanderbilt, President Keep, and other officials visited the town, this was a point of deep interest to them. Thus far there are

NO BRICK BUILDINGS

at Pierre, and the only brick structure I have been able to find is a claim shanty up in the country belonging to a practical brickmaker. He first tried a clay found in the hills, but failed, and is now using with considerable success a clay from near the bank of the river, and can furnish good dry-pressed, machine brick at $8 to $9 per thousand. Foundation walls and basements are built of the limestone bowlders, or "hard-heads," which everywhere crop out along the bluffs.

At the western extremity of the town is a steamboat-landing, from which two large ferry-boats ply day and night to the opposit bank of the river. When the ferries are irregular in their habits, as they sometimes are when there is no rush of freight, a couple of young men owning skiffs do a good business farther down the stream. There used to be some twenty-five or thirty steamers plying up and down the river and touching at Pierre, and large quantities of freight used to be sent up from Chamberlain, the western terminus of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, to be transferred to the hills. Much of this business has fallen off recently, and is sent directly to Pierre by railroad. The river navigation is sufficient, however, to compel the railroads to keep their freights exceedingly low, and, as there is no classification of freight at Pierre, goods of any sort may be sent to or from this point, even from Chicago, at cheaper rates than at any other point in Dakota. Many of the shippers between Huron and Pierre, and occasionally east of Huron, take advantage of this low freight rate by first shipping their goods to Pierre and having them there transferred to the trains for Chicago. Contracts as low as 55 cents per 100 pounds are frequently made.

No description of Pierre would be complete without some reference to "gumbo," which is everywhere to be found, and upon a hardened bed of which the lower portion of the town stands. Gumbo is by many said to be the glue the entire earth is stuck together with. In its fresh and undried state it is a thick, sticky clay-paste. One sometimes chews kernels of wheat until they are converted into a gummy substance. Gumbo is like that. It is the alluvial deposit of the river, and large beds of it are found everywhere along the river and its banks. The bluffs and the country for some distance back from the river show large beds of it, which, in wet weather, are very troublesome.

IT IS A POPULAR TRADITION

out here that nothing, not even grasses, will grow upon gumbo, but that is all nonsense. Gumbo repeatedly dried and cracked by the action of the sun loses its paste-like consistency, and the roots of living plants and grasses are then able to penetrate it and draw nourishment. It is not and never will be valuable for crops of any kind, for there is too much clay in it, but enterprising farmers have already demonstrated that land impregnated with it can be cultivated and good crops, such as potatoes, raised therefrom. Many think that gumbo cut with the sharp flinty sand found in bars along the river, and mixed in a machine known as a concrete mixer, would make a very excellent clay for brickmaking. Pure and fresh gumbo is very much of the consistency to which potters like to get their clay, and it is possible it may yet prove useful in the potter's art.

Land in and about Pierre is easily attainable. The railroad has yet remaining a number of choice lots, on business thoroughfares, which sell from $150 to $250, quite a contrast with property not one whit better in Huron, which ranges from $500 to $1,200. The choicest business lots bring from $800 to $1,000. Upon the terraces residence lots are all 50x165 feet each, and sell for about $200 on the average. Gov. Ordway and some other officials of the Territory have large tracts upon these terraces, and hope to realize a comfortable sum of money by subdividing them into lots. A tract of about fifty acres a mile or two east of the town and upon the widest portion of the first terrace or flat was recently sold for $87.50 an acre to a Boston party, who intend to cut it up into suburban residence lots. But as a rule the lands in this immediate vicinity are

BETTER FOR GRAZING PURPOSES

than for farming, and is generally broken up into hills of gravel with numerous hard-heads, and ravines filled with vegetable mold to the depth of six or more feet, upon which blue-joint grows with a vigor nowhere else to be seen. Here and there are to be found pieces level enough to make good farms. There are numerous small ranges of cattle, sheep, and horses in all direction from Pierre, but all the larger herders are now located in Western Dakota, where the land is not yet taken up by settlers. Some four miles back of the bluffs north of Pierre, and at the same distance back from the Missouri River, are found the level table-lands styled "Le Plateau du Coteau du Missouri," and a truly wonderful plateau it is. Driving four miles straight north from Pierre over the terraced portion of the town, one comes upon a country the like of which I have never before seen in Dakota or anywhere else. For miles and miles, as far as one can see in this clear and dry atmosphere, or as far as one can drive in a day with a good roadster, the land is as choice as any farmer could wish to own and cultivate. The gophers and badgers, and the other burrowing animals throw up a rich, black, fatty-looking soil, with just enough sand to make it friable. The view at the beginning of the plateau, only four miles north of Pierre, is an exceptionally fine one, the finest rural scene I have yet seen in Dakota. The country here is a shallow, extensive basin, and has been taken up in preëmption, homestead, and tree claims by about forty Ohio families from Attica and vicinity. They were nearly all well-to-do farmers before coming here, and though it is scarcely more than a year since they located, their land is in excellent condition for an early beginning in the spring. They have erected comfortable farm-houses, outbuildings, and cattle-sheds, and have fenced in a considerable portion of their territory—a rare sight in this part of the world. Some of them have already demonstrated the richness of their lands by

RAISING EXCELLENT CROPS FROM THE SOD,

and are looking forward to a glorious harvest next year. North and east of here the land which seems equally good throughout is taken up for a distance of from seven to eleven miles from Pierre, and many of the claimants are making vigorous preparations for next year's work. The day I arrived at Pierre the land-agents, who are neither so reckless nor so mercenary as some of those at Huron, were locating their patrons upon claims on the border of Sully County, twelve miles north.

At Oahe, a settlement back from the river nine miles north of Pierre, is an Indian mission in charge of the Rev. T. L. Raikes. The mission farm is a remarkably fine one, and some of the fourteen or sixteen Indian families belonging to the mission are prospering finely. The Indian does not take kindly to farming, however; it is too hard work; and they are gradually selling out, forswearing the allegiance which they took when they took up their claims, and are retiring back to the reservation, where they speedily return to savage customs.

At Okobojo Creek, fifteen miles north, are some very choice claims which are being rapidly taken. Only a very small portion of Sully County has yet been surveyed, and, as it is one of the largest counties in Dakota, containing 1,000,000 acres, there is ample opportunity for all land-prospectors who come to Pierre for a year hence. The only settlements of consequence are at Fort Sully, which is on the military reservation, and at Little Bend, opposit the mouth of the Cheyenne River and just outside the reservation. The land in Sully County is said to be of the same general character as that I have described in Hughes County.

There are two points to which attention should be called concerning this section of country. The first is the

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER

everywhere on the Missouri plateaus. The Ohio settlers were a little disgusted at first when they failed to find water at a depth of 100 feet, but recently a well-boring machine was purchased by the community, and water in quantity and of excellent quality is being found at a depth of from forty-eight to fifty feet as fast as the machine can be moved from farm to farm. Further north the settlers have no trouble in striking good wells, but as a rule they find all the water they need in the spring-holes which are everywhere to be found along the beds of the numerous little creeks and in many of the ravines. The second fact is the length of the season. All vegetation seems greener here than at Huron, and it is asserted by old residents that frost is later in the fall and disappears earlier in the spring along the Missouri River than elsewhere in the Territory.

It is safe to predict for Pierre a very promising future, whether the Missouri is bridged at this point or elsewhere. If there is coal in Dakota it ought to be in the bluffs along the river, and the finding of coal in Dakota will be the making of a larger city than any which yet exists. With coal at hand, Pierre would become the great metropolis and manufacturing centre of Dakota, if not of the entire Far Northwest. The town will always be an important point on the railroad, and under any circumstances will be the business-mart of a large and rich belt of stock and farm country tributary to it in Hyde, Hughes, and Sully Counties.

Across the river from Pierre is the old Indian trading-fort of Fort Pierre, located on the north bank and near the mouth of the Wapaka Sichi, or Bad River. There never was a fort nor even a military post there, and the little fort does not now nor never did belong to it. A stockade which formerly surrounded the traders' huts gave it the appearance of a fort, and hence the name. It is now the only white settlement in the

GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION,

which includes nearly all of Western Dakota southwards from the Cannonball River. Its existence is entirely dependent upon the good will and generosity of the Sioux, and to their credit it must be said that they make very excellent landlords, exacting no rent, and only occasionally coming down to the town on a begging expedition. The large majority of Sioux living in the region opposit here have villages up near the mouth of the Cheyenne River, where they receive their rations and annuities from an agency there established. There is, however, a small village only a few miles north of Bad River, the residents of which frequently find their way into Pierre for the purpose of trading, begging a little tobacco, and of course drinking a little "fire-water." The Sioux are not in very good humor just at present, and during the summer it has fared hardly with some white trespassers upon their grounds, whom they found hunting the buffalo on their favorit ranges. They are completely under the power of their medicine-men, who make them believe all sorts of lies and superstitions, and at the same time keep them posted as to what is going on about them. When, a few months ago, a couple of young "bucks" who had gone out to hunt buffalo failed to return home within the appointed time their squaws, fearing some mishap had befallen them, applied for information to the medicine-men. The latter, after burning a lot of dry herbs, pieces of clothing, and other articles, and performing a series of incantations, told them that their bucks would no more come home to their wigwams; that they were dead; that they were killed on the buffalo ranges by white men. The squaws went home to howl, and lament, and tear out their hair, and gash themselves with sharp stones after the manner of their nation. A vigilance committee was organized on the spot, and the next day two white men found on the buffalo ranges died ignominious and, it is believed, painful deaths. The day following the missing bucks came home. They had lost their way, and had traveled for a long time in the wrong direction. As stated, the Indians are in bad humor at present. They are all aware that a United States Commission is now at or near the Santee Agency in Nebraska negotiating with the Chiefs thereabouts for a relinquishment of all the lands between the Cannonball and White Rivers, making the latter stream their northern boundary. They are violently opposed to receding any portion of their present reservation back to the Government, and they are all the more bitter when they recall former experiences, which teach them that what the white man wants badly he is sure to get sooner or later.

W. A. T.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE LYNCHED.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 30.—J. A. Archuletta, a Justice of the Peace and prominent banker and merchant at Cone Jos, Colo., shot and killed Deputy-Sheriff Blanchett at Farmington, N. M., a few days ago. Last night a crowd of Mexicans took Archuletta from the jail and lynched him.

THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD
deserves the thanks of the traveling public. It has placed the Hutchinson smoke-consumer upon all its engines, making cinders and dirt impossible.

A man attacked with Bright's Disease, or any kidney disease, don't want fine words—but a sure cure, which is Hunt's Remedy every time.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Secure Your Season Tickets
TODAY
COURSE TICKETS, reserved, ONE DOLLAR,
FOR THE
SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE
OF
THE RAGAN
Illustrated
LECTURES!
DATES AND SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:
First Lecture, Tuesday, Oct. 31.
TONIGHT!
"Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes."
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 4, 2:30 p. m.,
"Paris—The Magnificent."
Saturday Evening, Nov. 4,
"London—From the Top of an Omnibus."
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 7,
"Ramblings in Rome."
EACH LECTURE PROFUSELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED with the finest views to be obtained, and shown upon a Canvas Screen of OVER 750 SQUARE FEET.
For about half an hour prior to each Lecture
MR. LOUIS FALK
Will render a few choice selections.
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Course Tickets for three evening lectures.....$1
Single Evening Tickets.....50 and 75 cents
Boxes for Single Evenings.....$2, $3, and $4
Matinee Tickets.....25 and 50 cents
N. B.---ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Course and Single Tickets now on sale at the Box Office of Central Music-Hall.
Lecture promptly at 8 p. m. Order carriages at 9:30.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SINGLE TO-DAY TICKETS CAN BE SECURED
For the First Concert of the Eleventh Season of the
APOLLO CLUB!
TO BE GIVEN
NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.
On this occasion the Club will have the assistance of the well-known Soprano, MISS
HENRIETTA BEEBE,
MISS EMMA HECKLE, W. T. W. MOCKRIDGE
CHAS. A. KNORR, JOHN B. McWADE,
FULL ORCHESTRA, AND ORGAN.
GADE'S "CRUSADERS" and MENDELSSOHN'S "HYMN OF PRAISE" will be given.
Single reserved seats will be sold at the Central Music-Hall Box Office on and after this morning at 50c, $1, $1.50, and $2, according to location.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Manager
Tonight and Every Evening this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Barlow, Wilson & Company's Minstrels.
A MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STARS.
MILT G. BARLOW, GEO. WILSON,
LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, GEO. H. COES,
HAPPY CAL WAGNER, THE ONLY NAONI.
THREE UNRIVALED QUARTETTES,
CLASSIC. ECCENTRIC. GROTESQUE.
Eddie Fox's Melodious Orchestra. Brass Band of 20 Pieces
Next Week—THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2,
THIRD WEEK OF
A. M. PALMER'S
Union-Square Theatre Company
In Geo. R. Sims's great popular melodrama, THE
LIGHTS O' LONDON.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Special Engagement—One Week Only!
The Madison Square Theatre Company,
In the most popular and successful play ever produced
HAZEL KIRKE!
Elegant illuminated programmes presented all ladies attending each performance.
Next Week—LAWRENCE BARRETT in the new play FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening this week, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE WHITE SLAVE.
Bartley Campbell's New Play.
Is not a blood and thunder drama.
It is sensational for all that.
It is pathetic, romantic, and real.
Its heroine is a white girl of high parentage.
It is powerful in development.
It is American in character and scenery.
It is sympathetic in sentiment.
It evokes enthusiasm.
It provokes laughter.
It is in six acts of unflagging interest.
It is in seven tableaux.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE.....Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other theatre.
Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, ST. FELIX SISTERS Specialty and Pantomime Co. Monday, Nov. 6—M. B. Leavitt's Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY.....Proprietor and Manager
During this week,
DAVENE'S COLOSSAL ALLIED ATTRACTIONS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,
American Express Building, 73 Monroe-st.
Private classes and private instruction a specialty. Unexcelled in this city in rapid and accurate instruction in fine waltzing and all the latest dances. New classes now forming. Call from 11 to 7 o'clock.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM, West Madison-st., near Halsted.
A Wonderful Exhibition. Crowded daily. Ladies and children come during the day; avoid the crowd at night. Open from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission only 10c.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Capt. J. N. Wheelan, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

The customs collections yesterday amounted to $8,295.

The receipts from dutiable goods yesterday were $8,295.

Mr. J. C. Goodsell, manager of the *Spectator*, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $11,000 in silver was taken in and $55,000 in gold paid out.

T. F. Oakes, Vice-President Northern Pacific Railroad, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Collector Spalding returned yesterday from Oshkosh, and says Senator Sawyer is recovering slowly but surely.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $34,854, whisky contributing $28,529, cigars and tobacco $5,670, and beer $601.

Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, United States Consul-General to Japan, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. J. Daws, San Francisco; Hamilton Perkins, U. S. A.; W. F. Saunders, Montana; L. A. Bacerman, Edinburg; Charles Furben, London, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Chicago Electrical Society met last evening at the Grand Pacific. Prof. C. A. Haskins read an interesting paper on "Vibration," which was afterwards discussed.

Justice Prindiville yesterday sent Thomas Kenna, of No. 2129 Butterfield street, to the bridewell to work out a $100 fine for a brutal assault on his wife with a beer-glass.

By falling down an elevator-shaft at No. 116 South Water street yesterday afternoon Mr. Stibbins, of No. 157 North Paulina street, dislocated his right hip and sustained very severe bruises.

A bundle found on the front steps of the M. E. Church at the corner of May and Fulton streets Sunday night proved upon examination to contain a little girl about 1 day old. She was sent to the Foundlings' Home.

H. H. Eldrich, Frank Robertson, W. Sherman, and J. D. E. Valentine, London, England; H. H. Hornby, Liverpool, England; Perry Wilson, Glasgow; W. Bullard, Buffalo; S. Meta and Hans Hofer, New York, are at the Palmer.

E. C. Monks, Colorado Springs; Charles A. Moore, New York; H. S. Raymond, Dubuque; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Pixley, San Francisco; William McDougall, Cairo; Henry Merry, Negaunee; T. G. Magill, Fargo; and E. P. Sears, Buffalo, are at the Tremont.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 9 a. m., 56; 10 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 60; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 59; 3 p. m., 61; 6 p. m., 68; 8 p. m., 71. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.41; 8 p. m., 29.24.

The police have been asked to hunt up Ellen O'Dougherty, 29 years old, dark hair and eyes, and of 200 pounds weight. Ellen, whose home is at No. 2102 State street, quarreled with her husband last Tuesday night, left the house in disgust, and has forgotten to return.

The forgery case against S. J. Manby, the young man who tried to pay a board bill with a bogus order on his employer for $65, was dismissed by Justice Walsh yesterday, the father of the defendant, a wealthy citizen of St. Joseph, Mich., having compromised the matter.

Gust Frauenberg, conductor on the Lincoln avenue night car, in attempting to turn the switch at the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue at about 4:30 yesterday morning slipped and fell, dislocating his left shoulder. He was attended by Dr. John F. Williams.

State-Senator J. K. Graves, Dubuque; John C. Fry, St. Louis; A. C. Dunn, Oakland, Cal.; J. R. Fowle, and Frank Nolen, Northampton, Mass.; George H. Fryer, Denver; Dr. E. McAffee, Clinton, Ia.; J. W. Edwards, San Francisco, and Thomas B. McKay, Pittsburg, are at the Palmer.

The newsboys at their home were entertained last night by the Rev. E. I. Galvin with readings and remarks, and by Miss Bigelow with piano music, while they did their own singing. The stormy evening prevented others who were expected from being present to assist in the entertainment.

W. H. Anderson, the young man arrested Saturday afternoon by Detectives Elliott and Wiley on suspicion of complicity in the thefts at McVicker's Theatre, where members of Mary Anderson's company were victimized, was discharged by Justice Wallace yesterday. There was no evidence against the accused.

Down at the Harrison Street Station is an 11-year-old boy who says his name is Willie Bullock, and that he came to Chicago three days ago in search of his mother, who is keeping house for his uncle, Charles Perry. The police hope that Willie's relatives will call at the station and take possession of the youngster.

A middle-aged man, dressed like a laborer, fell dead on the pavement about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon while walking along South Water street, near Franklin. The body was taken to the morgue. It is thought the man's name was Patrick Maloney, and that he was married and lived somewhere on Brown street.

H. P. Temple, alias Hobbs, victimized a number of business-men and drummers out of $2 each by selling to them what purported to be memberships in a commercial association, entitling them to cheap railroad and hotel fares. Mr. Temple was fined $50 by Justice Walsh yesterday, and, as a member of the association, was given a free pass to the bridewell.

The officers of the Humane Society yesterday, in reconnoitering along the canal, found a team of four mules attached to a boat, each animal suffering from raw shoulders. They compelled the driver, John Schuler, to detach them from the boat, and seating him upon one of the animals took them all over to the Desplaines Street Station, where Justice Walsh fined the man $10 and costs.

Mrs. Thomas Sweeney, of Florence, Wis., and David Jones, with whom she eloped, were brought before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning for a hearing on a charge of adultery. With the consent of the injured husband, however, the charge was changed to disorderly conduct, and the guilty pair were fined $75 each. They will pay the fine, and then, probably, a reconciliation will take place.

When Thomas L. Kempster was arrested and brought before Justice Hammer last Saturday on a charge of obtaining $32 worth of machinery by false pretenses he was released on his own recognizance for $1,000, with the understanding that he was to return the same afternoon with a bondsman. But he failed to appear again, and yesterday the Constables started out in search of him, but the accused was nowhere to be found.

Mary Kane, a one-eyed virago, was before Justice Prindiville yesterday charged with assaulting another female. After the evidence had been heard Justice Prindiville said, "Ten dollars, Mary." Then Mary, before the surprised officers could interfere, ran up to the prosecuting witness and, striking squarely from the shoulder, planted a terrible blow on her face. "The fine is increased to $50," said the court, and the fair slugger went to the bridewell.

The "Charity Organization" meets at Farwell Hall this evening, and quite an attractive program has been arranged. Judge Rogers will preside, and the music will be supplied by some of our best local talent. Speeches will be made by the Rev. S. H. Kurteen, Dr. Lorimer, W. J. Onahan, Emery A. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, Dr. Noble, the Rev. Fred Wines, of the State Board of Charities, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Prof. Swing, Bishop Fallows, and others.

Harris Cohen, the "fence," who turned over to the police after being arrested the big lot of meerschaum goods stolen from Loewenthal & Kaufman's store on Wabash avenue by a gang of burglars, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday in $800 bail and fined $5 for carrying concealed weapons. William White, Tim O'Connell, William Ferguson, and John Daly were held in the same bail for the burglary, and John Burke and James Swafield were held as accessories. This was the case wherein Ferguson confessed his guilt to the police and told just what part each one of the men took in the crooked job. All went to jail.

The funeral of Isaac H. Allen was held at his late residence, 873 Fulton street, and the remains taken to Seneca Falls, N. Y., for burial. About a year ago Mr. Allen followed the remains of his invalid wife to Seneca Falls for burial at the old home. Last June he had the misfortune to break his leg, and the doctors in reducing the fracture allowed the bones to lap, in which bungling condition they grew together, but as the limb would never be of any use in that way, it was decided to have it reset. He was taken to Hahnemann Hospital and the operation nicely performed, and the patient was doing well until Sunday morning, when an artery in the limb burst, and he bled to death. He was 60 years of age, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

J. S. Staat, the stationer of Quincy and State streets who was included in the quartet arrested about ten days ago for circulating obscene photographs, had an examination before Justice Prindiville yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000, which he furnished. The examination did not take up much time, no evidence for the defense being offered. The prosecution offered in evidence a lot of vile productions of the camera, and proved that some of them had originally been sold by Staat. Thompson, one of the men arrested, swore on the stand that he purchased five of the pictures shown in court from the defendant. (None of the pictures were found in Staat's place.) Defendant's attorney moved for a dismissal on the ground that the identification of the pictures was not sufficiently positive, but this was overruled. The cases against Thompson, House, and d'Arcampbell were continued to Nov. 9.

Justice T. B. Brown's court-room was well filled yesterday morning with a crowd of curiosity seekers who expected to be entertained by some sensational developments in the Weber-Hunter adultery case, but they were doomed to disappointment. About 11 o'clock Miss Hunter and Mr. Weber, the defendants, and B. F. Hatch, the Cincinnati detective who traced the pair to this city, came into court. R. B. Bacon appeared as attorney for the defendants. Hatch told the Justice that he desired to have the case dismissed as against the young lady, and this was done. She and the detective left the court-room, and the latter returned shortly and dismissed the case as against Weber. All of the parties withdrew then, and left the idle crowd without a morsel of anything like scandal to roll under their tongue. Neither the detective nor the defendants would say anything, but it is understood that the young lady consented to return home with the detective on condition that Weber be released.

Last evening about 200 men and boys assembled in McCormick Hall to witness a performance given by a company headed by John L. Sullivan, who has gained some notoriety in the prize-ring. About two months ago Sullivan and his trainer, a party named Madden, started out with what was called an "athletic and specialty company" under the management of Harry Sargent, who brought Modjeska and Rhea to this country. They expected to gull the public and coin money, but the public refused to be gulled, and they did not make as much money as they expected. One by one the members of the company left, and at last Sargent deserted, glad to take the $50 that the pugilist offered him for his interest in the show. The entertainment last evening consisted of a few sparring and wrestling bouts, a club-swinging exhibition, and concluded with a friendly spar of three rounds between Sullivan and Pete McCoy. Before the sparring began Sullivan offered the usual challenge to spar any man in the hall, and a man named O'Donnell, of Cleveland, went up on the stage. Sullivan knocked him down four times inside of one minute, and the ambitious knocker sneaked away. The "entertainment" will be repeated this evening.

THE LITTLE FRIENDS OF ANIMALS.

The West Side juvenile society styling themselves "The Little Friends of Animals" held their second entertainment in Leavitt Street Congregational Church last night. The society was organized about four months ago by Bennie Gilkison, who is now its President. It had then only two members, and they met in a barn. Now it has a membership of about sixty, nearly half of them being girls. "Our object," says the President, "is to prevent abuse of animals or birds. We report men if they don't stop beating their horses when we ask them to, and we take the sling-shots away from the boys. They generally give them up." The entertainment opened with a grand parade by the society, ten girls and twenty-eight boys coming out in two columns and marching about the church. The girls were dressed in white, and carried banners and flags. The boys wore badges, and were led by a drummer, keeping step. Halting in front of the audience they repeated in concert their motto, "I will be kind to all animals in my reach and protect them from cruelty and ill-usage." The Rev. George H. Peake, pastor of the church, then introduced Mr. George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Humane Society. He gave a brief history of the work in which he was engaged. It began sixty or seventy years ago in London, spread to the Continent, then to America, and today the flag of humanity, like the flag of England, floats around the world. In Germany there are 50,000 people enrolled in the Societies for the Care of Animals, and they are now organizing the children. In France there are 500 societies in one department. In England one children's society has 30,000 members. In Philadelphia these children's societies are known as "Bands of Mercy," and the same title has been given them in Massachusetts, where they wear badges with the pledge, "I promise to be kind to all living harmless creatures and try to protect them from cruel usage." Mr. Angell told of his work in organizing the children throughout Massachusetts. He first went to the Governor and got him to take the above pledge. Then he went to Judges and other prominent officials; to the Archbishop and other clergy; to the editors; and all willingly took the pledge and became members of the Band of Mercy. Then he went into the Sunday-schools and had great success. He also went into the colleges, and everywhere met with encouragement. Three weeks ago he came to Madison, Wis., and spoke to an audience of 3,000 in the State House, and now they are organizing Bands of Mercy there. He also went up to St. Paul, Janestown, and Moorhead, Dak., everywhere receiving encouragement. Mr. Angell spoke enthusiastically of the good these children's societies were doing. He told numerous anecdotes, to the great amusement of the boys and girls. The following program was then rendered: Instrumental music, Miss Custar; recitation, "Leap for Life," Ellington Wilson; song, Jennie Johnson; recitation, Miss Maloney; recitation, "Burial of Moses," Mrs. Clara M. Wilson; music, "Bohemian Girl"; recitation, "Little Gretchen"; zither solo; recitation, "Under the Ice"; concluding with a fine exhibition of stereopticon views. The entertainment was a great success except financially, for the storm prevented a large attendance.

THE PRICE OF MILK

in this city has usually been advanced on the 1st of November each year, and this year will prove no exception. A few days ago a meeting of the farmers and dairymen who supply Chicago with milk was held at Dundee, at which were present by invitation a number of Chicago milkmen, to agree upon a price for the winter. The dairymen claimed that on account of the high price of corn and oats an advance would be made. The present price per can was $1.28, and they wanted $1.36. A compromise was arrived at, however, by which the price was placed at $1.32. Last November the price was $1.28 per can. The effect of this advance will be to raise the price of milk per quart from six cents to seven—an advance which will be seriously felt by large and small consumers all over the city.

THE CITY-HALL.

Corporation-Counsel Adams has recovered, and was in his office yesterday.

A daughter of Health-Officer Merki died yesterday from exhaustion following scarlet-fever.

The Committee on Licenses considered the ordinance limiting the hotels to one runner at each depot, and referred it to the Law Department for an opinion as to its legality.

There have been issued since July 1, 3,654 saloon licenses—one more in five months than during the whole of last year. This gives one saloon to every 165 of the population of 600,000.

Two new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday—one at No. 591 Laflin street and the other at No. 985 Van Horn street; and two deaths—one at No. 42 Orchard and the other at No. 671 South May.

Prof. Patton will deliver an address at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets Wednesday evening before the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers on the "Sanitary and Scientific Aspects of Smoke."

Kinzie street has been paved, with Medina stone from La Salle street to the bridge, and people who prefer wood to stone for pavements ought to go and look at the work, which was done by John McMahon.

The Committee on Wharves and Grounds met in the afternoon and decided to report against the claim of Mr. Hall for $1,300 for originating and getting together the River and Harbor Convention of 1847.

The Health-Officer's report for last week shows the following: Notices served, 183; nuisances abated, 192; dead animals removed, 317; meat condemned, 18,415 pounds. Five diseased cattle were shot and sent to the rendering tank.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: J. E. Pritchard, two-story flats, 22x50 feet, No. 137 California avenue, $3,000; Charles Skeer, three-story dwellings, 75x62 feet, Nos. 351 to 357 La Salle avenue, $20,000; P. Sullivan, three-story store and dwelling, 22x60 feet, No. 504 Indiana, $10,000.

Contagious diseases were reported yesterday at the following places: Scarlet-fever, No. 975 West Harrison street, No. 174 Park avenue, No. 315 North May street, No. 17 South Ashland avenue, No. 2701 Indiana avenue, No. 501 West Sixteenth street, No. 73 Elgin street, No. 2638 Calumet avenue, No. 985 Wilcox avenue. Scarlatina, No. 590 West Van Buren street, No. 308 Marshfield avenue, No. 356 West Lake street. Diphtheria, No. 174 Park avenue.

There were 185 deaths in the city last week, an increase of two over the preceding week, but a decrease of fifty-five from the corresponding one last year. Of the decedents eighty-one were under 5 years of age, forty-six under 1 year. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was 17.16. Convulsions carried off eleven, diphtheria seventeen, scarlet-fever ten, other fevers thirteen, consumption fourteen, pneumonia eight, small-pox three, and heart-disease six.

City Sealer McDonald has good ground for complaining of the action of the county, but, unfortunately, there is no remedy for him. A week or so ago he engaged a nurse for his children, who are down with the scarlet-fever. The other day she went away, and came back with a sore throat. He called in a physician, who said she had diphtheria. In order not to expose his little ones McDonald gave the woman money and sent her to some relatives. Yesterday she came back, saying that they would not take care of her. As the nurse had nowhere to go McDonald tried to get her into the County Hospital for treatment, but the Warden refused to receive her, the rules prohibiting the admission of any one having a contagious disease. As the city has no place to put such patients, McDonald doesn't know what to do. The woman is a stranger to him, and it is hardly fair that his house should be turned into a private hospital. This is not the only case of the kind that has occurred recently, and some provision ought to be made by either the city or the county to care for such afflicted people.

THE ADDRESS WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO MAYOR HARRISON

during his recent visit to Dublin has been illuminated and framed by Mr. J. J. Lalor, and the *Freeman's Journal* gives this description of it:

"The subject matter of the address is inclosed within an oval border of pure Celtic ornamentation in gold and various colors, the heading being in Gothic and other medieval lettering. In the initial-letter of the heading is an artistically-executed and faithful portrait of Mayor Harrison, not a mere tinted photograph, but an admirable specimen of miniature painting. Along the top is a sunset landscape representing the sunburst on the hills and lakes of Ireland. Here, too, are the usual Irish emblems—the round tower, ancient Irish cross, and ruined abbey, and a figure of Erin with harp and wolf-dog. Clusters of shamrocks and ferns are likewise strewn about with capital effect. The oval border is broken through below by the names of twenty-five members of the Irish Parliamentary party, including Mr. Parnell, the Lord-Mayor, and the High Sheriff, at the bottom being an elaborate and perfect view of the "Old House at Home," which stretches across the entire width of the address. The whole is inclosed in a massive gilt frame and is infinitly creditable to the accomplished artist.

BLANKETS FOR THE SICK.

The County Hospital is constantly furnishing something out of the usual run of things. Yesterday, for instance, Commissioner O'Neill claimed in the meeting of the County Board that in the recent purchase of about 200 blankets for that institution the county had been wronged in the price paid, and also in the quality furnished. The Hospital Committee, it appears, recommended some days ago that Messrs. Albright and Ender be authorized to purchase some blankets to fill a requisition, and without waiting for the board to act upon the matter, as the law requires, they rushed upon the market and picked up a job lot—something after the style of the sauerkraut purchase of about a year ago, which attracted some attention at the time. The goods were bought of Mr. Albright's former partner, and the price paid was 62½ cents per pound, whereas Mr. O'Neill claims, after looking over the market, that he could have bought a better article for 47½ cents, a sample of which he has procured and put on exhibition at the hospital. Mr. Albright takes issue with him, however, and says that he is willing to stand or fall upon both the quality and price of the goods purchased, and the quarrel is to be settled by an investigation, pending which the bill will remain unpaid and the blankets unused. Without undertaking to discuss the merits of the dispute, the transaction, whether the county has been wronged or not, is not an overcreditable one. In the first place they had no authority to make the purchase, the bill being in excess of $500, and in the second place it does not appear that they took the pains they should in getting at the lowest prices, nor yet in making the best bargain they could for the county.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Agnes Yergason was brought to the jail yesterday as insane.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke levied yesterday on the rag shop of Lewis & Peter Isaacson, No. 525 South Clark street, to satisfy a claim of Abraham Frazinski for $750.

Deputy-Sheriff Stacy yesterday levied on the Illinois Star Soap Works, No. 459 North Clark street, to satisfy claims amounting to $1,907 in favor of Charles W. Mead and John T. Richards.

The hospital investigation, which was to have been resumed today, was yesterday postponed on account of Commissioner Albright's attorney being out of the city. The committee will meet at the call of the Chairman, but certainly not till after the election.

The following were discharged from the jail yesterday, the grand jury having failed to find indictments against them: Charles Henderson, burglary; William Brittan, robbery; Albert Linberg, larceny; William Peterson, burglary; John Keegan, burglary; and Arthur Smith, larceny.

W. H. Harper, who was sent to jail some days ago in connection with the Scoville case by Judge Loomis for contempt of court, petitioned for a discharge yesterday and was released. He was boisterous, it will be remembered, and persisted in interrupting the court during the trial of the cause, but in his petition he claims that he was "under the influence," and promises not to do so again.

The grand jury heard about a dozen cases yesterday and in about half of them "no bills" were found. The want of preparation in the cases presented continues to be a crying evil, and the jury consequently is wasting a great deal of time. Then, again, too many cases are being heard outside the grand jury room, it is alleged, which leads to not a little perplexity and delay.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The County Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Hesing in the chair. Dr. A. H. Champlin, of the Committee on Teachers, recommended the appointment of Col. Francis W. Parker, of Boston, as Principal of the Cook County Normal School for three years at a salary of $5,000 a year, to commence from Dec. 1. The recommendation of the committee was adopted. Col. Parker has for a number of years held the position of Supervisor of the Boston public schools. Prior to the War he was a teacher in one of the inland towns of Illinois; on the first call for troops he enlisted, and left the service a Colonel of volunteers. After the War he was appointed Principal of the Dayton, O., Normal School. He gave up his position there and spent three years in Germany studying the German methods of education. On his return he received an appointment at Quincy, Mass., where the methods he introduced became famous. Four years later he went to Boston and was appointed Supervisor of Public Schools, which position he resigns to accept the Principalship of the Cook County Normal School. His friends are confident that under his management the school will take the lead in the Northwest as an institution for preparing scholars to become teachers. Mrs. D. S. Wentworth was elected Matron of Students' Normal Hall at a salary of $40 per month.

INTRAMURAL MAILS.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS FOR HANDLING THE LOCAL MAIL MATTER.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of The Tribune had an interesting chat with W. D. Rawlins, Superintendent of Carriers, at the Post-Office, on the subject of the collection and delivery of local mail matter. The demands of Chicago in this branch of the service have been growing so rapidly of late that it was thought not out of place to ascertain just what was being done in the matter at the present time, and what improvements, if any, were liable to be made.

"I will explain our system of city delivery and collection as well as I can," said Mr. Rawlins, "and then I think you will acknowledge that we are doing remarkably well with our present facilities. We are allowed but 246 carriers, and they have all the work they can do and more than they ought to do. In the city there are 673 boxes, divided as follows in the districts: North Division, 98; Northwest Station, 43; West Division (from the river to Ashland avenue), 100; West Division (west of Ashland avenue), 50; Southwest Station, 39; Stock-Yards Station, 35; South Division Station (State street), 44; Cottage Grove Station, 27; main office, 237."

"How many collections are made daily?" asked the reporter.

"That depends upon the location of the district. Nowhere inside the city limits are there less than three collections made daily. The carriers pick up the mail they find in the boxes early in the morning on their way to their stations, and then make collections on every delivery trip. In one little district north of the limits only one collection and delivery is made daily."

"How about the business district?"

"South of Harrison street, between the two branches of the river and the lake, we make eight collections—at 6:45, 9, and 11 a. m., and at 12:15, 2, 3:30, 5:30, and 6:30 p. m. We introduced the 9 o'clock collection as an experiment, but will probably discontinue it the first of the month, as it rarely averages over 200 letters per day. In this district we make five delivery trips daily—as much as we can do. It would be impossible for me to give you the time of collection and delivery trips made daily in all sections of the city, as it would require a column of figures."

"In local delivery, can you always deliver a letter inside the city limits the same day it is mailed?"

"That depends entirely upon the time it is put in the box. Almost always we can deliver a letter inside the limits the same day it is mailed if it is put in the box before 11 a. m. If it is not taken up then, it will not be delivered until the first trip the next morning. We are doing the best we can under the circumstances."

"Do you think the proposed system of vans would assist you in your work?" asked the reporter.

"It certainly would. If we had vans we could abolish the sub-stations, do all the work here in the main office, and make more delivery and collections trips. As it is now we have to depend largely on the messengers who bring mail from the sub-stations. At all sub-stations letters intended for delivery in their districts do not come to the main office at all, but are sent right out again. All of the messenger work between the main office and the sub-stations is let out by contract, and, as I said, we have to depend a good deal on the promptness of these messengers. We could give better satisfaction with the van system."

Assistant-Postmaster Squires said that the department at Washington was favorably disposed toward the proposition to introduce the van system into this city, and he thought it would be done at an early day. He said he felt confident that it would increase the efficiency of the service.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED RING IN THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

The committee of the School Board to investigate the alleged statements of Inspector Stauber, that a real estate ring existed in the board, met at the rooms of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. The committee consisted of Inspectors Krause, Story, and Brenan. There were present, in addition, Inspectors Stauber, Flotow, Garvey, and Bridges.

Inspector Krause read an article in *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Oct. 16, purporting to be an interview with Mr. Stauber, in which the latter was made to say there was a ring in the board. Mr. Stauber was questioned as to the correctness of this interview, and said he didn't remember using some of the language attributed to him. He still claimed, however, that the property purchased for a school site on Division street, near Ashland avenue, was bought 50 per cent higher than similar property in the locality had been sold for. He knew of two lots being sold for $1,800, each lot being 50 feet front and 100 feet in depth. The property on Dearborn street, near Thirty-fifth, was not worth $50 a foot, he said, and $75 had been paid for it. The property on the corner of Cass and Illinois streets, for which $33,000 was paid, had previously been offered, Mr. Stauber said, for $18,500—a difference of $14,500.

In answer to questions by the members of the committee, Mr. Stauber said he did not know of any member of the board who was interested in the purchase or disposal of property.

When questioned about the Lincoln street lots bought by the board Mr. Stauber said lots could be bought in the same block at a much less price. He had been told so by Leopold Mayer, the banker.

After some further interrogatories, with no definit reply from Mr. Stauber as to whether or not he knew the value of property in the several districts spoken of, the committee adjourned for one week. The Clerk was instructed to ask the attendance at the next meeting of a number of prominent real-estate dealers in order to get their views as to the value of the property.

THE COUNCIL.

AN UNINTERESTING MEETING LAST EVENING.

The City Council met last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair.

A petition was presented for the paving of Monroe street with granit blocks from Market to the river, which was granted, the work to be done by the owners of the contiguous property.

An invitation was read to attend a ball of the Labor party to be held Sunday evening, which was accepted.

Ald. Peevey introduced a resolution empowering the Mayor and Controller to purchase the land extending into the river at the foot of Jackson street, between Adams and Van Buren, necessary to widen the river. He said the railroad authorities owning the land were constantly encroaching upon the river by driving piles, etc., and interfering with navigation, and he hoped the resolution or order would pass.

Ald. Geohegan said the whole question was in the hands of a committee, and wanted action deferred until it had been looked into.

Ald. Wetherell did not think the railroad companies had any rights which the widening of the river as proposed would interfere with, and was opposed to paying them anything. But if the railroads wanted to fight the city in the matter, he said he would be in favor of raising Jackson street to the natural grade, and did not think the railroads were in shape just now to make a great deal of trouble. The Fort Wayne Road was occupying miles of right of way to which it had no title, and it was a part of the history of the city that the widening of the river south of Madison street had never cost the city anything to date.

Ald. Geohegan replied that the land sought was the property of the city, hence there was no necessity for the passage of any such order.

The resolution was finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Phelps, Shorey, Foss, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Nelson, White, Dean, Everett, Wanzer, Ryan, Quinn, Meier, Colvin, Blair—25.

Nays—Wetherell, Bond, Marder, Hirsch, Dalton, Meyer, Barrett, Sweeney, Geohegan—9.

Ald. Shorey presented an amendment to the ordinance in reference to ringing the bells of engines along the lake shore within the city, the effect of which was to excuse the engineers from ringing bells between Twenty-second street and Park row. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Meier introduced an ordinance amendatory of the existing ordinance in reference to steam cars obstructing the streets. The ordinance now provides that a street shall not be obstructed more than five minutes, and his amendment provides that after an obstruction the street shall be kept clear the same length of time at least. It was referred.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING—ALBRIGHT'S BLANKET PURCHASE.

The County Board met yesterday afternoon, all of the members being present except Messrs. Senne, Rheinwald, and Hutt.

Mr. Donnersberger called up the Appropriation bill, and moved to reconsider the item of $85,000 for the support of the Sheriff's office. He contended that the item was entirely too large, and thought that it should be reduced to about $50,000.

Mr. O'Neill said it made but little difference what the appropriation was from the fact that the board had to fix the salaries and the control of the expenditure of the money.

The motion was finally lost by a party vote.

A communication was read from the contractor on the new infirmary, asking that the building be insured. It was very kind in them, and the matter was referred.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the claim of the counsel for Tracy, recently hung, and also on sundry petitions, and the report was adopted.

The Hospital Committee reported on bills to the amount of $4,033.

Mr. Mattocks objected to an item in the bill for the purchase of about 200 blankets. The price paid, he thought, was entirely too high, for, while the blankets were worth about $3.15 per pair, the gentlemen purchasing them—Messrs. Albright and Ender—had paid $4.35 for them. Further than this the blankets were not of good quality, and he hoped the bill would be

INVESTIGATED BEFORE BEING PAID.

Mr. Albright replied that he and Mr. Ender had bought the blankets of Mr. Keenan, his former partner, and had paid 62½ cents per pound for them, which was the market price.

Mr. O'Neill said he had looked after the price of blankets, and had found that he could buy the same goods at 47½ cents per pound.

Some further discussion followed, and this item of the report was finally referred to the Hospital Committee for investigation. The other bills were ordered paid.

The Committee on Public Charities reported on the bill of the Industrial School at Evanston, amounting to $2,500, without recommendation, and the bill was ordered paid. They also recommended an appropriation of $1,500 for the Humane Society, which was concurred in.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported on bills to the amount of $10,496, which included $8,138, the amount of the Sheriff's payroll for October. The report was concurred in.

Mr. O'Neill introduced a resolution providing for insuring the new infirmary for from $75,000 to $100,000, which was adopted.

Mr. Knopf introduced a resolution providing for the closing of the county offices on election-day. It was passed without opposition.

The board then adjourned until a week from Thursday.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian pastors listened to a twenty-minutes paper advocating prohibition, by Dr. S. E. Wishard, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church. A general discussion followed. The pastors who were approached afterward said they were not yet ready to give the points of the discussion to the public. When asked how they were going to vote one of the leaders said very decidedly that he was going to vote the Republican ticket. He was not ready to have the county turned over to the Democracy, which would be the result of supporting the Prohibition ticket at present.

AT THE METHODIST MINISTERS' MEETING

Miss Dryer presented the cause of the industrial schools, and Bishop McNamara spoke upon the Reformed Catholic Church. Drs. Gurney, Hatfield, and Parkhurst were appointed a committee to investigate the latter subject further and report at the next meeting. Dr. Dewast, editor the Methodist *Advocate*, of Canada; G. R. Palmer, of the Central Illinois Conference; Dr. Payne, President of Wesleyan (Ohio) University, and N. W. Clark, of Drew Theological Seminary, were visitors.

THE BAPTISTS.

At the Baptist ministers' weekly meeting the committee composed of Messrs. Duncan McGregor, T. W. Goodspeed, and A. W. Black suggested that a standing committee be appointed by the Chicago Association to have in hand the soliciting and disbursing of a fund for the relief of disabled ministers and their families, the committee to report at each annual sermon, and to ask each church for a small contribution each year. Prof. Frazer, of the University of Chicago, read a paper on "The Philosophy of Literature," which was quite an extensive review of literature, both ancient and modern. Dr. Murdock, of Boston, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, spoke at some length concerning the encouraging outlook of the missionary work. Mr. Easton, from Persia, presented the necessity of great missionary work in that country.

AT THE CONGRATIONAL MINISTERS' UNION

they discussed the question as to what position Christian ministers should take in the present political contest. General indignation was expressed against the late liquor utterances in the party platforms. Uncompromising opposition was said to be the only alternative. The union also listened to reports of the annual meeting at Cleveland of the American Missionary Association held last week.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

THEIR REMOVAL MUST COME IN COURSE OF TIME—PROPOSED EXTIRPATION OF THE BULL-PUNCHING AND SCALPER NUISANCE.

The revival of Jay Gould's project to establish new stock-yards near Chicago excited much comment yesterday, and various opinions were expressed as to its practicability. Of course many of the packers upon first hearing of the plan pronounced it visionary, impracticable, and among the impossibilities, but when the matter was looked into intelligently there were many who admitted that the feasibility of the scheme was apparent. The growth of the city towards the present yards, the disadvantages which in many ways they labor under through their amenability to the various laws whose passage was rendered necessary to preserve the health of the city, and the fact that it is only a question of time when the south end of the city will arise en masse and demand some protection from the unhealthy odors which are wafted over the city when the wind blows from the southwest, all tend to create a confidence that there is something in Jay Gould's project. A gentleman holding a prominent official position said to a reporter yesterday: "Vast as are the interests now centered at the Stock-Yards, and apparently impossible as it now is to move them, investigation will demonstrate two things: one is that the yards can almost be duplicated five miles further from the city, where the rail and water facilities and the natural land-site are far superior to the present, for what could be obtained for the plant of the present ones. The property-holders, those living in the residence portion of Chicago, especially on the South Side, could afford to pay millions of dollars if necessary to help duplicate the yards, because they would be benefited to such an extent by the removal. The yards, too, could be operated more successfully and more satisfactorily if they were further removed from the city's centre. I do not think that this removal of the yards further south could be brought about at once. Of course, it will take years and years, but it will come in time because it is a public necessity, as much to the advantage of people who deal in stock as it is to the people of Chicago. The yards should be so located that they can be operated in every way independent of any municipal government other than their own, and should be located at a point far enough removed from the city so as not to be a source of constant poisoning of the atmosphere and damage to the people's health."

PROPOSED PURIFICATION OF THE YARDS.

Some of the packers and live-stock dealers who have had their attention called to the shameful abuses inflicted on the poor dumb brutes by the unfeeling "bull-punchers" of the Stock-Yards are quietly considering a proposition which has emanated from one of the largest packing-houses to the effect that the packers and dealers chip in pro rata and employ a thoroughly posted live-stock man to exercise a supervision over the unloading and driving of cattle, sheep, and hogs in the yards, report to the Yard Superintendent the animals for slaughter for public consumption, and vigorously prosecute all "bull-punchers," "scalpers," and others who violate the law. The packers recognize the fact that the reports which have gone out regarding the cruel practices of the "bull-punchers" and "scalpers" are exercising a reflex influence on one of the city's greatest industries, and they have now come to the conclusion that something must be done to counteract it. Their idea is to have their appointee properly commissioned by the Governor, and they themselves will pay his salary. While they have no particular fault to find with the officers of the Humane Society or the State Inspector, they feel that their active coöperation is absolutely needed in remedying the evils complained of; and that their efforts, if properly directed, will completely eradicate the ills so grievously complained of, no sane person can doubt. It is to be hoped that the proposition will speedily assume a tangible shape and be placed in active operation.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees met last evening. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of the new bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-second street in accordance with the plans and specifications in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works. An ordinance for the improvement of Oakland Square was passed. The sum of $6,310.03 was transferred to the Special Assessment Improvement fund. Ordinances for sidewalks on the following streets were ordered: Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets; The Strand, between Eighty-Seventh and Eighty-eighth streets; Woodlawn avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth streets; Eighty-eighth street, from Superior avenue to The Strand; Forty-eighth street, from Indiana avenue to State street; Woodlawn avenue, from Forty-sixth street to Hyde Park avenue; Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets, and from Fifty-third street to Fifty-seventh street; Forty-first street, from Cottage Grove avenue to St. Lawrence avenue; and both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Hyde Park avenue to Madison avenue. Hyde Park avenue was changed to Lake avenue.

G. Howard Ellers, Consulting Engineer to the Trustees of Hyde Park, to whom was submitted the bids for the construction of a tunnel under Lake Michigan through which to draw water for the village, has replied recommending that no award should be made to any of the parties bidding, for the reason that existing data and specifications are totally inadequate to secure intelligent design or good work; also, that the bids should be returned to the respective bidders, who should be invited to renew their tenders in accordance with the requirements of properly digested plans and specifications; also that the work should not be begun at present; and lastly, that proper examinations should be immediately instituted, careful surveys made, and plans, specifications, and estimates prepared, so that the Board of Trustees can act understandingly on the subject, and their final decision carry with it the authority of intelligence. The reply was presented to a meeting of the board held yesterday, and was adopted by a vote of 4 to 2, Goodrich, Pullman, Webster, and Johnstone voting in the affirmative and Berry and Leonard in the negative.

ENGLEWOOD.

Frank Snyder, a former watchman of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, stationed at the shops at Fifty-fifth street, was arrested Sunday afternoon for stealing a horse, buggy, and harness from three different parties, one week ago. About a year ago Snyder's wife left him, going off with another man and taking about $200 and a lot of household furniture. Snyder dates his fall from that time, but he claims that this is his first offense, and that he did not take the rig with the intention of keeping it. He says he was out of money and work, and wanted to visit his child at Rockford, and took a forced loan of the horse, buggy, and harness, which he returned after going to Rockford, being gone just a week. After his trouble with his wife he lost his position on the railroad, and could get no work. The police are inclined to think that this is not his first offense, and the stealing of a number of packages of freight, which were found secreted in various places, is now laid to his charge. The police are now hunting up evidence, which they hope to have in shape when his examination takes place tomorrow.

A MAN-HUNT.

About Half of New England Looking for a Couple of Men Who Robbed a Massachusetts Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—Saturday morning or Friday night two men broke into the bank at West Brookfield, Mass., and obtained some booty. They were discovered, and in getting away they shot at and wounded a man. They took the cars for Worcester at a station near by, and when half-way between West Brookfield and that city they compelled the rear brakeman by a show of pistols to bring the train to a stop, and they took to the woods. The whole official portion of the country was aroused and hunted the robbers Saturday and Sunday. It seems they reached Worcester, and this morning took the train for Providence. Sheriff E. O. Bacon, of Uxbridge, Mass., was on the train, and he thought the two men in question answered the description of the robbers. To test his suspicion he said to a passenger in their hearing, "The man shot at West Brookfield the other day is dead." At once they were startled, made for the door, and threw themselves from the train, although it was going at full speed, and took to the woods. Sheriff Bacon telegraphed to the surrounding towns, and soon a posse of policemen were scouring the woods in all directions, but failed to catch their men. They are supposed to belong to a gang which has been committing all manner of flagrant crimes throughout New England for several weeks past.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, irritation, retention, incontinence, deposits, gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Wilmar A. Warrall, Chicago	30
Louisa Wagner, chicago	22
Fleming G. Deal, Pullman	34
Maggie McGuire, Pullman	19
William Hill, Chicago	21
Lizzie Krnse, Chicago	17
Peter Benz, Peotone, Ill.	24
Minnie Schroder, Peotone Ill.	24
Thomas F. Feeny, Chicago	27
Kittie Finney, Chicago	24
Julius Traznitz, Chicago	31
Augusta Mertens, Chicago	23
John Freibis, Chicago	29
Mary Janzowska, Chicago	22
John B. Kreb, Chicago	21
Rosa Kotisovsky, Chicago	18
Franz Grimm, Elk Grove	30
Eliza Fitschen, Elk Grove	27
Theodore Shortridge, Chicago	29
Amanda Cunningham, Chicago	18
Henry Penner, Riverdale	33
Minnie Peters, Riverdale	19
Josef Paus, Chicago	22
Barbara Steil, Chicago	20
John Hix, Hampshire, Ill.	54
Hulda Becker, Chicago	28
Abraham W. Heed, Chicago	36
Sarah J. Reineck, Chicago	23
John Felthouse, Chicago	21
Ida Hein, Chicago	20
James Sparrow, Logansport, Ind.	23
Hattie Sandborn, Chicago	24
Hermann Hoffmann, Chicago	24
Hermina Wehrenberg, Chicago	25
Cornelius Bennett, Chicago	28
Hattie Grabow, Oak Park	24
Joseph Mannerles, Chicago	25
Lizzie Thomas, Chicago	19
Fred L. Ullman, Chicago	35
Emma Rosenheim, Chicago	19
Nils Nilson, Chicago	38
Mary Johnson, Chicago	26
William Becker, Schaumberg	31
Dorothea Schmidt, Schaumberg	31
Jacob Kibler, Chicago	27
Jennie Young, Chicago	22
Jozef Mraz, Chicago	25
Mary Schusler, Chicago	20
Fernand F. A. Bouha, New York	33
Elly Pfernduer, New York	19
Charles L. Kersting, Wheaton, Ill.	22
Alma Katerban, Chicago	19
George Murray, Winnipeg, Manitoba	54
Alice L. Gray, Galt, Ont.	44
William P. Burns, Chicago	21
Mary F. Daly, Chicago	17
Johan Hormel, Chicago	21
Katie Oberheim, Chicago	21
Frederick Engelke, Chicago	23
Ida Kitt, Chicago	21
Alpheus H. Bennett, Chicago	32
Charlotte Mulvaney, Chicago	23
Samuel J. Friedlander, Ottumwa, Ia.	35
Anna Kultchar, Chicago	20
Leonard Weber, Chicago	28
Mary Baatz, Chicago	21
Matthias Hoff, Chicago	23
Maria Heinrich, Chicago	21
William F. Brookhort, Hockingport, O.	25
Addie J. Smith, Chicago	23
Karl Rinker, Chicago	36
Alvina Kattigan, Chicago	20
John Brady, Chicago	32
Magdalena Fischer, Chicago	22
William Mansfield, Chicago	23
Mattie Siemering, Chicago	16
James Anderson, Chicago	28
Lizzie White, Chicago	24
George Schwibinger, Chicago	36
Emma Smith, Chicago	38
George W. Gardner, Chicago	23
May Pulliam, Chicago	23
John Vennekamp, Chicago	30
Maria Petri, Chicago	21
Morris Bejach, Chicago	29
Cecilia Heyman, Chicago	20
Adolph M. Gorenson, Chicago	21
Annie Otto, Chicago	21
Edward Washington, Chicago	30
Frances Martin, Chicago	20
William A. Nelson, Chicago	36
Hannah S. Hanson, Chicago	29
Cornelius P. Dungan, Chicago	27
Alice G. Murphy, Chicago	23
Julius Reinke, Chicago	29
Carolina Janesch, Chicago	27
Bernard Klekamp, Chicago	23
Mathilda Cony, Chicago	22
Julius Schroeder, Chicago	25
Emilia Bukrow, Chicago	24

DEATHS.

SWEENEY—Oct. 30, 1882, Miss Annie Sweeney at her residence, 54 North Peoria-st.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUBER—Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m., Marugette Huber, aged 71 years.
Funeral from her residence, 300 Rush-st., Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 2 p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWELL—At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, 271 Michigan-av., Elizabeth Peabody Newell, relict of the late Noah Newell, aged 81 years.
Remains will be taken to Janesville, Wis., for interment.

BOICE—Oct. 30, at the residence of her son, 101 North Western-av., Hannah Boice, aged 88 years and 11 months.
☞ Toronto (Ont.) papers please copy.

WILKERSON—Oct. 29, at the residence of his brother, corner of Sixty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., Eugene F. Wilkerson, aged 25 years 6 months and 14 days.
Funeral today by carriages to Graceland.

EASTMAN—Oct. 30, at 11 a. m., Nancy K. Eastman, wife of David L. Eastman and mother of George L. and Elizabeth A. Eastman, of Chicago, of paralysis, aged 63 years.
☞ St. Charles (Ill.) and Skowhegan (Me.) papers please copy.

HEFFERNEN—Monday, Oct. 30, at 6 a. m., John Heffernen, of dropsy, aged 30.
Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 1, from his late residence, 70 Thirteenth-st., to St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited.

BRADY—Oct. 30, at 8:45 p. m., Hannah A., wife of William P. Brady, at their residence, 1829 Dearborn-st., aged 31 years 4 months and 18 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

CAPT. JOHN F. FINERTY, THE PEOple's candidate for Congress, will address a meeting of his friends this evening at the Lawndale Hotel. Messrs. Hoynes and Vanderpool will also address the meeting.

C. C. KOHLSAAT, COL. STIMMING, Howard Martin, A. J. Galloway, Wm. Armstrong, A. B. Baldwin, the Hon. J. L. Parrish, and Julius Silversmith will address the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward at Steinbecker's Hall, 1388 Milwaukee-av., this evening.

FINERTY AND RUGER PRECINCT Clubs will meet as follows, and their friends are requested to meet in their respective precincts at the place and time herein mentioned to perfect the organization:

Sixth Ward—Seventh Precinct, 8 p. m., Tuesday, at Zellner's, Eighteenth-st. and Blue Island-av.; Ninth Precinct, 8 p. m. Thursday, at Sachse's, corner Hoyne-av. and Nineteenth-st.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, 8 p. m. Wednesday, at 545 Canal-st., corner Wilson; Second Precinct, 8 p. m. Tuesday, at 610 Canal-st.; Third Precinct, 8 p. m. Wednesday, at Richardson's, 278 Twelfth-st.; Fourth Precinct, 8 p. m. Thursday, in Viaduct House, Halsted-st.; Fifth Precinct, 8 p.m. Monday, at 350 Twelfth-st.; Sixth Precinct, 8 p. m. Thursday, at D. Solon's Fourteenth and Margaret-sts.; Seventh Precinct, 8 p. m. Wednesday, at Neideman's, Thirteenth and Throop-sts.; Eighth Precinct, 8 p. m. Friday, at Fahrow's, Fourteenth and Laflin-sts.; Ninth Precinct, 8 p. m. Friday, at Lunn's Silver-Leaf Grove.

Eighth Ward—Ninth and Tenth Precincts, 8 p. m. Monday, at Hondeck's, corner Desplaines and Bunker-sts.; Eleventh and Twelfth Precincts, 8 p. m. Friday, at Haugiin's, 211 Blue Island-av.

IRUS COY, CAPT. H. A. PARKER, E. T. Martin, Louis Hutt, and Fred Wilkinson will be present and address the Republicans of Kensington and vicinity at Union Hall Wednesday. All are cordially invited to attend.

JNO. L. PARISH, L. H. BISBEE, P. B. Smith, Carl Pretzel, E. R. Bliss, R. W. Dunham, Jesse J. Rook, Col. L. H. Whitney, T. W. Sennott, James Lave, and James Lane Allen will be present and address the Republicans of the Fifth Ward at Hogan's Hall, 370 South Halsted-st., this evening.

THE UNION VETERANS WILL MEET tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at the Pacific Hotel, and, headed by the drum corps, will march to McCormick Hall, and attend the Republican meeting to be held there.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS OF the Second Ward will hold a grand rally at Bethel Church, on Fourth-av., Wednesday evening, and will be addressed by Joel Bigelow, J. W. E. Thomas, Senator Howard, Col. R. M. Mitchell, and others.

THE LAST MEETING OF THE REpublicans of the Seventh Ward will be held tonight at Maas' Hall. All Republicans are requested to attend and aid in making final preparations for next Tuesday's struggle.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS-meeting of Republicans at Huston's Hall, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., this evening. R. W. Dunham, Col. W. S. Scribner, L. H. Bisbee, H. A. Anderson, C. E. Piper, A. M. Linscott, and D. L. Carmichael will address the meeting.

THE MASS-MEETING OF REPUBLICans at Schaumburg Centre today at Fertz Hall will be addressed by George E. Adams, Seth F. Hanchett, and Louis Hutt.

THE MEETING OF REPUBLICANS AT Haage Hall, Nickersonville, this evening will be addressed by T. W. Sennott, P. Buschwah, John C. Ender, John Rheinwald, F. J. Loesch, J. J. Healy, A. B. Baldwin, P. B. Smith, A. O. Cooper, E. D. Cook, and B. Jansens.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH Ward will hold a grand rally at Westphal's Hall, corner of Halsted and Seventeenth-sts., this evening. Chas. A. Dibble, Wm. T. Underwood, W. W. King, Gabriel Davoust, Col. Chas. Armstrong, A. G. Lane, and Jno. F. Scanlan will be present and address the meeting.

THE GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY at 424 West Van Buren-st. this evening will be addressed by Chas. H. Harris, L. H. Bisbee, A. M. Linscott, T. W. Sennott, Chas. A. Dibble, O. A. Cooper, and C. W. Woodman. All are invited.

THE MASS-MEETING AT MARTINE'S Hall of the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward this evening will be addressed by Geo. R. Davis, L. L. Mills, Thos. Cratty, Col. W. S. Scribner, Louis Hutt, G. C. Kohlsaat, Col. D. W. Munn, Dr. E. Ingalls, O. G. Lane. Knights Glee Club will be present.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND RALLY of colored Republicans at the Smith House, 323 Clark-st., Wednesday evening. Col. W. S. Scribner, William A. Baker, John H. Clough, H. A. Anderson, Judge Bradwell, and John W. E. Thomas will address the meeting.

THE VETERAN SOLDIERS OF THE Eighteenth Ward will meet at Philip Ender's, 171 North Clark-st., this evening to organize for the campaign. All veterans are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. H. RAGAN'S LAST LECTURE ON Scotland in Farwell Hall Thursday evening of this week.

L. McLEAN WILL LEAD THE NOON meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture-Room, 148 Madison-st., today.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETing in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture-Room will be conducted by A. M. Delight at 7:45 this evening. All are cordially invited.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
Tuesday, Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Nov. 2, 9:30 a. m.

Large Special Consignment FLANNELS.
Large Special Consignment LACES.
Large Special Consignment CLOTHING.
Large Special Consignment BLANKETS.
Large Special Consignment UNDERWEAR.

Fine Cloaks and Dolmans.
We shall sell an invoice covering
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, FUR-TRIMMED.
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, FUR-LINED.
ALL-SILK GARMENTS, SATIN-LINED.
Sale at 2 p. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1882, at 9:30 prompt,
We will show you one of the finest and largest assortments of
Men's, Women's, Misses' & Children's
SHOES.
Also Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, a full line, and
RUBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9:30,
Still another large stock of
Crockery & Glassware.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
125 Crates W. G., Porcelain, and Decorated Ware.
500 Barrels Glassware.
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
ART NOTICE!
THE SALE OF THE
GLYNDEN COLLECTION
Water Color
Paintings!
(One of the finest ever shown in this city),
will be continued
AT GALLERY,
209 Wabash-av.,
At 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.,
And by special request at 7:45 p. m.,
THIS DAY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.
Art Exhibition!
HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS!
From the Belgian, Dutch, and French Schools.
The D'Huyvetter Collection
ON FREE EXHIBITION IN
O'BRIEN'S ART GALLERIES,
208 Wabash-av.,
To be sold AT AUCTION Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 1, 2, and 3, Afternoons and Evenings.
☞ The Gallery will be open this and to-morrow evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED:
Col, David, Portielje, J.,
De Haas, J. H. L., Rosierse, J.,
De Pratere, E., Ten Kate, Mari,
Jacque, Chas., Van Lamputten, C.,
Koekkoek, H. P., Verboeckhoven, Eug.
MR. B. SCOTT JR. will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTED
BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
200-206 Randolph St.,

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
MISCELLANEOUS.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEET- ...the Y. M. C. A. Lecture-Room will be con- ...y A. M. Delight at 7:45 this evening. All are invited.
REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING ...Board of Managers of the Chicago Home ...Friendless will be held at the Home Wednes- ...o'clock a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
...RY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
...ULAR TRADE SALES
...y, Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, Nov. 2, 9:30 a. m.
Special Consignment FLANNELS.
Special Consignment LACES.
Special Consignment CLOTHING.
Special Consignment BLANKETS.
Special Consignment UNDERWEAR.
...Cloaks and Dolmans.
We shall sell an invoice covering
SILK GARMENTS, FUR-TRIMMED.
SILK GARMENTS, FUR-LINED.
SILK GARMENTS, SATIN-LINED.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...day, Nov. 1, 1882, at 9:30 prompt,
...e will show you one of the finest and largest assortments of
...Women's, Misses' & Children's
SHOES.
...'s, Boys', and Youths' Boots, a full line, and
...RUBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...RSDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9:30,
Still another large stock of
...kery & Glassware.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
...rates W. G., Porcelain, and ...corated Ware.
...arrels Glassware.
...and Lamp Fixtures.
...ked for country merchants.
...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...T NOTICE!
...THE SALE OF THE
...NDEN COLLECTION
...ter Color
Paintings!
...he finest ever shown in this city), will be continued
...T GALLERY,
...Wabash-av.,
...11 a. m. and 3 p. m.,
...special request at 7:45 p. m.,
...HIS DAY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY, SON & CO.
...Exhibition!
HIGH CLASS
...PAINTINGS!
...e Belgian, Dutch, and French Schools.
...D'Huyvetter Collection
...N FREE EXHIBITION IN
...N'S ART GALLERIES,
...08 Wabash-av.,
...d AT AUCTION Wednesday, ...and Friday, Nov. 1, 2, and 3, ...s and Evenings.
...allery will be open this and to-morrow ...8 to 10 o'clock.
...TS REPRESENTED:
Portielje, J., Rosierse, J., Ten Kate, Mari, Van Leemputten, C., Verboeckhoven, Eug.
...TT JR. will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

...IPORTED
...LBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
...r sorts for Fall Planting. Largest ...ver shown in Chicago. ...Catalogue free. Send for it.
...n Sibley & Co.,
...EEDMEN,
...206 Randolph St.,

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.
KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.
...N'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

MAGGIE HENNECKE.

Growing Belief in Milwaukee that the Young Girl Committed Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—Today the search in the river for the body of the missing girl, Maggie Hennecke, has been carried on vigorously. A tug has been stirring up the waters all day, and draggers with long bars to which was attached myriads of fish-hooks crossed and recrossed the waters in all directions. The general opinion is that the ebb and flow caused by heavy vessels has washed the little body under the dock, or the current has carried her nearer the lake. Not a few still cling to the opinion that she is alive, and recall how easily her hat might have been thrown in the stream to mislead her friends. The officers of the revenue cutter Andy Johnson are constructing a drag over a hundred feet long, with eighty hooks attached, so as to sweep well the bed of the river in the vicinity of the isand. One of the most plausible theories that the missing girl committed suicide is this: It is alleged that little Maggie numbered among her school companions and school acquaintances Oswald Von Cotzhausen, a 17-year-old son of F. W. Von Cotzhausen, the lawyer, and had for months displayed a strong admiration of affection for him. With childlike simplicity, she worshiped him, doted upon him, and, according to the statements of her own sisters, seemed always happiest when in his company. A few days prior to her disappearance the young man died. She grieved deeply over it. This is established by the fact that, while usually happy in the presence of her companions, when she reached the front of the school on the afternoon of her disappearance she appeared loath to enter the building which had so long known the presence of the one so dear to her. Thus it was that those people who saw her last noted an abstracted mood and the well-defined presence of melancholy. To those who announced to her that the school hour had arrived she answered there was yet time, and walked sadly away. This is the ground that exists for the suicide theory. Although too young apparently to entertain a serious thought of suicide, yet she had often read and heard talked of suicides and the causes that led to them, and it is possible, as she walked on and on, nursing her grief, at last reaching either the river or the lake, she plunged into the water.

SURGICAL.

A Tumor Weighing About Eighty Pounds Successfully Removed from a Woman in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—An interesting surgical operation was performed by Dr. N. P. Dandridge at the Cincinnati Hospital this morning before the clinic class and a large number of the medical fraternity. The Doctor removed successfully from Sarah Harding, a middle-aged colored woman, one of the largest tumors known to the medical profession. Its weight before the operation was estimated at eighty pounds. Its actual weight after the operation, and after the loss of some of its fluid contents, was seventy-one pounds. Mrs. Harding came to the hospital three months ago from Barren County, Kentucky, and begged to have the tumor removed. It was located in the region of the abdomen. She said the tumor first made its appearance about eight years ago, and had grown gradually to its present enormous size. Her health, she said, had not been affected by its growth. She carried it in a sling, and it was almost as large as the woman herself, her present weight being less than one hundred pounds. The time to remove the tumor was fixed for two weeks ago, when all the conditions were thought to be favorable, but she was taken suddenly ill with malarial-fever, and the operation could not be performed. She improved rapidly, and was pronounced by the Doctor to be in good condition for the operation today. The woman was exceedingly anxious for the operation. It had become so large and unwieldy that it compelled her to retain continually a horizontal position. It was a tumor of non-malignant growth and of a fatty character, springing directly from the walls of the abdomen, projecting forward. It lay for the most part at her side. Dr. Dandridge says the operation was performed without much loss of blood, and was in every way successful. The condition of the woman after the operation was as favorable as could be expected, and the indications are that she will recover.

SHOT DEAD.

A Young Man Killed by Soldiers While Hunting Near Leavenworth, Kas.—The Latter Claim It Was an Accident—Their Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 30.—An inquest was held today on the body of the young man, William Hammond, who was killed yesterday in the woods near Fort Leavenworth. Robert Hullingsworth, who was with Hammond at the time of his death, testified that he and Hammond were hunting in the woods, when they heard a shot in front, and the ball passed close to them. He then called a man whom he saw in the distance to stop firing towards them, and the man replied with an oath that he would fire where he pleased. He noticed that three or four soldiers were together. They continued to fire. The bullets whistled about them, and soon Hammond fell on his face. He ran to Hammond and found him shot through the breast and dying. One shot was fired afterwards just as Julien Lacaille, a neighbor, arrived, and the bullet passed near them. The news spread quickly, and the citizens gathered and captured the soldiers. They stoutly maintained that it was an accident. They were turned over to the military authorities at Fort Leavenworth, and by them to the civil authorities of the county to await examination for murder. The soldiers' names are Alexander Dalton, Frank Henry, and Charles Blake, and they all belong to Company G, Eleventh Infantry. The funeral of Hammond took place today. He was 16 years old and the son of J. K. Hammond, a wealthy farmer.

A FATHER'S CRUELTY.

Allegations that It Caused the Death of a Wayward Daughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—Mary Griffen, a young woman about 20 years of age, died in the University Hospital here last night under circumstances of a rather suspicious character, which indicate that her father's cruelty was the principal cause of her death. From the statement of Dr. West, the physician at the hospital, it appears that the girl was brought there last Friday in high delirium, and her condition further indicated that she was soon to become a mother. The Rev. James P. Holden, a Catholic priest who had her removed to the hospital, states that her father beat her terribly with a stick one night about a week ago, and that to escape his cruelty she climbed out of the window on the roof of the house, and was compelled to remain there in her night-clothes half the night during a violent storm of rain, which drenched her to the skin. Soon after being brought to the hospital she became raving crazy, and early yesterday morning was delivered of a still-born male infant. This premature birth was caused by the cruel treatment she had received. Soon after the birth she was seized with violent spasms, in one of which she died last evening. Bruises and other marks of violence were found on her body. The case is in the hands of the police, but they have not yet succeeded in arresting the father. She was unmarried, and it is stated that her father beat her while in a fit of rage at the shame she had brought on her family.

BOGUS MONEY.

Arrest of a Manufacturer at Bradford, Pa.—He Promises to Squeal on an Organized Gang of Confederates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 30.—James Campbell, a middle-aged man, was arrested today charged with coining and passing bogus silver coin and $5 gold pieces. He manufactured good imitations of the standard dollar, also 50 and 25 cent pieces. The coining was done in this city, but as yet the officers have been unable to find the dies and implements, although a quantity of the coin was secured. A great deal of the spurious coin was passed in this section and Western New York. Campbell claimed that he was not the head of the counterfeiters, stating that an organized gang had been doing the work, and that several thousand dollars' worth of the bogus money had been coined and hidden away. He promised both Government and local officers to squeal on the gang, and gave the Chief of Police three spurious dollars as a sample of the work turned out. He failed to give his companions away, however, and had a hearing today. The Government made out a very strong case. The hearing is not yet concluded, and tomorrow the prisoner promises to squeal.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman, 3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
862 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Still, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OCT. 30, BETWEEN THE CORners of Wabun and Barry-avs., Lake View, and Webster-av. and Lincoln Park, a set of plans for building on Harrison and Morgan-sts. The finder will confer a great favor, and be rewarded, by leaving same at Room 40, 125 Clark-st., or at the corner of Wabun and Barry-avs., Lake View.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVE, OCT. 29, ENvelope marked "Stetson, 53," containing money. Please return to 293 West Randolph-st., and receive $10 reward. ALICE STETSON.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, BEtween Gunther's and Union Depot, a glove envelope from Morganthau Bros.' containing four pairs undressed mosquetaire kids. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them with L. HUBRECHT, 78 and 80 Lake-st.

LOST—SUNDAY, OCT. 29, WHITISH roan cow with rope around head, cut in ear and tail; $5 reward. PHILIPP MOLLOY, Throop and Twenty-first-sts.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 132 Broadway, New York, has elegant offices for its Chicago branch at 151 and 153 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

$10 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked—Lost, Sunday, a white pointer dog, with orange ears and orange spots on body. Return to American Field, 155 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,900 to loan at lowest rate on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, with or without removal; low rates. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81, & 83 E. Van Buren.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$25 AND $50 LOANS ON FURNITURE a specialty; no publicity or delay; partial payments taken. COFFRAIN, 125 Clark-st., Room 66. Take elevator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her road turnout, consisting of road-horse, elegant Brewster light sidebar top buggy good as new, fine harness, black-bear robe, stable and street blankets; turnout all complete and fine as goes on the road; the horse is a very handsome and stylish Kentucky-bred horse, dark brown, good mane and tail, is 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds; a pleasant driver, fears nothing, will warrant sound and kind, and sell him for one-third his value; he is a perfect horse in every way; have his pedigree direct from breeder; he can trot a mile in 2:40 at ease; would sell separate or together. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
HORSE.
MR. E. J. SNYDER,
Champion equestrian of the country, has one of the finest bay mares for sale in the city. Said mare is broken to all the gaits under saddle, and trots fast to harness; is a very fast single footer, suitable for any lady or child to handle. Call at South Park Hotel. Can be bought cheap.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second hand carriages of every description; all styles of buggies, trucks, top grocery wagons, express, harness, robes, etc.; 20 cutters, new and second-hand; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; come and see for yourself; the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, and harness; also pony phaeton and harness at 2316 Indiana-av.; no use for them.

HORSES WINTERED AT HIGHLAND Farm. For terms address F. F. FRENCH, 75 Michigan-av.

SLEIGHS AT $35 EACH; 100 SWELL body cutters, well painted and upholstered; price will be $60 when snow comes. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HORSE, HARness, and top wagon for cash at PEOPLE'S Bakery, 197 and 199 South Desplaines-st.

$80 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK OR BUSIness horse; is 8 years old, city broke, and acclimated; weight, 1,100; without a windgall or puff; well muscled, good worker; worth twice that money in any sale stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, sold on small monthly payments or rented, and rentals applied if purchased; low prices. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice. Open until 9 p. m.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—3, 4, 5, AND 6 H. P. UPright boiler; three small second-hand upright boilers; also radiaters, W. I. pipe, and fittings. SAM'L J. POPE & CO., No. 193 Lake-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send address to 1 G, 1710 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction assured.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 55x168 feet, and brick barn, in one of the best locations on the boulevard. House has hall in the middle with rooms on each side, and is heated by steam. The lot alone is worth $33,000. By expending $5,000 on the house it can be modernized and the property made worth $55,000. Price, $40,000.
LARGE FINE RESIDENCE—With large grounds, over 100 feet front. Improvements cost $127,000, and the lot is worth $60,000. A palatial place. Price, $100,000. Price of house and 75 feet of the lot, $75,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome residence with fine grounds. House has the most elegant interior of any residence in the city.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house, near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet wide and 3 or 4 rooms deep. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.

FOR SALE—
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS PROPERTY—WEST SIDE.
Madison-st., near Aberdeen, $12,000.
Madison-st., near Carpenter, $11,000.
Madison-st., near Elizabeth, $10,000.
Madison-st., near Aberdeen, $23,000.
Madison-st., near Ada, $18,000.
Madison-st., near Leavitt, a fine piece for $12,000.
Halsted-st., near Monroe, 25 or 50 feet, $300 per foot; improved.
Halsted-st., near Jackson, 3-story, rented for $80, will sell for $8,750.
Halsted-st., near Twelfth, 3-story frame for $5,000.
Halsted-st., near Seventeenth, a large frame house and lot, $5,500.
Several vacant lots on Madison and Halsted-sts.
A fine corner to improve, with three fronts, corner Barry Point-road, Madison-st., and California-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 7th day of February, 1882, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, I shall, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1882, at my office, Room 14 Portland Block, Chicago, as Receiver of said bank, sell Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and the east sixty-five feet of Lots 9 and 10, in Block 17 of Duncan's Addition to Chicago; the former residence of John C. Haines, Esq., on the northwest corner of Sangamon and Van Buren-sts., for the sum of $35,000 cash down unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
Oct. 30, 1882. VIRGINIUS A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS:
Corner Thirty-first-st. and Vernon-av., 164½x120, $75.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125, $90.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 25x180, $125.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125, $95.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125, $90.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125, $110.
Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st., 31x161, $40.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x160, $155.
Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., 100x180, cheap.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., 96x140, $90.
State-st., near Thirty-eighth, east front, 25x120, $98.
State-st., near Thirty-first, 37½x98, $5,500.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 75x175, cheap.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—
50x70 feet, southwest corner of Van Buren and Throop-sts. This a fine corner to improve.
50x125, Jackson-st., near Throop, with frame building, for $7,000.
2 lots more of those fine lots on Laflin-st., near Van Buren, left; want to close them out at once.
75 feet corner Harrison and Loomis-sts.
Several good pieces on South Ashland-av., and a fine piece corner Ashland-av. and Fulton-st., to improve.
100 feet corner Jackson-st. and Oakley-av.
132 feet, Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
Several single lots on Adams and Jackson-sts.
We have a fine list of vacant lots all over the West Side, prices ranging $300 and upwards.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house, near Twenty-first-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house, near Twenty-third-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house with brick basement, near Twenty-fifth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Twenty-ninth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-eighth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house and a frame house, near Thirtieth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-third-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Frame house and 50-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Two brick houses, near Thirty-fourth-st.; one for $8,000, and one for $13,000.

FOR SALE—AT A BIG BARGAIN—5 acres fronting on Green Bay road (Clark-st.) and Ashland-av. at the very low price of $700 per acre; cheap at $1,200 per acre. Apply to COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Polk-st., near Clark, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms; good barn and lot worth more than I ask for the whole thing; bargain for $5,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, 2-story house, 14 rooms; barn; rents for $40 per month to good tenants; $3,000.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Or will lease for a term of years, 40 or 60x150 feet on Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph; very favorable terms. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE, 3741 South La Salle-st., 6 rooms, closets, and pantry; first-class in every respect; ready to occupy in 10 days.
Also, in Lake View, 1706 Dewey-court, first-class frame cottage, wide lot, south front, near Clark-st. cars; immediate possession. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Manufacturing or dock property in the city or suburbs; we can fill almost any order in this line of property. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT $125 PER FRONT FOOT; 20 or 40 feet front by 140 feet deep to alley on Ogden-av., overlooking Union Park and near Randolph-st. This is a bargain. EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 235 State-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—OUR "FALL SCHEDULE" of real estate for sale mailed on application. This list includes all classes of city property in each division. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A large corner on Pine and Chestnut-sts., opposite Farwell's new residence; one of the finest locations on the North Side; will sell all or in parcels. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT 92 NORTH Ada, corner lot, 44x125, with house and barn; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—50 FT., EAST front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth; a bargain, $125. 50 feet, west front, same block, $100. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE BAR gains in business property in the centre of the city, and paying good income. Also several fine vacant lots suitable for warehouse property. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE INTEREST consisting of 7 large lots adjoining the entrance of Drexel-av. boulevard to South Side Park; will be offered at a sacrifice. Owner can be found at the the Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 258, till Nov. 3, a. m., or address J C G, 16 Dey-st., New York.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE FRONT on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. Choice neighborhood; no railroad track; thoroughly built and nearly new; now vacant and in order. Will be sold low, on easy terms, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of DeKalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—NO. 274 WARREN-AV., with 30-foot lot; first-class order and good house. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., room 6: A very valuable tract of 2½ acres on South Park, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-second-st., being a part of Block 10, Drexel and Smith's Subdivision, having a frontage of 300 feet on Cottage Grove-av. Cash offer wanted. Must be sold.

FOR SALE—150X150 SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-four-and-a-Half-st. and Washington-av., grove lot, Hyde Park, at $45 per foot, or will sell 50 feet. 125x150 on Jefferson-av., grove lot, south of Fifty-fourth-st., at $45 per foot. Lots suitable for business on Hyde Park-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., $50 per foot, or will sell a block with 700 feet opposite depot at a bargain. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,800 to $5,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
We are instructed to forward the best offer we can get before the 1st of November for ten acres of good ground near Cottage Grove-av., west of Grand Crossing; owner must have money. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Completely furnished nine-room house, barn, chicken-house, etc., all in first-class order, with lot 50x150; eight minutes' walk from depot; 21 trains daily each way. Price $4,000; terms $2,500 cash, balance one year from 1st of January next. Address P. O. Box 174, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN THE FIRST ADDITION to Kensington adjoining Pullman, choice blocks of 4 to 11 acres, each suitable for manufacturing purposes or subdivisions; prices low. EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 235 State-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—RESIdence property; choice, cheap, and on easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.
LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs. ....$150 to $200
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st. ....$200 to $300
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield ....$300 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park 200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot 100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot 100
LOTS—Near Highland Park 100
LOTS—At Highwood 50
LOTS—At Kenwood ....
LOTS—At Englewood ....
AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 7th day of February, 1882, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, I shall, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 4th day of November, 1882, at my office, Room 14 Portland Block, Chicago, as Receiver of said bank, sell Lots 13, 18, 19, and 2a, of Haines, Sidway & Layton's Subdivision of Block 6 of Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 2, Township 38 north, Range 14 east of the 3d p. m., in Cook County, Illinois, for the sum of $3,720; one-half cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable annually, and secured on the property sold, unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
Oct. 23, 1882. VIRGINIUS A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—I can give a better bargain in either of these places than can be found in Cook County. Look at all the other suburbs first, and then come to my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. and take a free ride to see the premises, and I think we shall trade. At all events, it will cost you nothing to try. Lots for sale at from $5 to $10 per foot, or $100 to $200 a lot. Monthly payments will buy a home. I have been dealing in suburban property north of the city for the last sixteen years, and for a reputation for fair and honorable dealing I will refer to any business man in Evanston, where I have resided for 15 years. Come young men who have no homes of your own, secure one before it takes another rise, as it surely will next season. C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE location, 3 blocks from depot, 7-room house and lot, $2,500. HENRY WHIPPLE & CO., 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe, houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures, and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—ARE YOU GOing to the land of flowers? If you are, send for a pamphlet describing over 100 orange groves, residences, farms, and hotels I have for sale; some to exchange. MARTIN DUNN, 306 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
84 South Sangamon-st., a 1½-story house, 7 rooms, etc., completely furnished.
$27—289 Oakley-st., fine 6-room flat, with brick barn.
$40—209 West Fourteenth-st., 10-room house in perfect order.
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant suite.
$60—In the Seymour apartment building, 303 and 305 Jackson-st., a very desirable suite; south front.
$55—79 Honore-st., 8 rooms and all improvements; fine light; large lot; near 3 lines of cars.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st. (east of Ashland-av.), an elegant new flat.
$10—24 Seymour-st., 7-room flat.
$30—338 Webster-av., middle flat of a new 3-story brick building, 6 rooms, bath, and w.-c.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floors large 2-story and above-ground basement brick house near Douglas station; all modern conveniences; owners, three adults, will occupy upper floor, boarders if wanted. A 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—715 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard—2-story and basement brick, south front; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; immediate possession. E. J. WICKHAM, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE, COZY COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture. Inquire at 221 West Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE with barn at 488 Belden-av., the new stone-front 834 North Park-av., fronting the park. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS, ALL divisions of the city; furnished houses, South Side; boarding and rooming houses; furniture for sale. B, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE LEFT OF those elegant two-story and basement brick houses at 3647 Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; convenient to street-cars; immediate possession. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—3523 STANTON-AV., TEN-room house, $35; lease to May 1, 1883; possession Nov. 15; furniture and carpets for sale. A. B. TALLMAN, 229 State-st.

TO RENT—$35—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR Douglas-place, 10 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, etc.; will sell carpets. Call at 3523 Stanton-av., or at store 229 State-st. A. B. TALLMAY.

TO RENT—A GOOD 6-ROOM COTTAGE on Twenty-ninth-st., near Calumet-av.; $25. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NINE-ROOM brick cottage at 18 Groveland-court, lately built; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; convenient to street-cars; immediate possession. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES and lots at $5 to $15; will sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, hot and cold water, bath-room, No. 1063 West Monroe-st.; price $25; possession can be had immediately. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1, or at 1050 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—535 CARROLL-AV.—1 FLAT of 4 large rooms; also 2 other rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TWO VERY NICE FLATS, newly papered and calcimined. 418 Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—35 NEW 6-ROOM FLATS. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—5 ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM flats on Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park; $26 to $30. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 5 AND 6 rooms; good neighborhood; well lighted, bath, hot and cold water, etc. 391 North State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors (7 rooms each and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FLAT, WITH bathroom, 4 closets, pantry, etc., to a young couple wishing to give board in payment for the furniture; a rare opportunity. A 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO GENTS—REAL COZY rooms, furnished nice, kept neat and clean, gas, bath, hot water; private family. First flat, 533 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—241 AND 243 STATE-ST., corner of Jackson, an elegantly furnished suite of two handsome rooms, fronting State-st.; reasonable terms to permanent and responsible tenant.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED choice alcove front room facing east; hot and cold water, gas, closets, etc.; also large square front room (east front) furnished; first-class locality on Prairie-av.; private family. X 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Pleasant parlors and two small rooms. 331 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—562 WABASH-AV., LARGE front and back parlor, three rooms, third floor, unfurnished; also, furnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND one unfurnished room at 78 East Van Buren-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH, 4 ROOMS, No. 9 Grenshaw-st.
$14—6 rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.
$12—4 rooms, 35 Fillmore-st.
$15—4 rooms, 497 Western-av.
Inquire at No. 9 Grenshaw-st.

TO RENT—148 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—3 furnished rooms for housekeeping; private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 rooms on second floor, 1864 West Madison-st.; also two-story frame house, ten rooms, in rear of 869 West Madison-st. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, WITH bath, etc., in brick building 541 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms in private residence 655 Monroe-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—332 WASHINGTON BOULEvard, large furnished room or suite; light housekeeping permitted; also hall room.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF STONE house, partially furnished or unfurnished, to responsible adults. 49 South Elizabeth-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—260 ONTARIO-ST.—A FAMIly unexpectedly going to housekeeping have a very pleasant alcove room, also two other rooms on same floor, all in good condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms, centrally located. Address A 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—THE store corner of Main and Union-sts. is for rent. It has the fixtures for a millinery store, but is suitable for a fancy notion or gentlemen's furnishing goods, a drug or cigar store.
Store No. 53 Union-st., adjoining the wholesale shoe house of Hill, Standish & Co., suitable for wholesale hats, clothing, or tobacco. Address R. A. H., No. 38 North Court-st., Memphis.

TO RENT—ONLY $25—A FINE, NEW store at 850 Van Buren-st., with living rooms in rear; a good chance for a barber shop or a millinery store.

TO RENT—STORE 864 WEST MADISON-st. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM—20x70. Loft on second floor, 40x70. 171 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID CORNER STORE, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st., only $45. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS office in the First National Bank Building. Apply at the building, Room 520.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; VERY DEsirable. 176 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 169 WASHINGTON-st., three rooms with vault on second floor. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES completely furnished, at a very low rent. Apply at Room 26, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON FIRST AND second floors corner La Salle and Adams-sts. Inquire at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
805 Fulton-st., house, 7 rooms, $25.
221 West Indiana-st., second floor, 8 rooms, $35.
541 Hubbard-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $30.
735 West Lake-st., first floor, 5 rooms, $16.
405 West Ohio-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $10.
267 Park-av., cottage, 7 rooms, $25.
638 West Lake-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $15.
407 West Ohio-st., first floor, 4 rooms, $12.
89 Armour-st., first floor, 4 rooms, $12.
343 Fulton-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $32.
91 Armour-st., first floor, 3 rooms, $9.
93 Armour-st., first floor, 4 rooms, $12.
403½ West Ohio-st., first floor, 3 rooms, $12.
136 South Sangamon-st., house, 11 rooms, furnished, $65.
STORES.
698 West Lake-st., stone-front store and basement.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL GENtlemen desire a furnished floor, or rooms en suite, with private dining-room, near Washington-place. All communications to the Steward of the Union Club.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR RESPONsible tenants, houses and flats in all parts of the city. Call at 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-paying tenant, a completely-furnished house on the South Side, with the privilege of taking a few roomers. Address immediately A 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A small part of store and part of window for hand-painting, in a good location. A 52, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PERMANENT INCOME AND LARGE fortune certain to the investor of $1,000. Your time not necessary. Lady or gent may increase their wealth rapidly, immensely, and honorably. 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Room 11, 181 Clark-st., evening, 2218 Indiana-av. No letters answered.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—STOCK OF general merchandise well located in a Nebraska town of 2,500 inhabitants; rent very low; stock invoices $6,000. Address W. O. TAYLOR, Supt. of the Bradstreet Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS—The whole of, or a controlling interest in, several patented articles (embraced in one department of business), having large demand, with all the appliances on hand for immediate work. Reasons for selling, other branch of business occupies all of owner's time. A manufacturing concern desiring to add to their business, or parties having sufficient capital to develop a business of large promise, the present affords a most favorable opportunity. Parties in earnest will find that this will bear close investigation. Address P.-O. Box 387, Pittsburg.

FOR SALE—COLD-BLAST CHARCOAL furnace, with 20,000 acres of timber-land, extensive deposits of iron-ore and limestone. The improvements are: A cold-blast charcoal furnace, ten tons daily capacity of pig-iron, one storehouse and twenty dwellings. Pig-iron can be made for $12 per ton, and freights to Cincinnati or Louisville about $2 per ton; the iron is now selling in those markets at $30 per ton. For full particulars call on or address C. DONKERSLEY & CO., Room 35, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMproved city or suburban property—A fine stock of groceries, liquors, cigars, store and bar-fixtures, wagon, harness, etc. A bargain. Address A 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DENTISTS, ATTENTION—An old-established dental office, complete, $250; West Madison-st. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 FOR BUSINESS paying net $100 per month; paper patterns, sewing and plaiting machines on West Madison-st. Apply to E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A GOOD paying drug stock on C. & N. W. R. R. Address S 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS restaurant in the State of Iowa; located in the heart of a town of 20,000 inhabitants, and 4 railroads; has 125 first-class boarders; board $4 per week; 15 furnished rooms; splendid oyster trade; regular bill of fare daily; long lease on good terms; a genuine bargain. Apply by letter only to Room 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.

F. J. REED & CO., 27 REAPER BLOCK. Great bargains in furnished houses, flats, and real estate, different locations, and suburban property.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN fine location; small, clean, and well selected stock. Good lease. Address V 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES; NICE STOCK, about $500; very few fixtures to buy; corner store and living rooms. Rent $25. Address V 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CAFE, AND confectionery combined, corner store; cheap 3 years' lease; now doing a successful business. None but first-class parties need apply. Price $1,800. Address V 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS' furnishing goods, doing good business, on one of the best retail streets in Chicago. V 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK AND stoves; doing good business; no better location; cheap lease and old stand; will make liberal discount; this is an old stand. Address V 44, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BUTTER AND EGG BUSIness; large trade and regular contracts by the year; best location in Chicago; first-class in every respect; supplies railroads, clubs, etc. Address V 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS STOCK, IN fine location, well selected; rent, with rooms, $25; we own the property and will give a good opportunity. Address V 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, AND furniture of a large boarding house in Pullman, or exchange for farm land. Address M. & K., Box 319, Pullman, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$3,000 worth of wall-paper, curtains, and curtain fixtures; will exchange the same for good productive real estate. Address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS YOUNG man with $80 to $90 to establish a branch of a business worthy of investigation. HARRELL, 179 La Salle-st., Powell Roofing Company's office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD goods, large or small lots; furniture of private residences purchased. F S W, 83 East Van Buren-st.

UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 AND 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR SOLE agency for the Western States for a New York manufacturer; I have my own trade established. A 32, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—EXPERIENCED—IN every county in the State to solicit orders for a new and beautiful holiday book just published by D. Appleton & Co., to be sold exclusively by subscription. For terms and territory address D. A. & CO., P.-O. Box 325 Chicago.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT OFFICE man and traveling salesman, also lady copyist and cashier, for two desirable positions. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NORwegian dry goods clerk to go to Fargo, D. T. Call for N. T. CHINIQUY at O. R. Keith & Co.'s.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer and clerk for first-class house. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—SEVEN BOOKKEEPERS and clerks, experienced and unexperienced, for first-class wholesale house. Apply at Business Rooms, No. 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—CLERK WITH $250 TO INvest for pleasant office work; guarantee $75 month wages. Apply at Room 4, 116 East Randolph.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO office work; must be a neat and rapid penman, not afraid of work, and of good habits. Best references required. Salary $50 a month. Address A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent drug clerk; one who speaks English and German. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 SALESMEN IN RETAIL store for clothing, hats, and furnishing goods; also 2 young men to assist in store. Apply today at 241 State-st. Bring reference.

WANTED—EXPERT ENTRY CLERK in grocery house. State experience in full and give references, otherwise no attention will be paid to applications. Address B 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART, YOUNG, experienced retail shoe salesman; must come well recommended; to go West; salary $12 to $15 per week. Call at 202 West Adams-st., side door, between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN OFFICE of bookstore; must be a good bookkeeper and correspondent. Address, with references, A 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN AN office; one who lives with parents. Address A 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PROFIcient double-entry bookkeeper for moderate business. Must be thoroughly reliable and have good city references. State salary. A 41, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOE-cutters. Apply to Bryan, Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—5 GOOD PAINTERS AND calcaminers. Call at shop, 1249 State-st. D. NORTON.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND CABInet-workers for store-fitting; highest wages. Call today or tonight at 309 State-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO take care of horses and work in house. Apply to DR. LEWIS, 5241 Madison-av., Hyde Park. Bring references.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—THE NORTHWESTERN Employment Agency wants 200 teams for Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad in Arkansas; wages $4 per day; also good work to sublet to good scraper outfits, mile and over contracts, 17c to 19c per yard both ways, soil mostly sandy loam; free transportation for teams and outfits from Chicago; work will last all winter. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—NORTHWESTERN EMployment Agency wants all the railroad laborers we can get for Arkansas, shovelers, choppers, teamsters, etc., $2 per day; tie-making 15 cents a tie at the stump; station work to let at 15 to 17 cents per cubic yard, soil mostly a sandy loam; for levee-building in Mississippi, $2 per day, board $4 per week; we furnish cheap tickets to the above points and ship night and morning. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR ILlinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan for railroads, saw-mills, farms, and other work; wages $1.75 to $2.00; free fare; also 500 for Northern Pacific in Montana, $2 to $2.50 per day; cheap fare. Laborers' tickets to Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans at lowest rates. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, DAY OR station men, on the levees in Bolivar County, Mississippi; camps now open on the Wade levee at Bolivar Landing and the Clay, and Baggot, and Rowland levees, at Catfish Point Landing, Miss.; $2 per day. Apply on works to FRUIN & CO., contractors, or to CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—400 LABORERS FOR RAILroad, and saw-mill, and coal mines; free fare; also 1,000 laborers for levee work; 200 trestle bridge men; cheap fare to all points South, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—5 CASH BOYS; ALSO 2 boys about 14 to assist in store. Apply between 10 and 12 today at 241 State-st. Bring reference.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON KEMP Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or to CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st., who will furnish you with the cheapest tickets to the work.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE WOODS and sawmill; steady work all winter. Call at 189 Milwaukee-av. J. JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON Kemp Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or address Box No. 1, P.-O., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—BY A LEADING MEN'S furnishing goods house, two first-class traveling salesmen, one for Missouri and one for Colorado; only those having an established trade need apply. References required. Address R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL shirts and underwear; good wages guaranteed to right man. M. STRATTON, 117 North Clark-st.

WANTED—500 MEN TO HANDLE lumber at Chicago Lumber Company's yard at Thirty-fifth and Iron-sts.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN. MUST have had experience in Boston or New York office. Apply to COBB & FROST, Architects, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy of about 16; one willing to work. Must come well recommended. Apply at 59 Lake-st., upper floor.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY, LIVING with his parents, in a position of trust. Call at 9:30 a. m., Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, 229 State-st.

WANTED—STRONG, INTELLIGENT boy to work in brush factory. Apply at 159 Randolph-st. Phoenix Brush Co.

WANTED—MEN—WE OFFER ENERgetic persons, with large or small capital, a splendid chance to make money during the coming winter. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WHO is well acquainted with the city and can write a good hand. Must have the best of references. Call on JOSEPH ULLMANN, 14 Market-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework in small private family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 2414 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN girl for general housework. Apply at 2125 Wabash-av. Bring references.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family of three; good wages to a good girl. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework; three in family. Call before 12. 2013 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 649 WEST ADAMS-ST., a competent girl to do general housework in private family. References required. Wages $4.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN for general housework. Call at 1829 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook. Bring references. Call at 302 West Adams-st., front basement door.

WANTED—IN A NEAR SUBURB, A competent girl to do general housework. Call at 110 East Randolph-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONER AT 206 East Jackson-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—158 NORTH HALSTED-ST., good German and Scandinavian girls for general housework. Ladies supplied on short notice, at DUSKE'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CASHier. Must be accurate in figures and come well recommended. Apply at 186 South Water-st.

WANTED—GIRL AS ASSISTANT IN dental office, one who lives on North Side. DR. O. D. SWAIN, 867 North Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PHYSICIAN WITH A good practice in a Western town where there are few ladies to select from wishes to correspond with a lady of intelligence and respectability, with a view to matrimony; must be strictly confidential; no nonsense. Address for three days A 38, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—S. R.: IF YOU REQUIRE the best detective service, go to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 151-153 Monroe-st., which is a branch of their large establishment in New York.

INSTRUCTION.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 147 East Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons; importer of fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

PHONOGRAPHY—BEGINNERS AND advanced pupils will meet every evening this week; school teachers and pupils can receive instruction Saturday mornings; also in type-writing; circulars sent upon application. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA, Room 413 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—9-FOOT PLATED SHOW-case, cheap. Call at 227 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSIness-man of 25 years; thorough knowledge of dry goods, office work, and correspondence; good penman. City reference and testimonials. W 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANdinavian grocery clerk; well acquainted on the West Side. Can give the best of references. Address A 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 21 with some first-class house; willing to work. Highest references. Address A 14, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD bookkeeper and business-man. References first-class. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with 5 years' experience in office work with good house; permanent place. Best of references. Address A 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale or retail grocery; wages no object; I would like to learn the business; can speak German and English; can drive. Address A 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a first-class music house; am acquainted with the trade in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Address A 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY LINE of business where there would be a chance of advancement. Good reference. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED man as packer or porter. Two years' experience and good reference. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, aged 16, to attend school; is willing to make himself useful before and after school and on Saturday. Address O R 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 18; can make himself generally useful. Address CORNELIUS SHOCKROW, 54 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLored young man to do general housework. Address X 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 21 years of age; have been collecting and soliciting the past five years; can give bonds to a large amount, and have good horse and buggy at disposal. Address V 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, dining-room or chamber-maids. Call at 196 Mohawk-st., down-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do second work and sewing. Call Tuesday at 451 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN private family or second girl in a private boarding-house. Call at 2115½ Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR general housework. 290 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl to cook or as cook and laundress in first-class family. 3239 Wentworth-av. today.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in a family where she can learn; is willing to work. Address A 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, competent girl as cook and laundress in a private family. Call at 2115½ Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO girls in same house, one to cook, wash, and iron the other second work. Good reference. Call for 2 days at 148 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, well brought-up Norwegian girl in American family in or near Chicago for second work or assist in housework. Wages no object. 215 East Randolph-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMstress and help to do second work. 216 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS to do sewing and other light work. Call at 697 South Canal-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl in a respectable family to take care of children or do second work. Call at 202 East Van Buren-st., up-stairs. South Side preferred.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES can be supplied on short notice with all kinds of first-class help, male and female. International Bureau, 10 Haverly's Theatre. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD steady woman housecleaning or washing by the day. Inquire at 2102 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—A few more single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room at $5 per week.

503 WEST MADISON-ST.—THE SHELdon—first-class in every respect; under new management; remodeled, refitted, renovated; parties looking for a desirable home for the winter are invited to call and see for themselves the advantages offered. Ten more table boarders accommodated.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—2 ELEGANT front rooms, furnished, with first-class board; all improvements; parlor and piano; also day-board.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front rooms and other rooms heated by steam.

MY HOUSE IS ELEGANTLY FURnished throughout, and would rent three sunny front rooms, with board, to a select family or party of gentlemen willing to pay for superior accommodations. South Side avenue, north of Twenty-second-st. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms with board $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

CHOATE'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—177 nicely furnished rooms; single rooms, 50 cts per night; meals, 25 cts.; room and board, $5 to $7.50 per week. No such accommodations in the city for the price.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 South Clark-st., opposite Post-Office—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, from $6 to $10 per week; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegant furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND—LODGING—ON NORTH or South Side by gentleman and wife in private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address A 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY 2 GENTLEmen in private family within 15 minutes' walk of Court-House. State terms and what accommodations. Address A 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING—BY TWO gentlemen on South Side. Address, stating terms, A 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—AT ONCE ON the South Side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State, for a single gentleman in a private family where no other boarders are taken. A 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM (breakfast and supper), not to exceed 15 minutes' ride from State and Washington-sts.; private family preferred; price not to exceed $6 per week, with fire Sundays. Address X 30, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; twenty years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress. MIDWIFE.

OLD SOLDIERS—SOLDIERS' LANDclaims located in Southeastern Dakota at 75 cents per acre. Address, with two 3 cent stamps, for particulars, HALE & CAMMANN, Mitchell, D. T.

TYPE-WRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions rapidly and accurately done at Room 21, 89 Madison-st.

WINTER SWEETS—H. MORGAN, OF New Jersey, has a car-load of sweet potatoes raised on choicest soil in the State put up expressly for winter and spring use; prime article; upon arrival will deliver to families in reasonable distance from depot for $3.75 per barrel cash on delivery. Orders at Crawford House through mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES FOR REmoval for cash or will sell on commission. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

CORA L. V. HEYWOOD, TRANCE, test, medical, writing, business, and prophetic medium. Seances daily (Sundays included) at 335 West Madison-st.

VAPOR BATHS, MAGNETIC TREATment. MRS. BOWEN, 435 West Madison-st., entrance Throop.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid, John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut, Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold or Carried on Margin.

130 La Salle-st.

Edward L. Brewster

Banker and Broker,

104 Washington-st.

Member New York Stock Exchange.
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.
Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin, in CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Special telegraphic facilities.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

INVESTMENT BANKERS,

176 Dearborn-st.

BONDS Government, County, City, Town, Water, and School a Specialty.
Correspondence solicited.

R. E. Kendall & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

177 & 179 LA SALLE-ST.,

Execute orders in Grain and Provisions on reasonable margin in lots to suit. Orders and consignments solicited.

HILL & KENNEDY,

Bankers & Brokers,

Members of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

303 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.

Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and discounts Commercial Paper at the lowest market rates.

S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

Telephone Stocks

A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,

BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

C. W. Brega & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

163 Washington-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED..........................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

HUMOR.

No matter how loose an engagement-ring may be, the diamond never slips around on the inside of a lady's finger.—*Puck.*

Said the rich and quiet-loving citizen: "If a man bores me, and I don't like him and want him to keep away from me, I don't snub him. I just lend him five dollars."—*Boston Post.*

Extract from a French novel, where the hero is describing the first pout in the honeymoon: "O nonsense, my dear, you are too exacting!" said Alfred dryly. This dryness was the last drop in her cup—Lucille burst into tears.

A hotelkeeper announces that he has added "a celebrated gas-stewing machine" to his establishment. We shouldn't think it would improve gas to stew it; but there may be some persons who like it that way.—*Norristown Herald.*

It is not safe to speak of a Western lady as a large-souled woman. She colors up, flounces out of the room, and soliloquizes in the sacred fastness of her boudoir: "I'll never speak to that hateful old thing again—so there! Large-soled, indeed!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Two boarding-house keepers are comparing notes. "It 'pears to me, Mrs. Miggles, that your chicken-salad is never found out; leastways, I never heard none of the boarders complain." "You see," explained Mrs. Miggles, "I allus chop up a few feathers with the veal."

Mme. G. called at a friend's house on a wet day, and, her feet being damp, she said to her friend: "My dear, will you let your maid bring me a pair of your slippers?" "My love," replied her friend—there were several people in the room—"do you think my slippers will fit you?" "O I think so my darling, if you will tell her to put a cork sole inside of them."—*Paris Paper.*

"Is this woman your wife?" asked the Justice of a colored man. "Is what my wife?" "Is this woman your wife?" "I don't see no 'oman. I sees a lady, and de lady is my wife." "Is this man your husband?" "Dat gen'leman is my husband." "Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have investigated this case and have decided to send this lady and gentleman to jail for six months."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"Do you keep a full supply of base-ball requirements here?" asked a gloomy-browed young man the other day, as he entered a Market-street hardware-store. "Yes, sir. Everything in that line." "Then you may wrap me up a bottle of arnica, a paper of court-plaster, and a green eyeshade. I'm going to catch for the Knickerbocker nine this afternoon."—*San Francisco Post.*

Alfonso's Hatter Duke.

London Truth.

The Duke of Santona, a grandee of the first class, and a pillar of the Alfonsist monarchy, died last week. This nobleman was a remarkable specimen of the modern aristocracy of Spain. According to the information which an ex-Consul of Havana gives me, he was, three-and-twenty years ago, a hatter there, and worked at his trade in a little stand. His master was a freed negro, who used often to say that hats were so heavy he wondered that any one wore them. An idea flashed across Santona's brain. Why not make hats of cork? A laundress who had saved a little money, and who fell in love with him, enabled him to realize his notion. She eventually became his wife and a Duchess. Santona took out his patents in Europe and America, and established hat manufactories in Spain and North Africa. His central house was at Madrid. Before many years had expired he was an arch-millionaire. The revolution of 1868 afforded him an opportunity to take to politics. His millions enabled him, when Don Amadeo abdicated, to give a stimulus to the Alfonsist movement. But, ere he bribed Marshals and Generals and furnished committees with the sinews of war, he made his conditions. If the King came back, the hatter was to be raised to the highest grade of nobility. He was to be made a Duke and a Grande Cubierto. Alfonso kept his promise. The Madreline aristocracy laughed a good deal about the new Duke and grandee, who flung away money wholesale on balls. He was able to secure the presence of the King, the Infantas, and Mme. Ratazzi, but it was some time before the fashionable world could be brought to accept his hospitality. The suppers which he provided were cooked in Paris, and conveyed by special train to Madrid. As it would be impolite to avow to what extent Santona's money had facilitated the King's restoration, bad reasons were given for the favor which he had enjoyed at Court. Alfonso was so mortified that he resolved to be chary in future of patents of nobility—a decision which set against him all the political intriguers who had bestirred themselves in his behalf when he was at Sandhurst. The Duke of Santona has left four sons to enjoy his wealth and to scatter it, for they are pleasure-loving and profuse.

Kossuth at Four-Score.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I have received a letter from Mme. Louise Kossuth Ruttkay, only surviving sister of Louis Kossuth, mentioning some interesting facts of which I have seen no account in any American paper. Thinking they might prove acceptable, I have made some extracts suitable for publication. Louis Kossuth is now living in Turin, Italy.

LAURA W. RUTTKAY.

Smartweed and belladonna, combined with the ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market More Active—Other Things Generally Dull.

Exchange Firmer — Sterling Steady—Stocks Rather Weak.

A Tame Day in Produce Circles, with Little Outside Business.

Hogs Stronger—Provisions Ranged Higher —Grain Averaged Easier, with Large Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was more active than the average of last week, both city and country making a good demand for discounts. Rates were firm at 7@8 per cent, the inside figure being the ruling one for unexceptionable paper. The movement of currency to the country was not large.

Eastern exchange was firmer. Some parties quoted the market at 50c discount; but all the sales heard of between banks were at 25c discount per $1,000.

The aggregate clearings of the Chicago banks was $8,500,000, being nearly $1,200,000 greater than Saturday's total.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady, with a light supply of bills. Posted rates were 482½@486½, with actual sales at 482@486. Documentary quoted at 479½@480. Continental rates were steady, as follows: Bankers' francs, 521⅞@517½; documentary bills, 527½@528⅛; bankers' marks, 94⅛@95⅜; documentary marks, 93¼@93⅜.

The New York stock market inclined strongly to dullness yesterday, there being few orders. The general tone was weak, the most pronounced weakness being in Western Union, owing to the formation of a pool on about 50,000 shares of Mutual Union. Louisville & Nashville was the most active.

It is reported on good authority to parties here that the December interest on the Wabash general mortgage bonds will be paid promptly. The current earnings are said to be beyond precedent.

The uncertainty attending the transfer of the Nickel-Plate Railroad may be considered as making it problematical whether Vander built it or bought it.

The latest gossip in New York financial circles includes the following: Erie, Wabash, and Lackawanna are supposed to be badly hit by the Nickel-Plate purchase. Gould is supposed to have got wind of the transaction and sold his Wabash on the strength of it. There are rumors that a calling of loans will produce money stringency. It is said that the City of Louisville failed in its attempt to dispose of its 10,000 shares of Louisville & Nashville at private sale. No issue of stock on the Omaha Extension is expected before January. Ten thousand shares of Northern Pacific common have been taken by a Scotch investor. It is said that the Canada Pacific and Manitoba syndicate is divided, and that the late enormous earnings of Manitoba will not continue, but will afford fully 8 per cent on stock. There is some talk of an Eastern outlet for Wabash via Erie and its connections.

Keenan says a large amount of Chesapeake & Ohio stock is being divided in ten-share certificates for shipment abroad. Interest on bonds will be paid Nov. 1, one-half in cash and one-half in first preferred stock. It is probable that hereafter the interest on these bonds will be paid in cash. The policy of the company is understood to be to cease the issue of stock at the earliest possible moment. There is a feeling in bank circles that the movement against the overcertification of checks partakes of the nature of oppresion. A repeal of this section of the Bank Charter bill is considered probable. Several plans for the settlement of the matter are under consideration.

Estimating for the last week in October, the Lake Shore earnings for ten months will amount to 8 per cent, less about $165,000. All but 2¼ per cent of this was earned in the last four months. The Northwestern, St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other Western and Southwestern lines say their earnings last week show a big gain over 1881.

The *Wall Street Daily News* says:

The serious aspect of the transfer of the Nickel-Plate Road is its prejudicial effect on other properties, which were to be joined to it by traffic arrangements, or to which it was to be united by consolidation. The Erie, the Wabash, and the Lackawanna Roads are badly hit. Between the Wabash and the Lackawanna the Nickel-Plate Road was to be the connecting link, whereby the latter would be made a through line to the West, the former be brought into New York from Chicago and St. Louis. It was only a question of price between Mr. Gould and the Seney syndicate. The Erie also was concluding favorable traffic arrangements with the Nickel-Plate; and these are scattered to the winds. It requires no great foresight to see that many new elements of danger are brought into the situation by the transfer, and these will have to be considered in speculating on the future.

The following were Monday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	112	West Div. City R'y	200
Com. Nat'l Bank	245	Chicago City 7s, 1890	113
Fifth Nat'l Bank	165	Chicago City 7s, 1892	119
Hide & L. Nat'l Bank	125	Chicago City 7s, 1893	120½
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	110	Chicago City 7s, 1894	121
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bank	120	Chicago City 7s, 1895	123½
Merchants' National	300	Chicago City 6s, 1895	115
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	320	Chicago City 6s, 1897	114
Nat'l Bank of Illinois	142½	Chicago City 6s, 1898	115
N. W. Nat'l Bank	300	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	107
Union National Bank	275	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103½
Union Trust Co.	200	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100½
†Calum't Iron & S. Co.	75	Chicago City R'y 4½s	99
C. & C. C. & D. Co. com.	30	Cook County 7s, 1885	106¼
C. & C. C. & D. Co. pfd.	85	Cook County 7s, 1892	119
Cham. of Commerce	75	Cook County 5s, 1899	108
Chicago City Ry.	295	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103½
Chi. Gas. L. & Cke Co.	200	†Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	107
Inter-State Indus. Ex.	40	†N. Chi. City Ry 6s	113
N. Chicago City Ry.	200	W. D. City R. c.5-20 6s	107¼
Traders' Ins. Co.	126	Minnesota State, 4½s	100
Union Iron & Steel Co.	97½	Mut. Union Tel. Co. 6s	74

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

3500 W Div Ry 6s	107¼	17 N Pacific R R pfd.	92¾
1000 do	107⅜	100 C M & St P R R M P 5s	88½
2000 C B & Q R R, Ia D 4s	84⅛	100 N Y C & St L R R	15⅞
1000 do	84⅞	2000 C M & St P R R D D 6s	103¼
100 A T & S F R R	87¼	100 C M & St P R R	110⅛
100 E T Va & Ga R R	10⅛	3000 C B & Q R R, I D 4s	84½
100 Mo Kas & Tex s 5	35⅛	30 C M & St P R R s Nov.	110⅛
100 N Pacific R R s 10	45⅛	100 E T Va & Ga R R s 5	11⅛
100 do	45⅜	100 N Y C & St L R R	15⅛
100 do pfd s 3	92⅝	100 do b 15	15⅝
100 W U Tel Co	86⅛	100 W U Tel Co	86⅞
2000 C M & St P R M P 5s	88½	100 N Y C & St L R R pf s 5	35
100 C M & S P R R	109⅛	100 E T Va & Ga R R s 5	11⅛
100 do	109	2000 C B & Q R, I D 4s	84⅛
100 do	109	1000 do	84⅛
100 N Y C & St L R R	15		
100 do	15⅛		

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The stock market up to 2 o'clock was dull, with the tendency on the whole toward strength. There was a feeling this morning that a scoop was inevitable. It was expected to include Louisville, Denver, Northern Pacific preferred, and Wabash preferred. Something of the sort has been attempted in a small way two or three times, but in each case thus far has been abandoned without much result. Western Union was weak at the opening. Toward noon it became strong, and advanced to 87. Lake Shore was held up to 115 and a fraction, and New York Central opened at about the same quotation as at the close on Saturday. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western sagged off to 135⅛, or nearly 1 lower than Saturday's prices. New Jersey Central was somewhat strong. Erie was down to 40⅜. Kansas & Texas was steady. Union Pacific showed slight change in price. Northwestern declined and then advanced. St. Paul was steady. Canada Southern fell off a fraction. Denver & Rio Grande advanced slightly. Rock Island crawled up a fraction. Burlington & Quincy was down to 131⅞. It is said that neither Gould nor Keene are ready for a bull campaign in stocks as yet, and that the tactics which were successful last week will continue to be resorted to until after election to keep the market at a point which will permit of further purchase not far from present prices. A majority of the active speculators, aside from two or three leaders of the market, are "bearish," and the rank and file of room traders is decidedly "bearish." The result is a steadily increasing "short" interest, which is already so large that several stocks lend 1@2 per cent below the current rates for call loans of money. The Nickel-Plate sale continues to be of interest. People usually well informed on Gould affairs persist in hinting that Mr. Gould has acquired control. Evidence pointing to Mr. Vanderbilt as the purchaser continues, however, to increase. Western railroad men in town today knew of the negotiations in time to acquire some very cheap stock, and their information was that Mr. Vanderbilt was to be the buyer.

The market for foreign exchange is rather weak, with a considerable offering of bankers' bills against securities. Commercial bills continue in small supply, except those drawn against the export of cotton.

The poor statement of the banks on Saturday has been reflected on today's stock market, with every prospect of another bad statement this week. With increasing demands for money from the West and South, and the consequent hardening of rates here, the unsettled condition of the stock market now can form no very great matter of surprise. Bankers generally talk of a more active money market—and expect it, several maintaining that the past fortnight ease will not be repeated till after the holidays. Others do not count upon the rate working lower than a fair rate before the first or the middle of December. The Sub-Treasury proceedings are watched with considerable interest. Today it is debtor to the clearing-house to the extent of $940,369. It is believed that, in the event of the money market becoming very tight, the Secretary will anticipate his 118th call without rebate.

Railroad mortgages were active for East Tennessees, New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, and Denver & Rio Grande constructions, and dull for the general list. Prices were irregular, with a general lower tendency. The more important changes are: Advanced—Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, 3½; East Tennessee consolidated and Ohio & Mississippi sinking funds, each 1½; Michigan Central 5s, East Tennessee incomes, and Fort Worth & Denver City firsts, each 1; Central Pacific land grants, ¾; Erie consolidated seconds and Kansas Pacific consolidated, each ⅝; Chesapeake & Ohios, class A, and Kansas Pacific 6s, February and August, each ½. Declined—Denver & Rio Grande constructions, ½; New Orleans & Pacific firsts and Richmond & Danville debentures, each 1½; Metropolitan Elevated seconds and New York Central coupon firsts, each 1; Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1884, ¾; Texas Pacific incomes, ⅝; St. Paul & Omaha consolidated, Wabash general 6s, and Rochester & Pittsburg firsts, each ½.

The following shows the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange today, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last Oct30	Last Oct28
Amer. Tel. Co.	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Canada Southern	8,250	69⅝	69⅞	69⅛	69⅜	70⅝
Central Pacific	420	90¼	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	90⅞
Chicago & Alton	110	141	141	141	141	141¼
C., B. & Q.	1,000	132	132	131½	131½	132⅞
C., C., C. & I.	100	85	85	85	85	84⅞
C., C. & I. C.	700	9½	9½	9	9	....
Ches. & Ohio	50	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¼
Do 2d pref	27	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	....
Col., Hock'g V. & T.	300	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
Denver & Rio G.	13,910	50⅞	52	50⅞	51⅝	50¾
Del. & Hudson	605	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115⅝	115⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	32,000	135⅝	135⅝	135⅛	135⅛	136⅛
Erie	32,200	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅛	40⅜
Do pref.	200	85	85	85	85	85
Do seconds	....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	96
East Tenn. & Ga.	7,970	10½	10⅝	10⅜	11⅛	10⅝
East Tenn., pref.	13,340	19	20¾	19	20⅞	....
Evansville & T. H.	100	82¾	....	....	....	....
Fort Worth & Den.	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	....
L. B. & W.	500	40¼	40⅜	40	40	40⅜
Illinois Central	500	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	146¾
Jersey Central	8,850	71¾	71⅞	71	71⅝	71⅝
Kansas & Texas	5,800	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Erie & W.	100	34	34	34	34	35
Lake Shore	24,610	115⅛	115⅜	115	115⅛	115⅝
Louis. & Nash.	27,930	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	50⅞
Manhattan	500	47	47	47	47	....
Memphis & Cha'st'n	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	....
Michigan Central	3,858	102	102⅝	101⅞	101⅞	102⅞
Minn. & St. Louis	500	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Do pref.	200	71	71½	71	71¼	71¼
Missouri Pacific	1,500	105⅞	105⅞	105	105⅛	105⅝
Mutual Union Tel.	1,080	24	24	24	21	25
Nash. & Chatt.	400	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51
New York Central	2,071	133⅞	133⅞	133	133	134
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2,010	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜
Do pref.	2,300	35⅞	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
Norfolk & W. pref.	1,500	57	57	56	56	57¼
Northern Pacific	2,800	45⅛	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	45⅜
Do pref.	4,032	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	93⅛
Northwestern	2,100	144⅝	144⅝	144	144⅛	144⅝
Do pref.	600	161⅛	162	161⅛	162	163
Ohio Central	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
Ohio & Mississippi	2,400	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	36¼
Ontario & Western	1,350	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞
Oregon Trans. Co.	1,400	86	86	85⅞	85⅞	86¼
Pacific Mail	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅝
Pullman P. C. Co.	100	128	128	128	128	129⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Reading	6,300	61⅝	61⅝	60⅞	61⅛	61¾
Rich. & Danville	115	74	74	74	74	....
Roch. & Pittsburg	100	23	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
Rock Island	1,055	131¼	132	131⅛	131⅛	131⅜
St. Paul	5,300	109⅝	110⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝
Do pref.	1,100	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	123¼
St. Paul & Omaha	7,000	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	48⅞
Do pref.	1,300	107⅞	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜	108
St. Paul, M. & M.	3,350	151¾	152	146	146	152
Texas Pacific	10,400	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	41⅝
Union Pacific	7,120	100⅞	107	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Wabash	2,500	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	32
Do pref.	29,830	57⅛	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	57⅝
Western Union	28,550	86⅝	87	86	86⅞	87¼

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69¾	Tennessee 6s, new	49
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, consols	55
Tennessee 6s, old	49	Virginia 6s, dfd, asked	12¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102⅛	4s	119⅛
5s, extended	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113⅝		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114⅛	U. P. land grants	110
Erie seconds	99	U. P. sinking funds	117¼
Lehigh & Wilkes	101	Tex. Pac. land grants	60
Union Pacific firsts	115⅛	Tex. Pac., R. G.	81¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	United States	67
American	91⅝	Fargo	129

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange today:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 U S 4s reg	119⅜	11000 Mob & O 1st deb.	90
1000 Tenn comp	60⅛	1000 M U Tel 6s	77
2000 C C & O 1st, ser A	104⅛	1000 N Y C 1st coup	133
12000 do series B	89⅝	1000 N Orls Pac 1st	86
12000 do	89⅜	45000 N Y C & St L 1st	96
4000 C B & Q 5s	102⅛	3000 do	95⅞
1000 C St P M & O con	107	3000 do	95¾
3000 Cen Pac land gts	104⅛	18000 do	95⅞
10000 D & R G 1st con	95⅛	3500 N J C adjmt	108
10000 do	95⅞	10000 N Y L E & W n2d con	99⅞
10000 D & R G 1st	113⅞	1000 N W s f 5s coup	104
10000 E T V & G 5s	74	1000 N Pac 1st coup	104
1000 do	74⅞	10000 Ohio Cent inc	40
10000 do	74⅞	10000 P D E 1st E Div	94
10000 E T V & G inc	43	6000 Quincy & Tol 1st	100
1000 Erie 3d mtg	101½	1000 R & Dan deb	86
4000 K Pac 6s 1896	110	12000 So Pac of Cal 1st	103¼
5000 K Pac 1st con	103⅞	15000 St L & I M 5s	76¾
1000 L A N gen mtg 6s	90¼	3000 St P M & M 1st D ex	109
1000 do	90	2000 T Pac inc ld grts	60
1000 Met 2d	87	10000 do	60⅛
1000 Mich Cen 5s coup	98	10000 do	60⅛
1000 Mich Cen 5s reg	98	1000 U Pac sk fund	117¼
6000 M K & T gen 6s	86⅛		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 C St L & N O 5s	105	3000 N Y L E & W new2 c	99¾
5000 Col Coal 6s	85	1000 do	99⅞
11000 C & O cy	55½	1000 do	99⅞
1000 do	55½	3000 N Y C & St L 1st	95⅞
10000 D & R G 1st con	95	3000 Nor Pac 1st	104
20000 E Tenn V & G inc	43	5000 Tex Pac Inc L G	60
5000 do	43⅞	10000 Tex Pac R G	81¾
30000 do	44	20000 Wab gen mtg 6s	82
2000 Ft W & Den 1st	72	10000 do	81⅞
2000 Intl & Gt N 1st	106¾		

2 TO 3 P. M.

5000 Tenn comp	60	1000 M K & T con 7s	106
7000 C & O cy	54	2000 M K & T gen 6s	86⅞
5000 C & O 1st series B	88	3000 do	86⅞
5000 do	88⅞	2000 Mo Pac 1st con	102⅝
5000 D & H reg of '84	105⅝	5000 N J Cent inc	90
5000 D & R G 1st con	95	10000 N Orls Pac 1st	86
11000 do	94	10000 O & Miss con S F	116⅞
50000 E T V & G inc	44⅛	10000 Pac of Mo 1st	103
10000 do	44⅛	5000 R & Pitts 1st	95
10000 do	45	14000 R & Dan deb	86
10000 do	45⅛	10000 do	86
20000 do	44	10000 do	86
20000 E T V & G 5s	74¾	10000 Tol & Bur inc	21¾
15000 do	75	100 American Ex	92
4000 Erie 2d mtg	109⅛	10 do	94
5000 Gt West 2d mtg	102⅛	10 do	93
4000 K Pac 6s of 1895	110⅛	10 U S Ex	69
4000 K Pac 1st con	103⅛	1000 Sutro Tunnel Co	⅛

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange today:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
B. Water Power	50	3¾		3¾	
Mexican Telegraph	600	4	4	4	4
Boston & Maine	12	153	153	153	153
C., B. & Q.	8	133	133	133	133
C. San. & C.	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Connotton Valley	90	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Little Rock	25	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
T. C. & St. L.	3105	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Atchison	24	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
U. P. Railroad	35	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Colo. & Hecla mng.	15	246⅝	246⅝	246⅝	246⅝
Catalpa mining	600	125	125	125	135
Crescent mining	500	47⅛	50	47⅛	50
Quincy mining	2	69⅛		69⅛	69⅛
Second board.					
B. Land Co.	150	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
Atchison	1130	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
C. S. & C.	10	29	29	29	29
Mexican Central	14	20	20	20	20
N. Y. & N. E.	70	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
Tol., C. & St. L.	515	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
U. P. Railroad	20	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Mass. Central	50	25	25	25	25
Huron mining	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
National mining	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Quincy mining	11	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange today:

FIRST BOARD.

10000 C B & Q 4s	77	5000 To D B 6s S B Div	52
5000 N Y & N E 6s	105¼	500 do 6s inc	13
1000 Mexican Cent 7s	73¾	1000 No Pac 6s	102
1000 Ogn Short L sub	113		

SECOND BOARD.

2000 Mass. Cent 6s	35	5000 Tol D & B 6s S E Div	52
3000 Sonora 1st mtg 7s	104¾	3000 do	52¾
3000 do	104⅞	300 Wis Cent 3ds	44
4000 Mex Cent 7s	73		

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT—A FALLING-OFF.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The following table shows the total gross exchanges of twenty-six leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ending Oct. 28:

New York	$857,810,556	Indianapolis	1,962,600
Boston	68,657,563	Hartford	1,630,859
Philadelphia	46,516,450	New Haven	1,241,945
Chicago	46,718,945	Worcester	994,512
Cincinnati	17,605,000	Columbus	1,976,500
St. Louis	16,715,587	*Portland	1,087,983
Baltimore	12,680,567	Peoria	1,045,299
San Francisco	11,602,534	Memphis	994,518
Pittsburg	9,780,977	Springfield	789,223
New Orleans	10,998,307	Lowell	549,187
Louisville	6,806,994	Syracuse	440,915
Milwaukee	7,428,620		
Providence	4,342,700	Total	$1,135,924,060
Kansas City	4,821,500	Outside N. Y.	278,114,024
Cleveland	2,141,594		

*Portland is not included in the totals.

The exhibit this week is an unfavorable one, both as compared with that of last week and also with the corresponding week of last year. While the general business situation continues healthful, there has been a quiet feeling at a number of the leading trade centres, which has been reflected in the clearings. The aggregate clearings for the week just closed were $1,135,924,060, against $1,347,672,505 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of last year the clearings show a percentage of increase of 2.7, against an increase of 7.7 last week, and an increase of 0.3 the previous week. In New York the clearings show a decrease of 2.6 per cent, against an increase of 9.2 last week, and an increase of 2.3 the previous week. In this city the dry-goods trade has been particularly dull and the movement heavy, winter goods having been retarded by continued warm weather. Outside of New York, in the country at large, the clearings show a decrease of 2.8, against an increase of 3.1 last week and a decrease of 6.1 the previous week.

Pittsburg shows an increase of 5.1, against an increase of 17.8. Memphis records a loss of 0.6 per cent, against a loss of 16.1 last week. Louisville a decrease of 5.9, against an increase of 7 last week. Chicago an increase of 11.1, against a decrease of 0.5 last week and a decrease of 4.6 the previous week—Cincinnati a decrease of 5.4, against a decrease of 2 last week and a decrease of 25.3 the previous week. St. Louis records an increase 11.4 per cent, against 13.4 last week and a decrease of 6.3 the previous week. San Francisco makes a gain of 12.6, against a loss of 3.3 last week. Milwaukee an increase of 10.7, against an increase of 2.3. Peoria an increase of 10.1, against a decrease of 17.5, and Indianapolis a decrease of 4.1, against a decrease of 3.2. Kansas City makes a gain of 39.1, against an increase of 8.28 last week.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 30—5 p. m.—Consols, 102 3-16. Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 51¼; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅝; New York Central, 137¼; Erie, 41¼; seconds, 102; Reading, 31⅜. Amount of bullion gone in, £5,000.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Rentes, 80f 2½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Sight exchange on New York nominal; sterling exchange bankers' bills, 481.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Mining stocks today were dull. Robinson consolidated advanced from 155 to 165, Oriental & Miller from 15 to 19, State Line, Nos. 2 and 3, from 15 to 18, and Silver Cliff from 83 to 89. Consolidated Virginia declined from 75 to 69, and Decatur from 70 to 68.

Caribou	1⅝	Quicksilver preferred	41½
Central Arizona	½	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	5⅞
Homestake	17	Sutro	⅜
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	36	South Pacific	12
Quicksilver	8¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	⅞	Mexican	4
Bechtel	1-16	Mono	11-32
Belcher	29-32	Noonday	11-32
Best & Belcher	5⅜	Ophir	3¾
Bodie	5⅞	Oro	3-32
Bullion	3-16	Overman	3-16
California	⅛	Potosi	1⅝
Chollar	1⅛	Savage	1
Con. Virginia	11-16	Sierra Nevada	5⅞
Crown Point	1⅛	Silver King	12⅞
Eureka Con	10	Union Con	4⅛
Exchequer	11-32	Yellow Jacket	1⅝
Gould & Curry	3¼	Navajo	5¾
Grand Prize	13-32	Scorpion	29-32
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Mt. Diablo	3¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Pewabic	7¾
Calumet & Hecla	247	Quincy	69
Catalpa	17½	Silver Islet	10
Copper Falls	1	Osceola	34
Franklin	14		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Market st, 124 ft s of North av, e f, 50x102 ft, dated Oct. 14 (F. and L. Schomer to Henry Schomer) ... $1,600

North Robey st, 24 ft n of Homer, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 18 (Frank A. Miller to E. B. Smith) ... 600

Bonney av, 182 ft s of Ogden, w f, 52 ft to alley, dated Sept. 30 (J. B. Whitmore to J. H. Haskins) ... 2,350

Rebecca st, 216 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 25x62 ft, dated Oct. 23 (E. M. Wilson to French Moore) ... 500

Blue Island av, 50 ft s of Nineteenth st, n w f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 9 (John Kralovec et al. to Joseph Borges) ... 2,300

Canalport av, 150 ft s w of Union st, n w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (Peter Van Kampen to Jacob Maier) ... 2,275

Madison st, 153 ft w of Fifth av, s f, 26 92-100 ft to alley, dated Oct. 30 (Amalie S. Roth et al. to Henry Strong) ... 37,500

North Wood st, 240 ft s of Webster av, e f, triangle of 85x165 ft, dated Oct. 27 (James M. Allen to Timothy Crowe) ... 1,550

West Washington st, s e cor Canal, n f, 150x84 46-100 ft, with five-story brick building, dated Oct. 21 (Philetus W. Gates to Henry Beidler) ... 105,000

West Madison st, 165 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Oct. 30 (E. T. and N. H. Winter to Fannie S. Wyman) ... 10,500

Hubbard st, 25 ft w of Elizabeth, n f, 25x107 ft, dated Oct. 13 (C. and J. Gregory to Mary A. Murphy) ... 3,000

Washington boulevard, 150 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 30x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 30 (Arthur E. Havens to Ida S. Havens) ... 5,000

Clayton st, 30 ft w of Morgan, n f, 25x84 ft, dated Oct. 23 (J. M. Thacker to Karel Hajek) ... 700

Ellis av, s of Douglas, e f, 22x148 ft, dated Oct. 27 (L. Silverman to George D. Holton) ... 2,500

Butterfield st, 237 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 23 (Isaac Krutzkoff to Bernard Short) ... 1,800

State st, 100 feet s of Congress, w f, 20x153 ft (with other property), dated June 1 (estate of James F. Brown to William Langbridge) ... 31,000

West Huron st, 50 ft w of Armour, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (John Kuhl to Henry Schroeder) ... 2,500

Jane st, n e cor of Newton, s f, 26¼x82 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 26 (H. L. Linneman to Brendel) ... 300

Noble st, 157 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 27x125 ft, dated Oct. 15 (F. W. Hatterman to John Olinsky) ... 1,000

North Market st, 100 ft n of Pearson, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Miles Sweeney to Patrick Prendergast) ... 1,700

Albany av, 142 ft s of Barry Point road, e f, 25x134 ft s 6-10 ft to alley, dated Oct. 30 (W. G. Jackson to John Graham) ... 525

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Diversey st, 225 ft w of Sheffield av, s f, 25x124¼ ft, dated Oct. 30 (J. and B. F. McConnell to Jacob Roesch) ... $1,750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

McCaffery av, 233 ft w of Pierson, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 17 (C. W. Haede to B. Burns) ... $850

Atlantic st, 165 ft s of Forty-seventh, e f, 46x125 ft, dated Oct. 11 (John N. Schmid to Henry Gross) ... 700

Sheridan av, 100 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 29 (James Brand to M. J. Tearney) ... 750

Winter st, near Forty-sixth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 29 (John Wigelsworth to Thomas Mahoney) ... 750

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Perry av, n e cor of Pleasant place, w f, 30x110 ft, dated April 17 (G. and E. Brostrom to P. P. Powell) ... $550

Bingham st, 302 ft n w of Armitage road, s w f, 25x105 ft, dated Oct. 27 (E. C. Maloney to B. Nelson) ... 400

Mozart st, 50 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 25x105 ft, dated Oct. 28 (Emil Erikson to Mary A. Winiger) ... 1,300

Johnston av, 78 ft e of Thomas, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (John Johnston Jr. to Andrew Johnson) ... 500

Pa'mer place, 128 ft e of Thomas av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 21 (same party to E. A. Gardner) ... 300

Lots 20 and 21, Block 32, Tripp's Addition to Garfield, dated Aug. 31 (K. K. Tripp to M. Keller) ... 900

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday and steadier. Pork products and corn advanced early, fell back, and then improved again; while white wheat was easier and other grain steady. The receipts of cereals were large and of hogs small.

Provisions were quiet and steadier. The general tone was dull. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard, but the local hog market was higher, with a small supply, and this made hog products rule stronger at the opening. But there was not enough demand to sustain prices and they fell back. There was a dearth of outside orders, and it was stated that prominent parties have hauled off for the purpose of straightening out their books for a new year to begin with November. Hence dullness. Pork advanced 15c for November, 10c for the year, and 2½c for May. The nearer deliveries closed 5c above the latest prices of Saturday, and the longer ones 5c lower. Lard advanced about 5c, and closed nearly at the top. Meats were firmer on the near futures and easy on those more deferred. There was a moderate shipping inquiry for meats, and few offered. November and March pork declined 10c in the afternoon, and November lard 5c; other deliveries were easy, with little change.

Flour was in fair demand, some export orders being on the floor, in addition to a moderate local trade; but the limits of exporters were generally a shade below the views of holders, and little was taken on foreign account. Other millstuffs were in fair demand and firm, with only a moderate supply.

Wheat was dull and averaged easier. The market declined ⅛@⅜c, and reacted, closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Saturday, except that there was little change for December. Public advices called the British markets dull but firm, while private cables noted a decline of 6d per quarter in London. There was little demand for cash lots here. Red sold ½c lower, No. 2 spring sold off with the month, and the lower grades were easier. There was very little outside trading in futures. The market was rather weak early in the absence of demand, advanced towards 11 o'clock on threatened rain, and weakened later, as the report of rather large receipts was followed by a gleam of sunshine. The most noteworthy feature in the day's trading was a widening of the December premium over the price for November from 1c to 1½c under rather large offerings for next month by parties who have November wheat coming to them and had not previously placed it. The market on the afternoon call was ⅛c lower for December, and otherwise steady.

Corn was less active than the recent average, and steadier. The market advanced a little at the outset, under a promise of rain, then declined when it was said that the day's receipts would be large, and improved a shade as it was found that the shipping demand was fully equal to the current offerings. The closing prices on 'Change were about the same as those of Saturday except that spot was firmer. London reported another advance of 6d per quarter, and shippers were chartering about all the freight-room offered, which tended to reassure buyers of futures. The trading was mostly in the year future, with May next in favor, and very little attention paid to November, with rather light trading for January. There were some round lots on sale for this month by parties who had carried them in hopes of a corner, and were dashed by the fact of more liberal receipts than had generally been expected by the trade. On the afternoon call October was ⅛@⅜c higher, while the year fell off ⅜c, with rather large offerings by parties who had expected an advance on the rain and were disappointed.

Oats were fairly active, taking the regular session through, though the trading was of a fitful character. The market opened firm at about Saturday's closing figure, advanced ⅛@⅜c, with little done at the advance, subsequently declined ⅜@½c, and toward the close firmed up, the latest transactions being at about Saturday's closing prices. There was only a fair degree of cash trading. Spot and seller the month sold at 34⅜@34⅝c, closing at 34⅜@34½c. November ranged at 33⅞@34c, closing at 33⅞c bid, and May sold at 35½@35⅝c, closing at 35⅝c. Samples were active and steady. No. 2 white and rejected were nominal.

Rye was fairly active and ¼c better for cash and the early futures, the remote deliveries remaining about the same as on Saturday. No. 2 spot and seller November sold at 57½c, December selling at 59c, closing with sellers at that figure, and the year quotable at 57c. Rejected, 52½@53c.

Barley was active and steady, No. 2 selling in a small way at 82c, and seller November at 84c. No. 3 spot sold at 55@56c, forty-five car-loads being bought in one lot at the latter price. For No. 3 November delivery 56c was paid. There is considerable Canadian barley on the market, but purchasers cannot be found at the price asked. In fact malt is offered at lower figures than the holders of Canada barley ask.

The demand for dry goods was moderate. Prices were easy. Boots and shoes were in fair request. Clothing and millinery goods were going out freely. There was a moderate movement in groceries at generally steady prices. Rio coffees remain easy, and we reduce quotations ⅛c. In butter and cheese there was only a fair movement, and for the former the market was weak. Oils remained steady. Coal was in better demand, and was firm at Saturday's advance.

Green fruits were steady at the prices given elsewhere. Eggs were quiet at 23@24c per doz. Hides continue dull at the quotations ruling last week. Hops are in demand and firm at the advance. Potatoes move slowly at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot. Wool is quiet and steady. Hay was slow at $1.00 below Saturday's quotations. Timothy was somewhat easier, prime being quotable at $1.68@1.70. Clover-seed inactive, full prime being salable at $5.75. Flaxseed sold at $1.17@1.17½.

Some members of the board want to know what is meant by the report that "buyers contend for lower prices," which appeared in yesterday's news from Liverpool. The best explanation that has been offered is this: The man who made up the cypher cope is a German, who was not at the time very well acquainted with the English language.

The rumor came here yesterday, all the way from New Orleans, that 30,000 brls pork is secreted at East St. Louis. The stock there is actually about 6,000 brls. The rest is, in the language of Pope,

But leather or prunella.

Capt. I. P. Rumsey, returned from Montana, has brought with him some magnificent samples of wheat and barley, pure enough to make the farmers of the Mississippi region turn green with envy. It is true that, geographically speaking, Montana belongs to the Mississippi Valley system; but the grain is of a different kind, judging from these samples.

George C. Eldredge, just returned from New York, gives a new version of the story there in regard to corn in Chicago. He says the folks there think that the cars on track are inspected over and over again, one day after another, in order to swell the record of receipts. We need scarcely say that the story will not hold water. The railroad officials here are not in the habit of putting their shoulders out to such an extent as that in order to accommodate the legitimate trade of the city, let alone the whims of illegitimate traders.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Spot	*$22.00	$.......@22.00	*$22.00
October	*22.00	.......@22.00	*22.00
November	*19.45	19.42½@19.62½	19.45
Year	*18.65	18.62½@18.75	18.67½
January	18.80	18.70 @18.90	18.67½
February	18.90	18.67½@18.90	18.67½
March	18.92½	18.77½@18.95	18.75

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Spot	*$11.82½	$11.85 @11.87½	*$11.75
October	11.82½	11.80 @11.85	*11.75
November	11.40	11.42½@11.47½	11.45
Year	11.15	11.15 @11.20	11.17½
January	*11.15	11.15 @11.20	11.15
February	11.15	11.22½@11.25	11.20
March	11.22½	11.22½@11.27½	11.22½
May	11.32½	11.37½@11.42½	11.35

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Short ribs, loose	$15.00	*$.......@15.00	*$14.80
Do October	15.00	.......@15.00	*14.80
Do November	11.10	11.10 @11.15	11.10
Do year	10.05	10.00 @10.05	10.00
Do January	9.80	.......@ 9.77½	*9.75
Do February	9.97½	....	*9.75

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.		Closed Monday.
No. 2 red, spot	95½	94¾@	95¼	95¼
No. 3 winter	93	....@	92	92
Rejected winter	84½	....@	84	84
No. 2 spring	93⅛	92¾@	93¼	92⅞
No. 3 spring	82½	82 @	82½	....
Regular, October	93⅛	92⅝@	93⅛	93
Regular, November	93⅝	93 @	93½	93¼
Regular, December	94⅞	94½@	94⅞	94⅞
Regular, year	93¼	92⅞@	93¼	93
Regular, May	$1.01¼	$1.00⅞@	1.01¼	$1.00⅞

CORN.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.		Closed Monday.
No. 2 spot	68	67½@	68¾	68¾
High mixed	68½	68 @	69	*68½
Rejected	66¾	66½@	67	67
October	68¼	67½@	68¾	68¾
November	67¼	66½@	67⅞	67
Year	61⅛	60⅞@	61⅜	60⅞
January	54¾	54½@	55⅜	54½
May	56	55⅝@	56½	55⅞

OATS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.		Closed Monday.
No. 2 white	36½	....@	36½	36⅛
No. 2 mixed	34½	34¼@	34¾	34⅝
Rejected	31	....@	31	31
October	34⅞	34⅜@	35	34⅜
November	33¾	33⅜@	34	33⅞
Year	33⅞	33¼@	33⅞	33¾
May	35¾	35½@	35¾	35⅝

RYE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.		Closed Monday.
No. 2	57	....@	57½	57½
Rejected	53	52½@	53	53
October	57	....@	57½	57½
November	57½	....@	57½	*57¼
December	59½	....@	59	*59
Year	57	....@	57	*57¼

BARLEY.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.		Closed Monday.
No. 2, spot	82	....@	82	82
No. 3, spot	56	55 @	56	56
No. 3, November	56	....@	56	56
No. 4, spot	40	....@	40	40

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose (few here)	$	10.25
Long clears, loose, new	13.50	@14.25
Short clears do, new	15.00	@15.25
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	10.00	@10.25
Sweet pickled hams (do)	12.75	@13.50
Bacon, short ribs	15.00	@15.50
Bacon, short clears	16.00	@16.25
Bacon, hams	15.25	@15.50
Mess beef	10.75	@11.00
Beef hams	16.50	@17.50
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.00	@ 5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50	@ 5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50	@ 4.00
Springs, good to choice	4.50	@ 5.50
Minnesota patents	6.50	@ 7.25
Rye flour	3.62½	@ 3.87½

Lake freights were active and firm at 3c on corn and 3½c on wheat to Buffalo. The corn engagements were heavy, aggregating 280,000 bu. The charters also included 72,000 bu wheat and 46,000 bu rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1882.	Receipts 1881.	Shipments 1882.	Shipments 1881.
Flour, brls	20,609	14,322	30,779	14,975
Wheat, bu	113,193	40,653	100,678	60,895
Corn, bu	254,795	213,130	81,331	372,980
Oats, bu	130,682	68,112	95,784	67,453
Rye, bu	17,553	9,443	7,425	8,859
Barley, bu	51,624	52,701	19,970	14,215
Grass seed, lbs	54,177	224,204	59,104	181,403
Flaxseed, lbs	2,944,930	806,510	2,333,750	337,910
Broom-corn, lbs	245,400	345,292	60,335	88,901
Cured meats, lbs	217,900	309,820	700,204	2,715,029
Beef, tcs	....	....	144	580
Beef, brls	....	1	290	127
Pork, brls	394	....	1,281	2,868
Lard, lbs	273,600	25,000	414,650	1,183,768
Tallow, lbs	87,165	27,450	44,268	78,830
Butter, lbs	166,411	165,253	160,955	170,370
Live hogs, No.	4,747	14,448	3,080	4,671
Cattle, No.	4,311	1,842	2,708	1,356
Sheep, No.	424	1,182	520	1,234
Hides, lbs	164,137	384,44[illegible]	332,080	429,100
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	30
Wool, lbs	105,907	8,34[illegible]	72,746	73,316
Potatoes, bu	13,795	26,15[illegible]	1,541	17,141
Coal, tons	21,940	15,90[illegible]	2,312	2,510
Hay, tons	367	32	32	67
Lumber, m ft	11,063	6,11[illegible]	3,414	4,480
Shingles, m	6,28[illegible]	58	180	750
Salt, brls	2,571	1,82	4,349	1,163

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 75 cars red wheat, 77 cars other grades winter, 142 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 93 cars lower grades (387 wheat); 243 cars and 36,700 bu No. 2 corn, 127 cars and 4,800 bu high mixed, 67 cars and 10,800 bu low grades (437 cars and 52,300 bu corn); 108 cars and 14,000 bu No. 2 oats, 71 cars low grades (179 oats); 26 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 5 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 87 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars lower grades (116 barley). Total (1,148 cars) about 715,000 bu. Inspected out: 72,695 bu wheat, 133,268 bu corn, 25,042 bu oats, 1,701 bu barley.

The shipments of breadstuffs from this city last week included the following:

By rail—64,519 brls flour, 63,740 bu wheat, 100,384 bu corn, 408,304 bu oats, 40,952 bu rye, 205,506 bu barley.

To Buffalo—24,526 brls flour, 309,345 bu wheat, 251,124 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 20,000 bu rye.

To Erie—6,265 brls flour, 35,000 bu corn.

To Montreal—17,000 bu corn.

To other points by water—1,135 brls flour, 42,100 bu wheat, 264,306 bu corn, 21,360 bu oats.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were firm and quiet at 38½c asked.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported Monday aggregated 411,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 244,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 207,000 bu.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named for last week and same time the two preceding years:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	775,000	415,000
Milwaukee	253,000	73,000
St. Louis	734,000	295,000
Toledo	388,000	198,000
Detroit	329,000	343,000
Philadelphia	91,000	74,000
Baltimore	454,000	161,000
New York	1,701,000	634,000
Total	4,684,000	2,193,000
Same week 1881	1,931,000	1,352,000
Same week 1880	7,212,000	4,099,000

The following table exhibits the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for last week, and since Jan. 1, 1882, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

	Week end Oct 28, 1882.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 28, 1882.	Week end Oct 29, 1881.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 29, 1881.
Flour, brls	140,923	4,168,272	54,673	5,427,682
Wheat, bu	957,287	53,973,373	531,310	65,572,012
Corn, bu	54,510	11,281,174	1,113,650	58,316,266
Oats, bu	1,322	161,611	3,779	423,192
Rye, bu	21,800	1,507,140	41,504	918,613
Barley, bu	....	6,626	....	7,377
Pork, brls	3,253	172,332	2,961	226,948
Lard, lbs	2,138,765	177,180,810	3,809,088	331,043,042
Bacon	1,263,333	253,461,615	5,184,275	500,815,358

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 3,126,335 brls flour, 17,246,851 bu wheat, 39,080,936 bu corn, 21,428,855 bu oats, 1,488,054 bu rye, 4,966,909 bu barley, 188,156,600 lbs flaxseed, 83,363,333 lbs hog meat, 38,421,756 lbs lard, 55,855,220 lbs butter, 4,168,923 hogs, 1,270,326 cattle, 501,403 sheep, 54,042,848 lbs hides, 32,941,102 lbs wool, 2,042,836 tons coal, 1,619,747,000 feet lumber, 1,221,421 brls salt.

The imports of dry goods at New York for the past week, and since Jan. 1, compare as follows with the same periods of the last two years:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week—			
Entered at the port	$1,829,611	$1,696,732	$1,264,187
Thrown on market	1,812,099	1,737,850	1,343,210
Since Jan. 1—			
Entered at the port	114,161,675	96,169,697	108,759,624
Thrown on market	112,898,786	99,626,793	102,777,809

The *Journal of Commerce* says: "The market is now feeling the effects of the early run on all seasonable importations, and although there is still a demand for some lines, especially black and solid colored dress goods, such as best silks, plushes, cashmeres, and a few of the latest English and French novelties, including combination suitings, it is irregular. For the rest purchases are made with great caution, and goods are disposed of in small parcels to meet present needs. The fact that fine dress goods, irrespective of costly brocades and other fancy styles, are still looked after, and that few if any concessions are made in their respect, leads to the impression that there is not at least any great surplus of such goods in the market; on the other hand, inferior goods have been slow of sale. But the same thing applies to other kinds of imported goods, the tendency being towards high grades, particularly at this moment, when wants have been so well satisfied."

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 1,000 sacks springs on p. t.; 600 sacks and 175 brls winters, partly at $4.00@4.25; 175 sacks low grades on p. t.; 200 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 1,625 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 12 cars bran at $13.00@13.25 on track and $12.75@13.00 free on board; 4 cars middlings at $14.00@18.25 free on board; 2 cars shorts at $13.50@13.75 free on board; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $23.00.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 59 cars No. 2 red at 94¾@95c; 12 cars No. 3 at 92c; 11 cars rejected at 84c; 1 car No. 2 long berried at 95¼c; 2 cars by sample at 70@75c for no grade on track; 4 cars do at 86c for rejected, and 97½c for No. 2 long-berried. Total about 24,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller November at 93½@93⅝c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 40 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 92¾@93⅛c; 24 cars No. 3 at 84½c; 1 car rejected at 65c; 24 cars by sample at 70@73c for rejected and 83@86c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 70@76c for rejected and 84½c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 56,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller the year at 93⅛c.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 125,000 bu seller November at 93@93⅝c; 75,000 bu seller December at 94⅝@94⅞c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 93⅛c; 15,000 bu seller January at 95⅛@95⅜c; 105,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅞@1.01⅛.

CORN—On 'Change, 102 cars and 82,000 bu No. 2 at 67½@68⅞c; 69 cars high mixed at 68@69c; 38 cars rejected at 66½@67c; 17 cars by sample at 67½@68½c for rejected; 68½c for No. 2 and 69@70c for ears on track; 53 cars do at 67½@68c for old and new rejected; 68½c for new mixed; 68@69½c for No. 2; 69½c for No. 2 white and 57c for ears (new). Total about 285,000 bu.

Call sales: 20,000 bu seller October at 68⅝@68¾c; 80,000 bu seller November at 67½@67⅞c; 180,000 bu seller the year at 60⅞@61⅛c; 25,000 bu seller January at 54½c; 250,000 bu seller May at 55⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 white at 36c; 9 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 34⅜@34⅝c; 23 cars by sample at 31½@33c for rejected mixed; 33½@35½c for rejected white; 34½@35½c for No. 2 and 36@37½c for No. 2 white on track; 113 cars do at 31@33½c for rejected mixed; 33½@36½c for rejected white; 35½@38½c for No. 2 and 36½@38c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 119,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 bu seller October at 34⅜@34⅝c; 5,000 bu seller November at 33⅞c; 40,000 bu seller December at 33¼@33⅜c.

RYE—On 'Change, 27 cars No. 2 at 57½c; 3 cars rejected at 52½@53c; 4 cars by sample at 56c for rejected and 58c for No. 2 on track; 3 cars do at 53@56c for rejected free on board. Total about 21,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller November at 57½c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 at 82c; 46 cars No. 3 at 55@56c; 22 cars by sample at 38½c for No. 5, 50@62c for No. 4, 57@70c for No. 3, and 85c for No. 2 on track; 24 cars do at 50@75c for No. 4 and 53½@70c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car at 56c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 58,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 250 brls seller October at $22.00; 10,500 brls seller November at $19.50@19.62½; 750 brls seller the year at $18.70@18.75; 11,000 brls seller January at $18.70@18.90; 4,750 brls seller February at $18.80@18.90; 2,000 brls seller March at $18.85@18.95; 2,000 brls seller April at $18.85@19.05; 6,750 brls seller May at $19.02½@19.20. Total, 38,000 brls.

Call sales, 4,000 brls seller November at $19.42½@19.47½; 1,250 brls seller the year at $18.67½@18.70; 4,250 brls seller January at $18.70@18.72½; 2,500 brls seller February at $18.67½@18.75; 1,750 brls seller March at $18.77½; 3,000 brls seller May at $19.95@18.97½.

LARD—On 'Change, 500 tcs spot at $11.85@11.87½; 2,000 tcs seller October at $11.80@11.85; 11,250 tcs seller November at $11.42½@11.47½; 2,500 tcs seller December at $11.15@11.22½; 1,500 tcs seller the year at $11.15@11.20; 8,000 tcs seller January at $11.15@11.20; 1,500 tcs seller February at $11.22½@11.25; 2,500 tcs seller March at $11.22½@11.27½; 3,500 tcs seller May at $11.37½@11.42½; 500 tcs seller June at $11.42½. Total, 35,750 tcs. Call sales: 1,750 tcs seller November at $11.45@11.47½; 500 tcs seller December at $11.17½; 1,000 tcs seller January at $11.17½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 50,000 lbs short ribs 15 days old at $11.75; 25,000 lbs 12 days old at $11.50; 250,000 lbs seller November at $11.12½@11.15; 300,000 lbs seller the year at $10.00@10.05; 100,000 lbs seller January at $9.77½; 50,000 lbs seller April at $9.90; 300,000 lbs seller May at $10.00; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at $12.50; 2,000 pcs and 125,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 7c.

Call sales: 400,000 lbs short ribs seller November at $11.10@11.12½; 50,000 lbs seller May at $9.95.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fair and the market easy at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6¼@ 7½
Green, self-working	6 @ 7
Red-tipped, self working	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	2 @ 4

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a number of weeks previous. We quote the market steady as follows:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@12
Auburn, No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@18
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@28
American	20	Wool sacks	35@45

BUTTER—There was no pronounced change in the situation of this market. There was a light demand, and under free offerings prices remained weak and unsettled. The market for creamery is fully 1c lower than three days ago:

Creamery, fancy	36@37	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	30@35	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	30@33	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	24@28	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Sold in a liberal way at about steady prices:

Young America	13¾@14
Full cream, Cheddar, September	12 @12½
Full cream, flat, September	12½@13
Full cream, August	11 @11½
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	10 @10½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COOPERAGE—Was quiet at $1.02½@1.05 for pork barrels, and $1.20@1.22½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 24@25c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers were doing a fair business at generally steady prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish	6½
Raisins, layers, new	2.40 @2.45
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75 @2.80
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.50 @2.55
Zanté currants, new	6½@ 6¾
Citron	16 @ 17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	7¾@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7¾
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries, new	33 @ 34
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¾@ 7
Pecans	18

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7¾@ 8¾
Virginia	8½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7

GROCERIES—Trade was quiet at about steady prices. The only change made in the quotations was a reduction in Rio coffee of ⅛c:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 7½
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½
Rangoon	5¼@ 6
Patna	6¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	18 @21
Java, choice Mandaling	25½@26½
Maracaibo	11½@13½
Mexican, prime to choice	11¾@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11¼
Rio, fancy	11½@12¼
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11¼
Rio, fair to good	9½@10¼
Rio, common	8 @ 8¾
Rio, roasting	7¼@ 7¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10
Crushed	10
Powdered	10
Granulated, standard	9¾
Granulated, not standard	9⅝
A standard	9¼
A No. 2	9⅛
Extra C	8⅝@ 8¾
No. 1	8½@ 8⅝
Yellow	7 @ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	42 @54
Blackstrap	25 @26
New Orleans molasses	42 @64

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	30 @33
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	11 @12
Nutmegs	80 @85

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady at the figures given below:

Oranges, per brl	$ 6.50@ 8.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 5.50
Peaches, per basket	75@ 1.00
Apples, per brl	1.00@ 2.50
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@12.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 6
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 3.00
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

HAY—Weak and lower:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.00@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	9.50@10.00
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Dull at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	6½
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salted, bulls	6½@ 6¾
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Stocks are light and prices firm:

Pacific Coast	80@85
New York choice	80@85
New Wisconsin	60@70

OILS—Were quoted steady. There was a satisfactory movement at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 21	Linseed, boiled	$ 54
Carbon, 175 test	16¾	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15½	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	15½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Bank	57
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	16½	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Turpentine	59
Lard, current make	1.00	Miners', white	74
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 63 deg.	10
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	12
Linseed, raw	51	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	19

POTATOES—The market was steady at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot for common, and $1.75@3.50 for Jersey and Illinois sweets.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were slow at 5@8c. Geese held at $7.00@7.50 per doz. Ducks were selling at $3.00@3.25, and live turkeys easy at 8@8½c per lb. Prairie-chickens were selling at $3.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.00; quails, $2.00; partridges, $4.50; jack-snipe, 75c@$1.00; mallards, $2.00. Venison saddles, 15@16c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet with little good seed on the market. Prime was quotable at $1.68@1.70. Clover seed firm at $5.75 for full prime. Flaxseed was fairly active at $1.17@1.17½. Others not mentioned. Sales were reported of 23 bags clover seed new at $5.75; 1 car and 251 bags timothy seed at $1.00@1.70; 60 cars and 5,000 bu flaxseed at $1.17@1.19 on track and delivered, cash, and $1.17@1.17½ for November.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.19 for furnished goods.

WOOL—A fair business is reported:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (½ and ⅜ blood)	39@41	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	35@38	Fine light	21@26
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	16@20
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy earthy, dingy	18@22
Coarse and common	25@30	Low medium	23@26
Good medium tub	35@40	Coarse	18@23
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35	Dead pulled	17@24
		Bucks	15@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*	*Del.*
Butter, creamery, extra	$ 35	37	....
Butter, extra	40	....	Feb.
Butter, sterling brand	39	43	Feb.
Butter, firsts	30	34	....
Butter, dairy, extra	32	35	....
Butter, June ladle	....	16	....
Butter, packing stock	13	14	....
Eggs, cash	25	....	....
Eggs	29	31	Feb.
Eggs, ice-house	24½	27	Dec.
Potatoes, early rose, fair stock	41	45	....
Potatoes, mixed, mostly peach-blows	47	50	....
Potatoes, choice early rose	46½	48	....
Potatoes, peachblows	48	50	....
Apples, choice Southern	....	2.60	....
Apples, mostly Ben Davis	2.15	2.30	....
Hay, common prairie, per ton	....	10.00	....
Buckwheat flour	7.00	7.50	....
Onions, choice yellow	40	....	....
Beans, choice navy	2.35	2.50	....

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 9,500. Same time last week, 6,926; shipped last week, 24,490. While the aggregate arrivals were exceptionally heavy there were comparatively few good natives, and, owing to that fact, well-fatted lots sold strong, despite the unfavorable tone of Eastern advices, which tended to restrict the demand. Common and medium grades were in excessive supply, and holders found it impossible to get within 10@15c of Saturday's prices. Few of that class were taken for shipment on foot, but liberal purchases were made by dressed-beef shippers. The best droves on sale did not class above "good," and nothing touched a higher figure than $6.05. Sales were principally at $4.00@4.75 for common to fair droves.

Native butchers' stuff was dull and lower. An unusually large quantity of beef hangs on the hooks of wholesale butchers, and as the soft weather was unfavorable to their trade they bought sparingly and only where concessions of 10@15c could be obtained. Only a part of the offerings were taken and the market finished decidedly weak. Sales of cows were at $2.80@3.90, the bulk going at $3.00@3.40. There was very little trading in stockers and feeders, and the few sales reported indicated a decline from last week's prices.

Range cattle were in heavy supply, the arrivals of Texas through cattle alone running well up toward 4,000. There was an active demand, however, and sellers had the satisfaction of seeing the yards well cleared and at sustained prices. Sales were at $3.70@5.05, with most of the trading at $3.30@4.00 for Texas through cattle and at $4.00@4.85 for Westerns.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$.....
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@ 6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.15@ 5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@ 4.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@ 3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.40@ 2.65
Texas—Grass cattle	3.50@ 4.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,306	$6.05	273 Texas	830	$4.00
37	1,375	5.85	22	1,033	4.00
17	1,372	5.85	25	1,066	4.00
80	1,205	5.55	128 Western	963	4.00
19	1,397	5.50	98 Western	900	4.20
17	1,255	5.50	134 Western	1,061	4.00
34	1,280	5.35	21	954	3.90
28	1,326	5.35	60 Texas	1,000	3.85
34	1,282	5.15	19 cows	1,141	3.90
99 Western	1,209	5.05	132 Texas	805	3.85
10	1,333	5.00	23 Texas	925	3.85
18	1,306	5.00	43	1,033	3.85
216 Western	1,161	4.90	23 Texas	984	3.70
51 Western	1,203	4.85	227 Texas	770	3.75
144 Western	1,242	4.85	104 Texas	1,010	3.50
37	1,270	4.85	22 cows	898	3.50
38	1,118	4.80	47 cows	968	3.75
98 Western	1,068	4.85	84 Texas	802	3.25
132 Western	1,180	4.90	19 cows	862	3.25
37	1,270	4.85	18 cows	786	3.20
19	1,228	4.75	131 Texas	858	3.40
84 Western	1,074	4.70	48 Texas	805	3.40
269 Texas	961	4.40	26 cows	840	3.35
41 Western	1,118	4.50	37 cows	905	3.35
84 Western	1,113	4.35	17 cows	952	3.25
96 Western	1,113	4.35	43 cows	970	3.25
19	1,062	4.25	21 cows	970	3.25
18	1,145	4.20	22 cows	975	3.35
98 Texas	942	4.20	19 cows	979	3.20
81 Texas	939	4.30	38 cows	876	3.10
118 Texas	961	4.20	12 cows	885	3.00
165 Western	865	4.10	21 cows	864	2.80
164 Western	1,128	4.15	16 cows	802	2.90
15	909	4.12½	25 cows	966	2.95
359 Texas	923	4.05	36 bulls	1,351	2.50
120 Texas	910	4.05	11 mixed	863	2.10

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 9,000; same time last week, 14,176; total last week, 78,897; shipped last week, 27,416. The trade opened with considerable snap and at a sharp advance on Saturday's prices, but the demand soon fell off, and before noon the advance was lost, the market showing a very unsettled tone at the close, when poor to best light were quoted at $6.40@7.15 and inferior to extra heavy at $6.30@8.00. Sales of skips and culls were at $4.50@6.15.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	271	$8.15	65	256	$7.20	53	272	$6.80
46	338	8.05	72	238	7.15	73	176	6.80
42	296	7.90	68	213	7.15	34	239	6.75
45	276	7.85	44	202	7.10	59	257	6.75
41	321	7.80	43	306	7.10	58	186	6.75
54	293	7.70	76	292	7.10	42	181	6.70
39	301	7.65	56	246	7.05	72	229	6.65
47	364	7.60	48	183	7.10	48	167	6.60
62	208	7.50	72	238	7.00	46	235	6.60
89	264	7.45	73	188	7.00	35	191	6.[illegible]0
105	275	7.45	42	201	7.00	47	236	6.50
55	258	7.40	57	243	6.90	54	194	6.50
39	311	7.40	56	232	6.90	23	189	6.40
63	294	7.35	127	194	6.95	43	224	6.35
37	258	7.35	54	208	6.90	45	262	6.30
68	262	7.30	122	253	6.85	23	241	6.25
42	283	7.30	56	234	6.85	24	173	6.15
199	236	7.25	67	196	6.90	52	143	6.10
63	272	7.25	58	183	6.85	27	194	6.10
33	261	7.25						

SHEEP—Received, 4,005; same time last week, 2,462; total last week, 14,442; shipped last week, 8,958. Prices ranged about the same as on the closing days of last week. They were firm for fat sheep, but the lower grades were slow at previous prices. We quote inferior to choice at $2.50@4.75 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
101	101	$3.75	99	88	$3.30
556	93	4.00	76	110	4.40
102	89	3.60	86	104	4.25
96	94	3.55	65	127	4.50
102	95	3.00	101	95	3.50
305	81	2.75	101	per head	1.00

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; consigned through, 191 cars; market dull and lower; extra steers, $5.50@5.80; good shippers, $5.25@5.40; fair to medium, $4.50@5.00; light butchers', $4.15@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.00; stockers lower; Canadas, $3.75@4.25; Western, $3.35@3.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200 head; consigned through, 2 cars; market dull, tending downward; fair to good Western sheep, $4.20@4.65; choice, $4.75; Western lambs, $4.60@5.50; Canada lambs, $5.80@5.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500 head; consigned through, 40 cars; Yorkers and light grades in fair demand, but at lower rates; good to choice Yorkers, $7.00@7.20; good Michigan and Ohio, $6.90@7.10; pigs and light Yorkers, $6.00@6.80; medium weights, $7.25@7.45; choice, $7.50@7.65; prospects only fair.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head; slow, quiet, and unchanged; light shipping steers $4.25@4.75; heavy do, $4.75@5.50; native butcher steers, $3.50@4.40; good cows and heifers, $3.50@4.00; common to fair, $2.50@3.25; fair to good Texans, $3.50@4.00; choice, $4.25@4.75; stockers, $2.75@3.25; feeders, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 750 head; firm, good demand; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.25; fancy heavy, $4.50; stockers, $2.50@2.85.

HOGS—Active, higher, and strong; light shipping to good Yorkers, $6.25@6.60; mixed packing, $6.25@6.75; good to choice do, $6.80@7.00; butchers' to extra, $7.00@7.60. Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,700.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,100 head, making 14,040 head for the week; dull and weak, with closing sales at a reduction of ¼@½c, Texas and half-breed cattle showing the largest decline; extremes, $5.25@8.50 for Texans, $8.75@9.50 for Colorado half-breeds, $8.75@12.50 for common to good extra natives; exporters used 900 steers at $9.00@11.00; shipments for the week, 5,114 qrs beef, 591 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,900 head, making 53,500 head for the week; dull; ½c lower for ordinary sheep and all sorts of lambs; sheep, $4.00@6.00 per cwt; lambs, $5.25@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head, making 25,800 head for the week; slow for live hogs at $6.50@7.50 per cwt.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow; prices ¼c off; quality averaged better than last week; very best, $5.75@6.12½; first quality, $4.37½@5.50; me-

dium. $5.87½@4.87½; ordinary, $2.75@3.62½; most sales from $3.12½@5.25; receipts, 3,406.

SWINE—Fair supply; only moderate demand, but market fairly firm at decline; receipts, 5,376; quotations, $9.00@10.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,531; quotations: sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—HOGS—Firmer, 10@15c higher; heavy shipping, $7.25@7.60; common to good mixed packing, $6.25@6.90; light, $6.50@6.85; skips, $3.50@4.00; receipts, 575 head; shipments, none.

CATTLE—Active and a shade higher; good to choice shipping, $4.75@5.00; common to fair, $3.50@4.50; butchers', $2.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 221 head; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged at $3.00@4.00; receipts, 330 head; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800; strong for butcher stock and Texans; weak for other grades; Colorado steers of 990 to 1,100 lbs, $3.90@4.30; Kansas half-breed, 800 to 1,250 lbs, $3.25@4.00; native cows, $2.90@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; strong; higher; ranging $6.00@7.30; bulk sales, $6.90@7.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; quiet; unchanged; $2.75@3.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,264 head; market dull; prices 25c off from last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; market firm; Philadelphias, $8.00@8.15; Baltimores, $7.50@7.75; Yorkers, $7.00@7.35; grassers, $6.50@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,900; market dull; prices 25c off from last week.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—HOGS—Active and firm; common and light $5.50@7.10; packing and butchers', $6.75@7.55; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 705 head.

LUMBER.

There was a fair demand and a firmer feeling at the cargo market at quotations.

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.00@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	23.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.60@2.70
Extra shingles	2.75@2.90
Lath	2.25

A good yard trade is reported at prices ruling on Saturday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 8s 2d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—7s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, 62s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—LARD—Prime Western dull at 62s 3d. Lard oil dull at 62s. Corn—Mixed old steady at 7s 6d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 dull at 8s 5d; new No. 2 white steady at 8s 7d; winter, new Western dull at 8s 4d. Wheat—Receipts for the week: Atlantic ports, 81,000 bu; Pacific ports, 5,500 bu; other sources, 44,000; corn, 21,750 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—Evening.—COTTON—Steady at 6⅝@6⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,700.

PROVISIONS—American Lard, 62s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅝@6¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Wheat inactive. Corn in fair demand. MARK LANE—Wheat—Buyers hesitate to operate. Corn very strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm, but not active. Corn—There is a demand for cargoes near at hand, while there is not much inquiry for more distant periods. Country markets—English quiet. Farmers' deliveries English wheat during the week, 50,000@55,000 qrs. Fair average quality mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 31s. PARIS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Wheat dull. Corn steady. Off coast—Wheat steadier. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet and firm at 6d advance. Wheat dull for the United Kingdom and Continent. Corn in moderate demand. MARK LANE—Buyers of wheat contend for a decline, but have not succeeded yet. Country markets steady. Pork, 102s. Lard dull, 3d lower, 62s 3d. Long clear sides, 72s. Short clear sides, 74s. Beef, 133s extra mess beef. Tallow, 44s 9d. Cheese, 59s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—GRAIN—A somewhat stronger market was reported for winter wheat for prompt delivery, No. 2 red wheat gaining ¼@½c a bu on a lighter offering, but the demand has been on a restricted scale, particularly from shippers who have again given most attention to white wheat, graded and ungraded. No. 1 red, $1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; No. 2 red, $1.08¼@1.09¼ delivered, closing at $1.08¾@1.09¼; No. 3 red, $1.04½@1.04¾; No. 1 white at $1.09¼ in elevator; No. 2 white, $1.04¼@1.04½; No. 2 red, futures: October, $1.08@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¾ bid; November, $1.08¾@1.08⅞, closing at $1.08⅞; December, $1.10@1.10¼, closing at $1.10¼; the year, $1.08½@1.08⅝, closing at $1.08¼ bid; January, $1.11½@1.12¼, closing at $1.12¼; February, $1.13¼@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾. Corn—A very limited business reported for prompt delivery at irregular and generally easier prices, closing weak. No. 2 regular inspection, 84@85c in elevator, closing at 84c bid; No. 2 futures—October, 84@84½c, closing at 84c; November, 81¼@81¾c, closing at 81¼c; December, 73½@74c, closing at 73½c; year, 73@74c, closing at 73½c; January, 66@66¼c, closing at 66¼c; February, 65½@66¼c, closing at 65¼c; May, 62⅛@62⅝c, closing at 62⅛c. Unusual dullness characterized the October deal most of the day, in which, whether for prompt or forward delivery, the fluctuations were unimportant, leaving off a trifle firmer. No. 1 white, new rule, 51c; No. 2 white, new rule, 45¼c, closing at 45½c; No. 3 white, 41½c; No. 2, new rule, 41¼@41⅝c, mainly at 41½c, closing at 41½c; No. 3, 39¼@40c, closing at 39½c bid; No. 2 Chicago, 41¾c, new rule; No. 2 futures: October closing at 41½c; November, 41⅝@41¾c, closing at 41⅝c; December, 42¾@43¼c, closing at 43¼c; January, 43½c, closing at 43½c. Rye dull and barely steady; Canada, to arrive within ten days, 70½c. Barley moderately active at about previous prices; choice ungraded Canada, $1.04; No. 1 Canada, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Hog products comparatively tame, but, as offered less freely, Western steam lard had been ruling stronger; other products irregular. Western mess pork inactive for early delivery, leaving off at $23.00. Other kinds in slack demand; quoted about as before. October at the close $22.50@22.75, and November at $21.62½@22.00. Cut meats in fair demand at about former rates; pickled bellies, in bulk, sold at 12¾@13¼c, and fresh bellies at 13c. Bacon neglected here; quoted nominal. Western steam lard more freely sought after for prompt delivery, leaving off at $12.45@12.50. Futures: November, $12.02½@12.10, closing at $12.05 bid; December, $11.60@11.62½, closing at $11.57½ bid; year, $11.60@11.62½, closing at $11.57½ bid; January, $11.57½@11.60, closing at $11.57½; February, $11.57½@11.60, closing at $11.57½ bid; March, $11.60@11.62½, closing at $11.60@11.62½; April, $11.62½@11.65, closing at $11.62½@11.65; May, $11.65@11.67½, closing at $11.65 bid; June, $11.65@11.67½, closing at $11.67½ bid; July, $11.70@11.72½, closing at $11.70 bid.

TALLOW—Again easier, and at the decline more inquired for, closing at 8¼c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw generally quiet at unchanged prices; fair to good refining muscovado quoted at 7⅜@7½c. Refined sugar dull, with cut loaf quoted at 9¾c; crushed, 9¾; powdered, 9⅝c; granulated, 9 3-16c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8½@8⅝c; white extra C, 8@8¼c; yellow extra C, 7⅞@8c; C, 7½@7¾c; yellow, 6⅞@7½c.

FREIGHTS—Somewhat stronger range of quotations reported on a very moderate offering of accommodations on berth and tonnage for charter for early use, with rather more inquiry noted, particularly from the grain and cotton interests. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, provisions, through and local, at 15@25s as to routes; local at 22s 6d@25s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Firm at 10 11-16@10⅞c; futures firm; October, 10.45c; November, 10.51c; December, 10.51c; January, 10.63c; February, 10.71c; March, 10.82c; April, 10.93c; May, 11.04c; June, 11.15c; July, 11.26c; August, 11.35c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 29,500 brls; exports, 14,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.25@4.25; common to good extra, $4.00@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@7.50; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.50; extra Ohio, $4.00@7.00; St. Louis, $4.00@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash dull and weak; options opened a shade easier, afterwards became stronger, advanced ¼@⅜c, closing firm; receipts, 236,000 bu; exports, 124,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 85c@$1.15; steamer No. 3 red, 95c; steamer No. 2 red, $1.05½@1.06¼; No. 3 red, $1.04½@1.04¾; No. 2 red, $1.08½@1.09¼; certificates, $1.08@1.09¼ delivered; $1.08 free on board; No. 1 red, $1.13¾; ungraded white, 88c@$1.14; steamer No. 3 white, 79@80c; steamer No. 2 white, 90c; No. 2 white, $1.04¼@1.04½; steamer No. 1 white, $1.00@1.02; No. 1 white, sales 63,000 bu at $1.09¼@1.10¼, certificates, $1.09@1.11 delivered; No. 2 red, October, sales of 48,000 bu at $1.08½@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¾; November, sales of 400,000 bu at $1.08¾@1.08⅞, closing at $1.08⅞; December, sales of 600,000 bu at $1.10@1.10¼, closing at $1.10¼; January, sales of 304,000 bu at $1.11½@1.12¼, closing at $1.12¼; February, sales of 120,000 bu at $1.13½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾.

HAY—Quiet but firm at 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Steady at $1.85@1.95.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but firm at 54½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and drooping; 28c.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 15@37c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; Western flat, 5@12¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Steady; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower; advanced and closed firm; No. 2 red, 91½@91⅞c cash, 91¾@92⅛c October and November, 94¼@94⅝c December, 92@92½c year, 96@97c January, 92@92½c May; No. 3 red, 86¼@87c; No. 4 red, 83¼@84c. Corn opened lower, but advanced with fairly active trading; 64c cash, 63¼c bid October, 60¼@59c, closing at 59¼c November, 53¾@53⅞c year, 49¾c January, 50@51¼c May. Oats slow at 31¾@32c cash, 31¾c November, 31½@31¾c December, 31¼c year, 34¾c May. Barley quiet at 65@90c.

LEAD—Dull at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Very slow; only small peddling trade at easy prices.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 173,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 51,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower and slow; 94⅜c December, 92¼c bid year, $1.02⅜ May. Corn lower; 58¾@59c November, 53¼ year, 49¼c January, 51¼c May. Oats slow and lower; 31⅝c November, 31¾@31⅝c bid year.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Steady and firm.

FLOUR—Active, but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; 93@95c; No. 2 red winter, 90@92c. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 2 mixed, 73c. Rye quiet; Northern, 63@65c; Kentucky, 55@60c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; mess, $24.50. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; car-lots loose shoulders, $10.25; clear rib, $15.25; clear sides, $16.25. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders, $11.50; clear rib, $16.25; clear, $17.00.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; fresh, 18@19c.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm for choice, best country, 23@25c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Steady at 10¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $4.35@4.65; fancy, $4.75@5.40.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 95c spot; 95c bid October; 96½c asked November; 94c bid year; receipts, 24,000 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu. Corn dull, weak, and lower; 67c spot; 66½c October; 59c November; 53½c bid the year; 49½c bid January. Oats easier; 37c spot; 37½c asked November; 33¾c bid the year. Rye lower; 62@65c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall, 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, $23.50. Lard easier, 11½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $9.50; clear ribs, $12.75. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $10.75; clear rib, 16c; clear, 17c.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods, 615 brls, on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Dull; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 22c.

LINSEED OIL—Firmer at 50@52c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Inactive, closing a shade firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.05¼@1.05⅜; November, $1.05¾@1.05⅞; December, $1.07¾ bid; January, $1.09¾ bid; February, $1.11@1.12. Corn—Western quiet and steady; mixed, spot, 85c asked for fresh; October, 75@77c; November and December, 64@64½c; January, 60¾@60⅞c. Oats quiet and firm; Western white, 48@50c; mixed, 45@48c; Pennsylvania, 48@50c. Rye steady at 68@70c.

HAY—Dull and easy; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $24.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11½@15c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¾c. Clear rib sides, 17¼c. Hams, 17@17½c. Lard—Refined, 14c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 18@26c; creamery, 33@38c.

EGGS—Firm at 26@27c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7½@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Rio cargoes, 7¼@9c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.21@1.22.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,063 brls; wheat, 97,632 bu; corn 2,400 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 62,942 bu; Corn, 465 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 303,421 bu; corn, 180,200 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.25; Pennsylvania extra family, $5.00; Ohio do, $5.25@5.75; Southern Illinois do, $5.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@7.50; Ohio do, $6.25@6.75. Rye flour quiet, but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade higher, but moderate speculative movement; No. 2 red, October, $1.08@1.09; November, $1.08¾@1.08⅞; December, $1.09¾@1.10; January, $1.11¼@1.11½. Corn firm; sail mixed, 87½@88c; cob corn, 58c per 72 lbs; sail mixed, October, 85@86½c; November, 80½@81½c; December, 66¼@66¾c; January, 61¾@62c. Oats in good demand; mixed, 37@40c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 2 white, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef, mess, $18.00; India mess, f. o. b., $29.00. Mess pork, $24.00@24.50; prime mess, $23.00@23.50. Hams—Smoked, 16@17c. Lard steady; kettle, 13¾c; steam, 12¾@13c.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand for choice; 22@36c.

EGGS—Quiet; 28c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 4@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.22.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 93¾c; seller October, 93¾c; November, 93¾c; December, 94⅝c; year, 93¾; No. 3, 80c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 68c; rejected, 66½c. Oats firmer and more active; No. 2, 34½c; white, 36½c. Rye firmer; more inquiry; No. 1, 58½c; No. 2, 56c. Barley opened weak; closed firmer; No. 2 spring, 74½c; No. 3 spring extra, 54½c; cash, 54¾c November.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $22.50 cash or October; $19.60 November. Lard—Prime steam, $11.82½ cash or October; $11.45 November.

HOGS—Steady; $6.25@6.75.

BUTTER—Choice qualities scarce and wanted at full prices; creameries, 25@33c; dairies, 20@33c.

CHEESE—Steady; good to choice, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Higher; 24@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; barley, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 925 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; high grades, $4.70@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Market bare. Oats quiet and weak.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $3.50@3.60.

HAY—Dull and lower; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $24.25. Lard quiet but firm; refined tierce, $12.75@12.87½; keg, $13.25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, $10.25; clear ribs and long clear, $14.00. Hams—Sugar-cured steady, with a fair demand; canvased, ordinary and medium average, 15@16c; choice, 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@10¾c. Sugar quiet and weak; inferior, 4½@5c; common to good common, 5½@5¾c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6⅛c; prime, 6¾c; yellow clarified, 7½@7⅞c; granulated, 8¾c. Molasses active but lower; 30@52c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana, 4½@6¼c.

BRAN—Dull; held at 92½c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Minnesota extras, $5.50@6.25; Michigan winter wheats, $5.25@5.50; Ohio and Indiana, $5.50@5.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.50@6.00; roller flours, $5.75@6.40; spring patents, $7.25@8.00; winter patents, $6.25@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2 and steamer yellow, 88½c; steamer mixed, 87½@88c; high mixed, 89½@90c. Oats in fair demand; No 1 and extra white, 53@55c; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3 white, 47½@48c; mixed, 44@48c; rye quiet; 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; prime, $21.00@21.50; mess, $22.50@23.00; clear and extra clear, $29.00@[illegible]. Beef quiet; mess and extra mess, $12.00@15.00. Lard steady; $13.25@13.50. Hams—Smoked, $14.50@15.00.

BUTTER—Demand good for fine quality; 16@35c.

CHEESE—Steady; choice, 12¼@13c.

EGGS—Firm at 23@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls, 5,000 sacks; corn, 15,000 bu; wheat, 9,500 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 brls.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot or November, 98¾c; December, 99¼c; year, 98c bid; January, $1.01; May, held at $1.06⅞. Corn dull but firm, high mixed 72c; No. 2 spot, October, 71½c; November 66¾c; year 57¼c; January, 54c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, October, 35½c bid; year held at 35¼c. Market closed quiet, nominal, and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 106,000; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 16,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu; opened weak, and closed firm; No. 2 red, 78¼@78⅝c cash; 78¼c year. Corn—Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu; dull for old; active for new; 53c for old cash; 45¾c bid November; 41⅜c bid the year; 40¼c bid January. Oats—Receipts, 3,000 bu; slow; 28c bid cash; 27½c bid the year. Rye—Receipts, 1,000 bu; quit; 47½c bid cash.

BUTTER—Firm; store packed, 23@25c.

EGGS—Better.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish; No. 1 white, spot and October, 99¾c; November and the year, 98¾c; December, 98⅞c; January, 99⅞c asked; February, $1.00¾; No. 2 red, 99c; No. 2 white, 87½c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 74½c bid, 75c asked. Oats firm; No. 2, 37½c; No. 2 white, 48c.

RECEIPTS—Not posted.

SHIPMENTS—Not posted.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 30.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; high mixed, 68½@69c; mixed, 68¼@68½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 56@57c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,450 bu; corn, 44,300 bu; oats, 34,750 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 6,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 26,375 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and steady; 1,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.18; options nominally same price. Corn scarce and firm; 1,600 bu at 77c. Other grains neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 94@94¼c. Corn firm; mixed, 69c. Oats firm; mixed, 33½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce and nominal.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 30.—PETROLEUM—Firm and steady; opens at 95⅞c; highest, 96¼c; lowest, 95½c; closing, 95¾c. Sales, 1,718,000 brls; total shipments Saturday and Sunday, 134,525 brls; charters, 4,900.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 30.—PETROLEUM—The market has been fairly active today, though fluctuations were light and few; opening at 95¼c, it advanced to 96⅛c; the morning session closed with sales at 96c; afternoon opened at 96c, advanced to 96⅛c, and closed at 95¾c—the lowest point of the day; sales, 1,500,000 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 30.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 96c; highest 96⅛c; lowest, 95⅝c; closed at 95¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—PETROLEUM—Steady; United certificates firm; closed at 95¾c; refined, 7½c, Philadelphia delivery. Sales, 2,174,000 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 7,350 bales; exports coastwise, 1,600; sales, 2,300; stock, 76,535.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10½c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 9,389 bales; gross, 13,420; exports to France, 7,805; continent, 5,104; coastwise, 3,300; sales, 11,250; stock, 131,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—COTTON—Active; middling, 10¼c; sales, 1,500; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 2,600; stock, 12,700.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 30.—On the Board of Trade today the market was decidedly active. Butter was firm at last week's prices—38@40c. Cheese was a trifle lower, the highest point reached being 8¾c. Last week the ruling price was 9c, and several sales were made at 10c. The sales were 6,905 bxs cheese and 168,898 lbs butter. The total sales were $80,843.91. The sales of today aggregated more than the entire sales on the board during the first year of its existence.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Today's orders from the interior light and for a Monday market very quiet; light demand, but selections confined to actual requirements.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 30.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 51c.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The best and cheapest hair dressing.

It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.

Burnett's flavoring extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

MARINE NEWS.

An Exceedingly Active Inquiry Yesterday for Vessels to Carry Grain.

Room Taken for 400,000 Bushels of Wheat, Rye, and Corn.

Danger Signals During Fogs—Vessel-Masters Must Make Out Their Own Manifests.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was an exceedingly active inquiry yesterday on the part of shippers of grain for vessel-room for Lake Erie ports, especially Buffalo, seven large carriers alone being taken for that port, all for corn with one exception. The demand exceeded the offerings of vessels, and as a result carrying rates were firm at 3 cents a bushel on corn and 3¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo. There was a little inquiry for vessels to carry corn to Midland and Collingwood, the rate offered owners by shippers being 2 cents a bushel, but no charters were reported, available vessels suitable for those ports being scarce. Among the vessels chartered yesterday to take grain to Buffalo was a steam-barge and consort that have been engaged all this season in the iron-ore trade. In thirty days from today navigation closes so far as insurance on hulls goes, and there is now no doubt that until that time the demand for grain-carriers will be good, and carrying rates continue to grow better. There is not likely to again this season be a larger offering of grain-carriers than the needs of shippers warrant, as a majority of the vessels now on their way to the lower lakes will be placed in ordinary when they reach their destinations—a fact which shippers fully realize. The engagements yesterday comprised the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Steamship Fred Mercur, wheat	40,000
Steamship Fred Mercur, corn	16,000
Propeller Dean Richmond, corn	25,000
Propeller Portage, corn	25,000
Steam-barge Brunette, rye	48,000
Barge Wetmore, corn	45,000
Schooner Charles Foster, corn	67,000
Schooner Wells Burt, corn	54,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Lycoming, wheat	32,000
For Sandusky.	
Schooner Lottie Wolf, wheat	21,000
For Walkerville.	
Schooner F. B. Gardner, corn	27,000
Total capacity	400,000

There was a very meagre inquiry yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, and only a few vessels secured engagements, the majority of which go to Muskegon. Vessels in this trade are daily being placed in ordinary at all the ports on this lake, and in a very short time the supply of carriers seeking engagement will be less than the demands of shippers. There is no change in carrying rates, which continue to be quoted as follows:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50 @1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50 @1.62½
From White Lake	1.62½
From Pentwater	1.75
From Ludington	1.75
From Menominee	2.00
From Manistee	1.87½
From Alpena	2.25
From Bay City	2.50
From Cheboygan	2.00
From Black River	2.00
From Ashland	3.00 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

The inquiry for vessels to bring cedar and other coarse freights to this port remains very dull, and owners of vessels engaged in the trade find it extremely difficult to obtain charters for their craft.

There was no inquiry yesterday at this port for vessels to carry iron-ore, and no charters were reported. Rates continue to be quoted at the following figures:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.65@1.70
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.25@1.30
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.30@1.40

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday again advanced, 90 cents being paid to this port and Milwaukee. The inquiry for carriers was very active, and every available vessel was taken. It is believed that the rate to this port will reach $1 before the end of the week. Advices from other coal-shipping points represent the demand for carriers good and rates very firm, with an advancing tendency. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

	$
From Buffalo to Chicago	90
From Toledo to Chicago	75
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	85
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	90
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	85
From Buffalo to Racine	92½
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	95@1.00

Danger-Signals for Fogs.

The lack of a suitable code of fog-signals, by which vessels may reduce the danger of collisions in thick weather to the minimum, has often been discussed among ocean navigators as well as those who daily traverse inland seas. The changes in mode of carrying lake freights have been marked, and the fashion of having one steamer tow three or four barges—as is done from New York through the Sound to New-England points—has caused almost a revolution in lake navigation. The *Nautical Gazette*, which has championed this particular object in earnest style, brings forward the following simple code devised by Capt. W. B. Barker. The inventor intends that the signals shall be made by an automatic machine connected with the vessel's motive power and controlled by the officer of the deck. The code is as follows: For any course between

N. and N. E.	——— – –
N. E. and E.	——— – – –
E. and S. E.	——— – ———
S. E. and S.	——— – – ———
S. and S. W.	– – ———
S. W. and W.	– – – ———
W. and N. W.	– ——— –
N. W. and N.	– – – –

Each long dash represents a long blast, each short dash a short blast of the whistle or horn. Any intelligent seaman cannot fail to see the simplicity of this code, and will acknowledge that if in a fog, he was certain that a vessel being steered on any course between two given points of the compass, he could so shape his own course as to positively avoid a collision. It will be seen that if, for instance, a vessel is running on a course between north and northeast, which is indicated by one long and two short blasts, it would be dangerous to enter that quadrant of the compass, and consequently the prudent master would steer a course to carry him to westward of north, or to the eastward of northeast. This code of fog signals would definitly indicate the approximate course of both vessels. A greater number of signals would be confusing, and a less number too indefinit, and we feel, as the best of authorities do also, that Barker's code is the safest and happiest means of all the codes yet offered. There is another feature of the Barker code to which we must invite attention just here, and which goes far, in our estimation, to make it of superior value. All courses with "northing" and "easting" in them begin with a long blast and end with a short blast; those with "easting" and "southing" begin with a long blast and end with a long blast; those with "southing" and "westing" begin with a short and end with a long blast, while those with "westing" and "northing" begin and end with a short blast. These are prominent and very valuable features of the Barker code, says the *Gazette*, and in practice would very materially aid the navigator in defining the course steered by the approaching vessel at the earliest practicable moment, a factor of vital importance in high-speed vessels.

Masters Must Make Out Their Own Manifests and Swear to Them.

It is the duty of masters of vessels to make out their own manifests and swear to them. If they do not do this the fault rests with them. Art. 223 (United States Marine law), relative to vessels trading on the waters of the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, otherwise than by sea, reads:

The master of every vessel enrolled and licensed to engage in the coasting and foreign trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, shall, before the departure of his vessel from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district, present to the Collector, at the port of departure, duplicate manifests of his cargo, or, if he have no cargo, duplicate manifests setting forth that fact, which manifests shall be subscribed and sworn or affirmed to by the master before the Collector, who shall indorse thereon his certificate of clearance, retaining one for the files of his office, and deliver the other for the use of the master.

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Lottie Wolf goes to Sandusky with a cargo of wheat.

The Sailors' Union meets this evening at No. 99 West Randolph street.

The schooner Four Brothers is in the Vessel-Owners' dry-dock to have a leak stopped.

The schooner Emeline arrived from Manistee yesterday with a cargo of 1,400,000 shingles.

Ore-laden vessels will tow to and from Kingston on account of the raise in seamen's wages.

The schooner Flying Cloud had her canvas taken off yesterday and will be placed in winter quarters.

Sailors' wages at Kingston have been advanced to $2.50 through the canal. On Lake Ontario the rate is $2.

The schooner Ida Keith left Detroit Saturday night for Buffalo, having completed repairs costing $100.

There was another jam at the Twenty-second street bridge yesterday, which lasted from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m.

The schooner F. B. Gardner, Capt. Fuller, was chartered yesterday to make another trip to a Lake Ontario port.

The big steamship H. Chisholm was still above Twenty-second street bridge last evening, the water in the river being too low to let her get down.

Saturday the steamship Queen of the West arrived at Detroit with water in her hold, having sprung a leak on Lake Michigan during a recent blow.

The lighthouse tender Warrington has arrived at Detroit from Lake Superior. She has been engaged all summer at the Stanards Rock lighthouse.

A dispatch was received yesterday by the owner of the schooner Frank Crawford saying that that vessel was ashore near Garden Bay. She is laden with cedar for this port.

The tug John Leathem brought in the schooner Minnie Slauson yesterday in a waterlogged condition. The Slauson was towed here from Menominee and had a steam-pump aboard.

The revenue cutter Perry has arrived at Sandusky. The *Register* says a new cutter is to be built and given the name, when the present craft, which is twenty years old, will be retired.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the schooners George C. Finney and Redwing, coal-laden. The former brought 535 tons of hard coal from Oswego and the latter 1,350 tons of soft coal from Erie.

Patrick Feeney, P. J. Wallis, John Laerson, Andrew Murray, Peter Olsen, B. H. Clark, and John Barry, sailors, were admitted to the Marine Hospital yesterday for medical treatment.

Capt. William Fagin's pride, the fine steamship William Edwards, was inspected yesterday by the United States Government Inspectors at this port and pronounced to be in A1 condition, both as to hull and machinery.

The insurance companies are canceling quite a few vessel risks for November. This insures a rebate of 20 per cent of the season's premium. Regular risks expire at noon on Nov. 30, and not before as some persons have stated.

Capts. Lewis and Taylor, representing the insurance pool at Kingston, report that there have been no losses in the handling and transportation of the 7,000,000 bushels of grain from Kingston to Montreal during the past season.

Capt. D. P. Dobbins, Superintendent of the Ninth Life-Saving District, has left on a tour of inspection of the stations in his district. He will first visit those on Lake Ontario. The entire journey will cover about 2,000 miles.

On her down trip last Sunday the steamer City of Cleveland made the distance from Oscoda to Point au Barques in two hours and thirty-one minutes, with a strong northwest wind blowing and a heavy sea running on Saginaw Bay.

The new catch-sand jetty for the harbor of Erie is to be 1,200 feet long and built of oak piles driven close together. The work is to cost $7,000, and will be commenced next spring by A. F. McKenzie, of Ashtabula, who has just received the contract.

The fastest trip on record has just been made by the schooner B. W. Folger. She had a cargo of barley unloaded at Oswego at 4:30 p. m., and at 4 o'clock next morning she was at Gananoque with a load of coal. She made the trip in eight hours and twenty minutes.

The three-masted schooner Guinair, which had such a rough time near Wellington Beach last spring, lying some days at anchor about two miles from shore during that terrific gale, which ran almost over the Wellington lighthouse, has just stripped and tied up for the winter at Myles' wharf, Hamilton.

Capt. John McGiffin, of the propeller Canada, like many other vesselmen, has been absent from his family since last spring, and thinks it's about time for him to seek the home port. However, he is determined to weather both the remainder of the October and November gales before he claims that privilege.

Capt. Higgie, President of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, pronounces the statement telegraphed from Racine that William Kelly, the engineer of the ill-fated tug Wetzel, had burned out the boilers of two of the tugs of the Vessel-Owners' Line to be untrue, as Kelly was never employed as an engineer by his company.

A well-known vessel Captain was in one of the tug offices yesterday, and having a letter to send away asked where he could put it to have it go out by the next mail. He was told to put it in one of the mail-boxes. He at once started for the tug office door, in which a slit is cut through which mail matter is dropped on the office floor, and being on the inside pushed his letter through, so that it fell on the walk outside. His attention being called to the mistake, a general laugh occurred, and, as the Captain is a good-natured man, no one joined more heartily in the fun than he.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 30—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Russia, 12 m.; steam-barge William Cowie and barges, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Westford and barges, 6 p. m.; schooner H. C. Richards, 4 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Burlington and barges, 12:15 p. m.; steam-barge Forest City and consort, 12:20 p. m.; steam-barge James S. Fay with schooners James C. Harrison and D. R. Rhodes, 1:20 p. m.; steam-barge J. S. Ruby, 1:20 p. m.; schooner Higgie, 12:20 p. m.; schooner John Kelderhouse, 1:20 p. m.; schooners M. S. Bacon, Champion, and Moonlight, 3:20 p. m.

Wind southeast, fresh. Weather cloudy.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 30.—Arrived—Steam-barge Massachusetts, steam-barge Minnesota, steam-barge Mary Jarrecki, steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Leland, schooner Thomas Howland.

Sailed—Steam-barge Inter-Ocean, steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Mary Jarrecki, steam-barge Minnesota, steam-barge Massachusetts, schooner L. Hanna, schooner Emma Hutchinson.

The schooner G. Crawford, laden with cedar, went ashore on Saturday at Parents' Bay, near Point au Barques, and is reported in bad shape.

Wind south, fresh.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights Again Advance—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller John Pridgeon, corn; propeller Wissahickon, rye; propeller Arabia, corn, flour, etc.; propeller B. W. Blanchard, flour, etc.; propeller New York, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Conemaugh, wheat; schooner F. A. Georger, corn; schooner Ida Keith, flaxseed; schooner Allegheny, wheat. From Duluth—Propeller St. Louis, copper, etc.; steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, wheat.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Wissahickon, sundries; propeller Boston, cement, etc.; propeller Starucca, rails, etc.; steamship Tacoma, coal; propeller Gordon Campbell, coal; schooner George Steele, coal; schooner Ellen Spry, coal. For Marquette—Propeller H. S. Worthington, coal. For Duluth—Propeller Badger State, sundries.

There was an advance of 5 cents more today in coal freights, and rates were firm on the basis of 90 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. There was a good inquiry for tonnage to those ports, and every available vessel was taken. Engagements: For Chicago—Propeller Gordon Campbell and schooners Nellie Gardner, Ida Keith, and Allegheny, coal at 90 cents. For Milwaukee—Propeller V. H. Ketcham, coal at 90 cents. For Detroit—Schooner E. P. Beals, coal at 25 cents. For Toledo—Schooner Leadville, coal at 25 cents.

The schooner B. F. Bruce will not be laid up now, as was intended, but is loading bulk salt for Chicago at about 95 cents per ton.

Canal freights were steady at 6¼ cents on wheat and 5½ cents on flaxseed to New York.

The steamship Oceanica, of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Line, arrived at 2 this afternoon with corn from Chicago. Capt. Dickson reports that he encountered at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, when off Long Point Cut, on Lake Erie, a heavy blow from the southeast, which threw the Oceanica into the trough of the sea. At the first heavy lurch of the vessel her boilers gave way and shifted about six inches to port. The forward saddle of the starboard boiler also broke down. Nearly all the steam connections were displaced, and steam and hot water rushed into the firehold. The fireman hurried to the ladder and escaped on deck unharmed, but a deckhand named John Christopher lost his life. He was handling coal when the accident happened, and not being so well posted as the fireman regarding the situation of the hold he was overcome before he could get away. Nearly all of the water from both boilers rushed into the hold, and it took over one hour to bail it out. When this was done Christopher was found lying on his face and badly scalded. His body was brought here and taken charge of by a Coroner. He shipped here on the 12th inst., on the last up trip of the steamer, and no one seems to know where his home was or who are his relatives. He was a man of about 40 years. The Oceanica came to anchor in the middle of the lake, and remained there till 3 this morning. Temporary repairs were made, and she came slowly down with her own steam. It is feared that some of the corn under and about her firehold became wet. It will take a couple of days to get the boilers back into position and condition. These boilers were made by Carroll Brothers, of Detroit, and were stayed by Hodge, who built the Oceanica's engine. Capt. James Davidson, who built her and sold her to the Lehigh Valley folks, says her boilers were unusually securely stayed.

Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, master of the steam-barge W. H. Barnum, has been missing since late last Friday night. Hoping that he might show up in a day or two, your correspondent concluded not to report the matter. Three full days have now elapsed and nothing can be learned of his whereabouts. He left the Barnum at Williams' coal-dock just after supper that night, and had about $100 in money with him. His doings have been accounted for till 12:30 Saturday morning, when he had a chat with a gentleman friend from Port Huron at the corner of Washington and South Division streets. He was then sober and in good spirits, and said that he was going directly to his boat. When he left he informed his engineer that the vessel would be ready to start for Milwaukee between 12 and 1 that night. He had made arrangements for one of Hand's tugs to take him over to his boat, but he never appeared at the tug office. One of the Captain's brothers, assisted by the detective force, has made diligent search in all quarters, but nothing can be learned of him after he left South Division and Washington streets. There is no good in concealing the fact that there is serious alarm for his safety, but of course he may yet be found alive. He has a reputation of attending strictly to his business when he had work on hand, and this makes it look strange that knowing his boat was ready to sail he did not reach her. The Barnum left last midnight in charge of Capt. James H. Doyle of the tug R. F. Goodman, who is a careful and competent mariner. Meantime all efforts are being made to find out more of the missing man. He is married and lives in Port Huron.

Capt. Edward Thorp, late of the Cleveland tug G. W. Lormor, has come back to Buffalo and taken charge of the tug R. F. Goodman. He is a good tugman and clever fellow.

The schooner H. W. Sage, with ore for Erie, was obliged to run into this port yesterday on account of the heavy west wind. Part of her sails were badly torn. She will make repairs here and sail back to Erie.

The schooner Francis Palms, with wheat from Cleveland, arrived this morning. When out in the blow her steering-gear became disabled, and it was with great difficulty a tiller was shipped. Capt. Henderson says he came near losing his spars.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—Cleared for Escanaba—Schooners Negaunee and Vanderbilt.

The revenue-cutter Andy Johnson left for a cruise down the lake today.

The schooner Spy has gone into winter quarters.

The wind was fresh from the southeast this morning, but toward noon hauled around to the south, from which point it has since been blowing a gale.

The schooner Riverside, coal laden for Chicago, ran into the harbor for shelter. Her master reports a heavy sea outside. The Riverside with several other vessels, was wind-bound at the Manitous for four days.

The Schooners Norway and Pandora Go Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONSECON, Ont., Oct. 30.—During the gale of Sunday morning a large three-masted vessel, supposed to be the Norway, went ashore on Stoney Point, near the entrance of Presque Isle Harbor. The extent of damage and other particulars are unknown here. The schooner Pandora, lying in Weller's Bay for shelter, near the entrance, dragged her anchor and also went ashore. She is now lying in five feet of water, but requires seven feet to float her. The tug A. Wright and schooner Snowbird are now lightening her. The vessel and cargo have received no serious damage. She is expected to get off tomorrow.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 30.—Entered—Propeller Thomas W. Palmer, from Escanaba, ore; schooner Jura, from Marquette, ore; propeller Juniata, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; propeller Conemaugh, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; propeller Gordon Campbell, from Buffalo, coal; propeller China, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Juniata, for Buffalo, grain; propeller Conemaugh, for Buffalo, grain; propeller Lehigh, for Buffalo, grain; propeller China, for Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Gordon Campbell, for Chicago, coal; propeller Thomas W. Palmer, for Chicago, coal.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 30.—On account of the heavy weather the propeller Raleigh and consort Lucerne, here since Friday unable to load, left for Duluth tonight, salt-laden.

The revenue cutter George M. Bibbs is here sheltered, bound for Detroit.

The barge Annie Vought is still at anchorage. The steam-barge Allegheny and consort sheltered here last night.

The Propeller Celtic Ordered to Leave Kingston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 30.—The propeller Celtic, from Montreal yesterday, with 170 tons of dynamite, refusing to obey the harbormaster's order to leave harbor, the police enforced the order. The propeller proceeded to Garden Island, where the crew abandoned the vessel, fearing the Captain intended proceeding up the lake in the face of the storm.

Lumber at East Saginaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 30.—There is considerable inquiry for lumber to hold on the docks until next spring, and sales are made at the prices that have ruled during the season, which is regarded as an indication that the price of good lumber will not be lower next season.

Arrived and Cleared at Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 30.—Arrived—Propeller Tecumseh, from Chicago, corn.

Cleared—Propeller Canada, for Chicago, barley.

Arrived and Cleared at Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 30.—Departed—Steamer Keweenaw and propeller Van Raalte.

Arrived—Tug Balezee and schooner Johnson. West wind, fresh.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 30.—Passed up—Schooner Nashua, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schooner Stampede, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Cleared from Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30.—Cleared—Propeller Avon, with merchandise, and schooner Camden with coal for Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop D. Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Jacksonport, telegraph poles.
Schr Hattie Earl, White Lake, wood.
Schr J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cuyahoga, Portage Bay, railway ties.
Schr Vermont, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Alpena, lumber.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Black River, lumber.
Schr H. C. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Menominee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 5,000 brls and 2,000 sacks flour.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, one barge in tow.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop St. Paul, Midland, 24,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Alpena, light.
Schr Lookout, Drummond's Isle, light.
Schr Telegraph, Menominee, light.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Racine, St. Joseph's Pier, light.
Schr Helvetia, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, St. Ignace, light.
Schr Henry Cowles, Muskegon, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr Ketcham, Bay de Noc, light.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, light.
Prop Delaware, Erie, 44,051 bu corn, 1,000 sacks flour, and sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop Escanaba, Escanaba, light.
Schr O. M. Nelson, Sutton's Bay, light.

Port of Calumet.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Calumet (South Chicago) for the week ending Oct. 28, 1882:

ARRIVALS.

Steam-barge Monohansett, Capt. Allison, Escanaba, 775 tons ore.
Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, Capt. Hatt, Escanaba, 838 tons ore.
Steam-barge Minnesota, Capt. Yax, Escanaba, 1,325 tons ore.
Steam-barge Massachusetts, Capt. Spencer, Escanaba, 1,630 tons ore.
Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, Capt. Hatt, Escanaba, 870 tons ore.
Steam-barge Massachusetts, Capt. Spencer, Escanaba, 1,630 tons ore.
Steam-barge Chauncey Hurlbut, Capt. Bassett, Cleveland, 1,060 tons coal.
Steam-barge Minnesota, Capt. Yax, Escanaba, 1,325 tons ore.
Schr James Garret, Capt. Clague, Chicago, lumber.
Schr Massasoit, Capt. Shields, Escanaba, 1,225 tons ore.
Schr Spray, Capt. Johnson, Muskegon, 40 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyon, Capt. Egeort, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thomine, Capt. Larsen, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Capt. Halverson, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

CLEARED.

The above vessels, all light.

CHINA'S DEAD EMPRESS.

A Decree of Mourning from the Emperor and a Valedictory Mandate from the Dead.

On the 8th of April, 1881, T'zu-an Twan-yu-K'ang-Ching-Chao-Ho-Chwang-Ching, Empress dowager of China, died in the eastern palace at Peking. James B. Angell, who was then American Minister, forwarded to the State Department his correspondence with the Chinese Foreign Office in relation to the death of the Empress, and this correspondence is published in the volume of foreign relations recently printed. The following is a copy of the imperial edict announcing the sad event:

PEKING, April 11.—Since our entrance upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, looking upward, we have been the recipient of fostering care and unbounded maternal affection from the departed Empress T'zu-an-Twan-yu-K'ang-Ching-Chao-Ho-Chwang-Ching.

During the seven years which have elapsed since our succession to the throne, as, anticipating her wishes, with respectable care we provided for her wants. Our efforts have been greatly rewarded by the joyous and happy contentment which she has always manifested.

The robust health which we seemed to recognize in her appearance and movements, and her zeal for state affairs at all times, were a source of great joy and comfort to our mind, and we hoped that her life would be prolonged a hundred years, that she might long continue in the enjoyment of happiness. On the 7th inst. this benign body was suddenly taken ill. A decoction of medicine was immediately given to dissipate the ailment and restore health, but unexpectedly, on the following day, the sickness rapidly grew dangerous, respiration was hindered by copious generation of phlegm, and the case became urgent and desperate. Between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m. the benign spirit rode in the fairy chariot and ascended to the remote regions. Prostrate upon the earth, with outstretched arms, we raised our cry to heaven, bewailing our overwhelming grief.

We have reverently received the dying behest of the departed Empress, that the mourning garb be laid aside after twenty-seven days. Our feelings would indeed be hard to reconcile if we should do this. We shall, therefore, observe deep mourning for 100 days, and half mourning for the full term of twenty-seven months, to manifest in some degree our sincere sorrow at this bereavement. The departed Empress having also admonished us to endeavor to control our sorrow and give due regard to the importance of State affairs so as to console the Empress Dowager T'zu Hsi, Twan-Yu-Kang-Yi-Chao-Ya-Chwang-Ch'eng, in return for her care in educating and nurturing us. We dare not disregard this advice, and in respectful obedience to the bequeathed command we shall endeavor to check and restrain our sorrow.

Let the Prince of Tun, Yi-Tsung; the Prince of Kung, Yi-Hsin; the Beile, Yi-Kwang; the Minister of the Presence, Ching Show; the Grand Secretary, Pao-Chun; the Assistant Grand Secretary and President, Ling Ku ei; and the Presidents, Ngen-Ch'eng and Ong Fung-Ho, with respectful care attend to the rites and ceremonies to be observed in the present mourning. Let them carefully examine the prescriptions of the old canon and memorialize us as to the appropriate rites and ceremonies to be observed. Let this decree be promulgated throughout the Empire for the information of all. Respect this.

Accompanying the imperial edict is the valedictory mandate of the Empress dowager. Although this mandate is prepared by some officer of the palace after the Empress' death, it is by a customary fiction ascribed to her. The following is a copy of the mandate.

Our virtues are very insignificant. We reverently received by decree his Imperial Majesty Wen T'sung Hsien the dignity of Empress. When his Imperial Majesty Mu T'sung Yi succeeded to the great heritage his filial piety was always sincere. With unaffected respect and sincerity he anticipated our wishes and zealously provided for our wants. Since his Imperial Majesty, the reigning Emperor, entered upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line his regard for our wants and zealous inquiries after our health have shown the natural sincerity of his filial piety. From the time of his accession to the throne his great aim has been by every endeavor to attain to that perfection of a reverent and virtuous nature by a diligent pursuit of his studies, thereby greatly rejoicing and comforting our mind.

Notwithstanding the complex nature of the multifarious affairs of Government which have claimed our diligent attention both night and day, it has still been our good fortune to enjoy a robust and strong bodily constitution, and we indulged the hope that our life might be prolonged till we should attain the state of hopeless old age.

On the 7th inst. we were attacked by a slight indisposition. His Imperial Majesty waited on us with a restorative and was solicitous for our health, praying for our speedy recovery. Unexpectedly on the following day our condition became dangerous, and gradually, about the hour of 8 p. m., our senses became scattered until all hope of recovery has passed away.

Our age has reached the number of forty and five years. During the twenty years in which we have enjoyed the exalted rank and prerogative of Mother of the Nation we have frequently been blessed with the bestowment on us of titles of honor on every occasion of national rejoicing. There is nothing on which we can look back with disappointment. Believing that his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, will naturally be smitten with great grief at this bereavement, and as in his character of Lord of the People, the whole nation is interested in the welfare of his person, we hereby enjoin on him the wisdom of moderating his sorrow in view of the great importance of State affairs, and looking upward to comfort and solace her who had labored for his instruction and education, the Empress Dowager T'zu Hsi-Tuan-Yu-K'ang-Yi-Choa Yu-Chwang Ch'eng.

It is our hope that all our officials, both civil and military, in the Capital and in the provinces may, by sedulous attention to their official duties, help to bring about good rule. Thus in truth will our soul rest in happiness.

As regards the observance of mourning, it is our wish that his Majesty the Emperor will, on consultation and in obedience to the prescriptions of the old canon, lay aside the mourning garb after twenty-seven days. On no account should any departure or diminution be made in the usual ceremonies of worship and sacrifice in the large tate temples, nor should the rites and observances of the smaller temples be interrupted. We have heretofore been the leading example of economy and frugality in the palace, but we do not wish to dissimulate our modesty by being willing that any abatement be made in all matters of mourning prescribed by canon. We wish, however, that a little moderation should be practiced in regard to funeral trappings and ceremony, that due regard may be given to economizing labor and material. Thus will compliance be shown with the modest wishes of our daily life.

Wherefore we have given utterance to the foregoing decree. May all concerned act in obedience thereto.

Ophir Woodworth's Millions.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The early friends and acquaintances of Joseph Woodworth, one of the argonauts and early pioneers of California and Nevada, will be shocked to hear that their companion of palmy mining days has passed away and been laid at rest. His death occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jane W. Bruner, in this city on Thursday last. Mr. Woodworth was nearly 60 years old at the time of his death, and left a family consisting of a wife and four grown children. The immediate cause of his death was softening of the brain, superinduced by the loss of his fortune, which he made out of Ophir. He was the first millionaire of the State.

On June 1, 1859, shortly after John Comstock's discovery of the famous lode which now bears his name, two miners came to Grass Valley, bringing with them some of the ore-bearing rock from the new discovery, which they exhibited to Mr. Woodworth and Judge James Walsh, who was always closely connected with Mr. Woodworth in business relations. The ore was assayed at the Gold Hill Mill at Grass Valley and found to be very rich. The result of the assay so excited the men that they hastened to the new Golconda and in their eagerness to reach there unknown to any one they packed their mules in the middle of the night and left the town at 4 o'clock in the morning. Upon reaching the scene of the now famous lode the party began prospecting, and on June 22, 1859, Joseph Woodworth and eleven others located and recorded the Sierra Nevada Mine. This was the first location ever recorded in the State, and the entry stands in Book A, page 1, of the Gold Hill records. Subsequently Mr. Woodworth and Judge Walsh each purchased of Comstock a one-sixth interest in the Ophir, the yield of which until 1864 was nearly $1,000 a day.

In 1863 Mr. Woodworth's fortune was almost fabulous, and he was known to all mining men as "Ophir" Woodworth. He came to this city and erected the Latham House on Folsom street, now occupied by Frank G. Newlands, and which at that time was looked upon as the palatial residence of the city. In 1864 Ophir began to collapse, and with it went Mr. Woodworth's fortune by degrees until he was almost penniless.

A quarter of a dollar will purchase anywhere a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE COURTS.

A Novel Proceeding in the Case of the State Insurance Company.

Unhappy Couples Seeking a Legal Cutting of the Marriage Bonds.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Criminal Cases, Etc.

A New and Novel Move Made in the State Insurance Company Case.

An assessment of 25 per cent or $25 a share on the stock of the State Insurance Company was made by Judge Blodgett on the 29th of July last, in pursuance of a decision of Judge Drummond last summer. This assessment was made on all stockholders who held stock on the 12th of January, 1871, and who were made liable for losses accruing on policies taken out before that date. From present appearances this assessment will not be sufficient, and yesterday the Assignee filed a supplementary petition for an additional assessment. He shows that prior to Nov. 10, 1870, the Auditor of State had learned that the capital of the State Insurance Company was impaired to the extent of 20 per cent, and he threatened to stop its business unless the deficiency was made up. About the same time an assessment of $4 a share was made and $9,857 paid thereunder, leaving $58,387 unpaid. This deficiency was caused by a large number of stockholders in Kankakee, Monmouth, Bloomington, and Minonk, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Mount Pleasant, Ia., who knew the assessment was to be made, on the 10th of January, 1871, selling their certificates of stock for about $10 each to C. M. Smith, then Vice-President of the company, or to W. H. Park, one of its Directors. A by-law of the company forbade any assignment of stock until all pending calls were paid, and the Assignee now claims all these assignments of the country stockholders were void and the stockholders were still liable for the present assessment, as none of the policies on which the general liability is based were issued after Jan. 9, 1871, when the attempted assignments were made. The Assignee, therefore, wants the 25 per cent assessment which has been ordered extended so as to include the stockholders above mentioned, numbering about fifty persons. Judge Blodgett entered a rule on these stockholders to show cause in twenty days why the assessment should not be made on them.

Failed to Establish the Connection.

The case of Pauli vs. F. A. Waidner & Co. and J. K. Armsby & Co. was tried before Judge Gary and a jury yesterday. Waidner & Co. were dealers in canned goods, pickles, etc., and failed in February last for a considerable amount. Armsby & Co. are in a somewhat similar line of business and had handled a considerable amount of goods for the Waidners. When the latter went under certain of their creditors sought to prove that a partnership existed between them and Armsby & Co., which would render the latter liable for so much of the indebtedness of the defunct firm. This Armsby & Co. denied, and a number of suits were instituted by Waidner's creditors. At the trial yesterday the plaintiff called several witnesses, but when he rested his case Judge Gary said there was no case to go to the jury. Waidner was then called, but failed to stregthen the case in any material point, and the plaintiff elected to take a nonsuit. Armsby & Co. claimed that their dealings with Waidner only extended to the sale of his goods on commission, and would have submitted the case without calling witnesses. The decision will probably dispose of most of the remaining cases of the same character.

Items.

The "Nickel-Plate" injunction case will come up before Judge Drummond this morning for argument on the motion for injunction, but it is expected there will be a postponement for a week.

In the case of Jeremiah O'Connor vs. the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, before Judge Williamson, the jury awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages for the loss of a leg which was cut off by a train of the defendant's road at Thirty-ninth street.

Judge Barnum is hearing the case of Charles E. Warner against Richard B. Appleby to recover $10,000 damages. He claims that as he was passing defendant's lumber-yard on Carpenter street, between Lake and Randolph streets, he had his leg broken by a falling piece of timber, and has sustained permanent injuries.

Judge Jameson yesterday heard the case of James Mayberry against Fleming & Boyden and the Chicago Board of Trade, which came up on demurrer to the bill. Mayberry sold 5,000 bushels of July wheat at $1.26½ through Fleming & Boyden, commission men, but when wheat went up to $1.33 and they sent him a bill for $325 he refused to pay. A complaint was filed against him before the Directors, he being a member, and he filed a bill to restrain them from expelling him, alleging that Fleming & Boyden assisted in forcing wheat up to a fictitious price. A demurrer was filed to the bill by the board on the ground that the bill showed the complainant was a party to the alleged illegal transaction, and that it failed to show the rules of the Board of Trade, so the court could decide whether they were legal. The Judge held the demurrer was well taken, and dismissing the bill, and assessing the defendant's damages caused by the issuance of the injunction at $100.

Divorces.

Jane Hulett filed a bill yesterday against George E. Hulett asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

William Klaas complains that his wife Mary, during the twelve years of their married life, has treated him with great indignity, and particularly that she has often refused to get his meals; and that on one occasion she threw a flatiron at him and made him lame for two weeks; and at another time she gave him a dressing-down with a bootjack, besides repeatedly pounding him with her fists. He objects to such emphatic expressions of her affections and begs to be allowed to leave her.

United States Courts.

The Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston filed a bill yesterday against Thomas B. Jeffrey setting out that in March, 1880, it gave him the right to use eleven patents it owned on velocipedes and bicycles on paying a certain royalty and agreeing not to manufacture vehicles with rubber tires, or with wheels over forty-two inches in diameter. It is charged he has been breaking this contract, and an accounting and injunction are asked for.

Julius P. Gilmore began an ejectment suit against John Herbes to get possession of Fox Island in Sec. 16, 45, 9, in Lake County, Illinois.

State Courts.

James Hogan commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Frederick Meyer and the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 damages.

Ellen S. Patterson began an action against the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, claiming $5,000 damages.

H. D. Paul, administrator of the estate of Jacob Mueller, sued Kaspar Walter for $2,000.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Daniel S. Wentworth, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Anna A. Wentworth and Charles S. Thornton under bond for $10,000.

Criminal Court.

John Sieben pleaded guilty to larceny and was sent one year to the House of Correction. Charles Johnson was found guilty of assault and given seven months in the House of Correction. William Finney was found guilty of larceny and sent to the penitentiary for two years. George Perkins pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded. Michael Runz pleaded guilty to assault and was fined $25 and costs. William McEller and James Shay were tried for burglary and the jury will return a sealed verdict.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—The Nickle-Plate injunction case.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Will conclude the call of his contested motion calendar first. Call of chancery calendar, Nos. 16 and 17. No. 15, Robinson vs. Sutter, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 70 to 79, inclusive. No. 69, Sigmund vs. Jansen, on hearing. The court will not take any recess until they call up to No. 105.

JUDGE GARY—No. 457 to 514. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 7,264, 7,270, 7,276, 7,286, 7,320, 7,330, 7,340, 7,344. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,688, 6,692, 6,726, 6,732, 6,738, 6,082. No 6,584, Jennings vs. Yates, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call, 301 to 350, inclusive. Trial call, 297, 299, and 301 to 350, inclusive. No. 244, Fallbush vs. Axt, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, 142, 216, 219, 226, 229, 231, 236, 237. No. 207, Warren vs. Appleby, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 254, 255, 266, 269, 290, 301, 302. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 16, Spikings vs. Harding, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No court until Thursday.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 756, 761, 763, 777, 778, 780, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, and 799.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 215, 216, 218, 259, 220, 221, 222, 227, and 395.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 29, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, and 281.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Abraham Frazinski vs. Louis and Peter Isaacson, $754.90.—John Hill vs. Niels C. Johnson, $1,400.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Jeremiah O'Connor vs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; verdict, $5,000, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—South Chicago Railroad Company vs. Clara Admiral et al.; condemnation, verdict $600.—J. W. Wilkie vs. James Mowat, $101.

JUDGE BARNUM—Edward Otto et al. vs. John J. Hittz, $116.93.

CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

What a Kentucky Democrat Thinks of the Tariff and Navigation Laws.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.—A correspondent of the *Commercial* has secured an interesting interview with John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. The conversation occurred at Lexington. There can be no doubt that among Western Democrats Gov. Carlisle is very prominently considered in connection with the Speakership of the next House. "What," was asked, "are your tariff views, Governor? Would you favor free trade if elected to the Speakership?" "Well, in the broad and sweeping sense, I am not a free-trader," he answered. "Of course, that is understood; at least, it should be. I will add that in my judgment it will be years yet before anything in the nature of free trade would be wise or practicable for the United States. When we speak of this subject we refer to approximate free trade, which has no idea of impairing the growth of home industries, but simply of scaling down the iniquities of the tariff schedule where they are out of proportion to the demand of that growth. After we have calmly stood by and helped monopolies to grow fat we should not be asked to make them bloated. You don't care, of course, to have me go into all the intricacies of the schedule and explain seriatim the changes and reductions which I think ought to be made. Our enormous surplus revenues are illogical and oppressive. It is entirely undemocratic to continue these burdens on the people for years and years after the requirements of protection have been met and the representatives of these industries have become incrusted with wealth. This is the general proposition on which I stand. The rest is mere matter of detail to be settled with judgment, discretion, and action, but at the same time in a perfectly fearless spirit. There has not been a time in twenty years when the people were so thoroughly aroused on this subject, and it is the policy of the Democratic party to make its appeal to the voting masses, and meet this hydra-headed monopoly in solid phalanx."

"What are your views on the present navigation laws?"

"I can think," replied the Governor, "of but one word that will characterize them fitly—they are barbarous." "What change would you make?" asked the reporter. "Why, repeal them. They are unworthy a place on the statute-book. The only way to revive our decayed marine is to open the way to free ships. Let our capital seek investment wherever it chooses, without hindrance, and buy where it can buy the cheapest. Revenue reform and a revival of our shipping interests are the only two subjects of consequence now before the country."

"What of the Ohio result?"

"The election," replied the Governor, "indicates in its results something more than a mere defeat on a local issue. The Republicans are adroitly endeavoring to account for our gains by the prohibition issue, the apology of an off year, and other excuses, but the fact cannot be denied that the true cause of the result is to be sought deeper than this. It is the same which is operating so disastrously to the Republicans in New York and Pennsylvania, and will bear similar fruits. I mean the disintegration of the party through the working of factions, and the corruption incident to a prolonged lease of power. The Forty-eighth Congress will have a Democratic majority of forty or fifty, despite the gerrymandering practiced in Republican States like Ohio, and our majority in the Senate will soon be restored."

THE ROYAL ORATOR.

Trying to Find Employment for Impoverished Gentlewomen.

London Standard, Oct. 17.

The Duke of Albany's speeches are so invariably models of good sense and graceful diction that it is unnecessary to compliment him on the tact with which he addressed his Glasgow fellow-citizens on Saturday. To open an embroidery exhibition and return thanks for the freedom of the city within the course of a few hours is a task which would tax the versatility of most men; and, as the Prince said neither too much nor too little on either occasion, his first important public duty in Scotland was performed most successfully. The Burgess ticket and the Burgess ceremony do not vary much, be the city anywhere between Cornwall and Caithness; unless, indeed, the honor is conferred by the Souters o' Selkirk, when to the customary rites is superadded one peculiar to the place—and, it may be added, of a doubtfully agreeable character. But the Scotch, like another people to the west of them, are

GRATIFIED IN BEING TOLD OF THEIR GREAT MEN,

of their perseverance, and of their many virtues, and hence those whom they delight to honor enlarge on these points with a fullness which across the border might be considered to savor of flattery. The Duke of Albany had the tact to limit his remarks to the customary compliments on becoming a citizen of no mean city, which even Edinburg, in its most envious moments, concedes Glasgow to be. The Duke, however, was more at home in the address with which he opened the exhibition of art needlework. Most of the royal family are gifted with artistic tastes, and several of them—notably the Duke of Edinburg, the Marchioness of Lorne, the Princess Imperial of Germany, and the Princess Beatrice—excel in different branches of music, sculpture, and painting. The Duke of Albany is no exception, and it is, we believe, under his auspices, that the recent efforts to revive the almost lost English art of weaving tapestry was so successfully made, while the Royal School of Art Needlework, which gives employment to over 140 ladies, owes much to the untiring labor of the Princess Christian. A branch of this institution has been started in Glasgow, and to its efforts may be credited the display which on Saturday was graced by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

The main object which the patrons of

THE NEEDLEWORK REVIVAL

have in view is to find profitable employment for impoverished gentlewomen. The task is difficult—there is so little that such people can do which the moneyed world cares to have done for it. They cannot be cooks or housemaids, or even that disguised servant the lady help. And when they bring their poor little accomplishments to market the dealers appraise them at a price infinitly below what a girl capable of sweeping out a room or roasting a leg of mutton may safely ask and cheerfully receive. The best of education would hardly support the genteelest of poverty. The land resounds with the wail of governesses anxious to teach but unable to find employment. When alumni of Newnham and of Lady Margaret Halls or graduates of Zurich and London are prepared to teach all the arts and half the sciences for about a quarter the salary which is demanded by the French gentleman who supervises the preparation of the cutlets, what chance has the lady who has never been taught anything except to sit, walk, talk, dance, and pour out tea "like a lady"? When she offers her pretty painted cardboards to the prosaic owner of "the fine-art emporium" he offers a price which barely bears out the encomiums of the drawing-master who finished the specimens sent home at the holidays years and years ago. It is the same with everything else. Some ladies have tried printing and engraving; but setting type and handling a burin are both arts which need long practice, and even when the ladies acquire the requisit skill and find employment these means of livelihood are not fitted for

THE UNFORTUNATE GENTLEWOMAN

who by some sudden misfortune must earn money by which to provide food, clothes, fire, and roof for herself, her paralytic father, or her widowed mother, "left totally unprovided for." It is the same with everything else. Every employment which is slightly removed above menial toil is crowded with eager, struggling candidates for bread. Every trade (men complain) is so full to overflowing that if women are to enter the lists thousands of other women and children must starve, for in all the recognized professions there are hands for every handful of work to do. If distressed women must labor, and yet let others labor to live, it is imperative to discover or invent some new profession into which, for a time at least, men will not push as rivals.

Painting on china and terra-cotta, which is the pastime and profession of hundreds of Scandinavian ladies of the highest rank—some of the best specimens on sale in London being the work of a Cabinet Minister's wife and daughter—have of late afforded employment for gentlewomen endowed with the requisit skill. But only the most deft pencils can obtain a ready sale for their work, the exquisitly painted plaques and vases sent from Denmark rendering the buyers cruelly critical.

EMBROIDERY

has accordingly been seized on as a more generally promising field. Needlework has indeed been the favorit occupation of women from the earliest ages, though so little of it has survived the moths and mice. Tapestry and needlework still require to become popular, and as customers are not always getting married, and christenings are rare events, the demand for trousseaux and baby robes is not equal to any extraordinary supply. So, too, the moment there is any great demand for any kind of needlework busy professional fingers and mills will crowd out of the field the feeble efforts of wellborn folk who have still to learn the art of "working for their living." Meantime, however, they have at least a chance of establishing themselves, and all praise is due to those who are urging them to make the most of it while they may.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN TRADE.

A Little Harmless Brag by a Future Great Newspaper.

St. Louis Republican, Oct. 29.

It may be it was a mistake for the Merchants' Exchange not to repeal the existing rule against "corners"; it may be it is a detriment to the grain trade of this city, and that its repeal would be a great benefit. We are by no means sure this is not so, but we do know it is ridiculous to say that the light receipts of grain the last few months are proof that the rule is operating disastrously to the trade of St. Louis. There is a great deal of talk of this kind among merchants and it is to be read in the newspapers quite frequently, yet it is unutterable nonsense, and it is a disgrace to those who assume to speak of the trade of St. Louis that they should not know that it is nonsense. If this rule is damaging to the trade of the city, the evidences of the damage are not to be found in its diminished receipts, since the facts are that the current year is the best without exception in the whole history of the St. Louis grain market.

It is a gratifying fact of which neither merchants nor newspapers should be ignorant that St. Louis has so far a larger percentage of the wheat, corn, and oats crops which have been marketed during the current calendar year than of any previous crops. Of course, we do not mean to say that the actual volume of its receipts of grain, in the mere aggregate of bushels received, is larger than ever before, because that was impossible with the bad crops of 1881; but we do say that St. Louis has received a larger percentage of the crops. It got more wheat during the first half of this year than Chicago, and though it will hardly receive more during the last half, its receipts will come much nearer the Chicago receipts than ever before. But take the receipts by crops instead of calendar years, and it is still more apparent that the talk of light receipts is utter nonsense; for the receipts of wheat and oats, since the crops of this year began to come to market, have been larger than anything on the records of this market for the corresponding period. Of wheat St. Louis has so far received twice as much as last year, although the most generally accepted estimates of the crop of this year allow only about 30 per cent gain over 1881. Does such a record indicate light receipts? Instead of light receipts there is every indication in the receipts since the 1st of August that the actual volume of wheat brought into this market during the twelve months beginning with that date will be fully 50 per cent greater than the largest receipts of any previous crop, if the receipts of the remaining months are not proportionately lighter than the last three. Light receipts, indeed! Will anybody dare to talk of light receipts if St. Louis gets 30,000,000 bushels of the wheat crop of 1882? Yet the receipts from Aug. 1 to Oct. 24 were 117 per cent greater than during the same period last year, while the receipts from Aug. 1, 1881, to July 31, 1882, were 14,085,964, and an increase of 117 per cent on that makes 30,566,541.

GEN. AVERILL.

Interesting Reminiscence of War Times, by Gath.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—I fell in yesterday with Gen. William W. Averill, who was sent to West Point from Western New York, served on the frontier, was in every part of the War, and ended a Brevet Major-General in the army. For his particular labor in destroying McCausland's raiders, who burned Chambersburg, he was highly praised. This action took place on the 8th of August, 1864, and Averill was afterward at Sheridan's great battles. Averill is a Democrat, but a very liberal one, and rather in favor of a new organization of parties on the basis of decency and justice. Said I: "I was only last week at Chambersburg, and the citizens were telling me about the way you broke up McCausland after his raid."

Averill stopped and said: "I like to recall those old days, the most interesting of my life. I had about half the number of troops that were in McCausland's command, but they were well-seasoned gallant fellows, and full of fire at the atrocious act of McCausland. I got into Chambersburg, when he had made good his retreat, and I summoned my officers and said to them: 'We have probably only one man to his two, but every man here must be good for two men. The offense he committed will make us nearly two to his one. Now have that understood among the men—that we are only half his number—and let us go for him!' So we started after him, feeling that we were thrice armed because our quarrel was just; and, without stopping to sleep or camp much, we got to the Potomac River at Hancock so quick that he could not cross, and had to keep on the north side of the river. Meantime, I had telegraphed to Kelley at Cumberland, and he came down on him. McCausland, however, kept on up to Oldtown, where he crossed and took a small garrison of Kelley's prisoners and paroled them there, while I crossed at Hancock and pressed on to the South Valley of the Potomac to cut him off. In the vicinity of Moorfield we came close upon him when he thought we were off toward Romney. McCausland, who was assisted by Bradley Johnson, had taken the horses of the Virginia farmers, and they were all mad; and, while in that rage, they told our folks about where he was and how to strike him. He was betrayed by his own people.

"I had with me a man from Pittsburg, who is still living, by the name of Carr, an officer, and one of the best men in the world. You could no more make him leave a place of responsibility than that brick wall you are leaning against. Being a Pennsylvanian, he had the spirit of blotting out that incendiary. While I halted my command in the vicinity of Moorfield I sent this officer (Carr) around by a detour to get toward the videt of the enemy, as if he were the relief. In the meantime I had given the general order that my command, which consisted of about 1,700 men, should go in three columns—one taking the road and the other two the fields on each side. The orders were to ride right over their camps, and not to stop to assemble the prisoners, but to kill as we charged. Carr came out from the direction of Bradley Johnson's camp, was halted on the road, and was asked: 'Who goes there?' He replied: 'The relief.' The dress of the troops was about the same in cavalry at that time, particularly among the scouts. The videt was a little nonplussed, but said he was very glad that the relief had come; and, as cool as a May morning, Carr walked in among the men, whose muskets or carbines were stacked there. He had a few persons with him, and his step, though cool, attracted the attention of the Rebel officer, who said: 'What are you in such a hurry about?' 'For this reason,' said Carr, 'we are Yanks, and we want you.'"

In a few minutes Averill himself came in, and this Rebel officer was blubbering. Averill said: "Don't give yourself this pain. Your General being such a great distance away, ought to have communicated with you frequently." "Why," said the fool, "he has communicated with me every half-hour or hour." "But at such a distance as he is," said Averill, "he ought to have kept up relays of communication with you." "Why, he is only out there," said the man. "That is all we want, my friend. Where is the picket?" Hearing where it was, the picket was ridden down and the news received there as to Johnson's position." The command went right over them, and as they passed a house where Bradley Johnson was, Averill raised his hat and said: "How are you, General?" They discovered at this point that McCausland himself was standing to horse some distance off, and the pursuit was made for him. The Federal cavalry went straight through him sabreing and shooting as they went, and the Rebels took to the hills to the woods, every man for himself. They were chased up, shot down, and Averill said that he buried in the neighborhood of 200 on the spot, and after that Early was never able to reassemble any cavalry. The Federal losses were exceedingly small, because they had been so cool and certain about their work that the Rebels had no time to hit upon any project or follow any plan.

Cetewayo's Return.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Standard*, describing the landing of Cetewayo from the steamer Nubian, says there was no enthusiasm, no cheering, nor other recognition, and the King appeared rather despondent: "He left the ship with the followers and landed amid the most chilling silence from the few score people whose curiosity led them to await his coming. He was dressed in a fashionably-cut double-breasted frock-coat, wore a Lincoln & Bennett of the severest gloss, and bore in his hand a silver-tipped walking-cane—evidently one of the many presents made to him in England. Carriages were in waiting, and, entering the foremost with his interpreter, he drove to Government House, his councilors following in a second carriage. Scarcely any notice was taken of him, and he seemed to feel that when embarking as a prisoner of war, escorted by cavalry and cheered by an entausiastic crowd, he was apparently of more moment than when, as a King, he once more put foot on his native soil. He was met at the Government House entrance by Lieut. Bower, and escorted to the presence of the Governor, with whom he remained in earnest conversation for about half an hour. Thence he proceeded to Oude Molen, the scene of his captivity. He shook hands heartily with his old friends, but both to his wives and to his friends tried to betray no emotion, although it was evident that he was suffering with repressed excitement. His stay at Oude Molen, that is no longer irksome to him now that he is only there as a guest and not a prisoner, will depend upon some necessary arrangements which Sir Henry Bulwer is making with some of the more prominent Zulu chiefs. The King is very anxious about his luggage, and would only consent to go to Oude Molen without it on the promise that it should be sent quickly after him. His visit to England has sensibly impressed him, and his reception by the Queen appears to be among his most lively and pleasing reminiscences."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

By a Stock Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Will you please say, through the "Voice of the People," whether the first Grand Pacific Hotel was built by a stock company or by the Peck estate?

RUDOLPH SCHUCKER.

Miss Bond.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—What became of Miss Bond, of Taylorville, and how about the trial?

W.

[Miss Bond is still living, and the trial has not taken place. Three suspected persons have been indicted and held to bail.]

W. P. Black as an Anti-Monopolist.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—In looking over THE TRIBUNE's report of the speech of W. P. Black, Esq., at Parker's Hall on Saturday evening the writer was surprised to observe that a man who is a member of a prominent law firm should entertain such views as he is represented to have expressed. The whole speech seems to have been framed to "catch the ear of the groundlings." In his advocacy of anti-monopoly he would create a still greater monopoly. It has been said by Democratic politicians that the Government is tending too rapidly toward centralization. But here comes Mr. Black and proposes to put into its hands great trunk lines of railroad and telegraph lines. He also favors "the abolition of the National banks and the direct issue by the Government of all money, whether coin or paper." In other words, he would introduce the element of politics into railroading and banking. With the entire currency under its control, and the leading railroad and telegraph lines, with the army of employés which this means at command, what could not an Administration do to perpetuate its power? It might also be pertinent to inquire what Mr. Black expects to accomplish in Congress should he be so unfortunate as to get there in behalf of "the little cash boys and girls," and other classes of labor. Is this not rather a State than a National question? Why did not Mr. Black tell his hearers what he is going to do about it, anyway? Perhaps his mind is in a sort of chrysalis state in regard to the matter, as he confesses it to be on the subject of the "nationalization of land." The writer has watched the canvass of Mr. Black with interest, knowing something of his past history and his connection with religious and temperance movements. And it must be that political ambition which has wrecked so many good men has securely fastened itself upon the mind of Mr. Black. One would think that, to a self-respecting man, it must be rather humiliating to feel that he is seeking the votes of a constituency to which it is necessary to apologize for having belonged to the church, and of such a character that it is necessary to disclaim any present connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, and to disavow in a great measure the fundamental principles of the temperance question. When a man enters the field of politics "to such base uses may he come out last."

H. L. BURNELL.

A Critic on Critics.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention to some very peculiar statements made by two writers in the November *Century*? The one is a fulsome eulogy of Mr. Henry James by Mr. W. D. Howells. The other is a paper on England by Mr. C. D. Warner breathing a spirit of envy and jealousy, which usually characterizes the utterances of all bigoted Americans. In the first-mentioned article we are informed that "the art of fiction has become a finer art in our day than it was with Dickens or Thackeray." Truly it must have made rapid progress since the first of these great masters was laid in his grave, not twelve years ago. If Dickens had been an American—ah, how differently we would have looked upon his wonderful genius! But though we may not be brought to believe such things, yet the intellectual world well knows that far more original thoughts and grander ideas moved him than Mr. W. D. Howells in his weakly and filtered philosophy of "A Modern Instance" ever dreamt of. If "we could not suffer the confidential attitude of Thackeray now, nor the mannerisms of Dickens," then how long, O Lord, how long, will this enlightened and critical people suffer the inanities of this same Mr. W. D. H.? It will be very flattering indeed for Trollope and Reade to know that "they do not belong to the present." If two such celebrated authors can be buried with so little ceremony, then how soon may we not commence the obsequies of Mr. Howells?

And now for Mr. Warner. In his opening sentence he displays that spirit of envy and jealousy which animates the article of the other. His second statement, that "a good portion of England is under water the greater part of the year," is a palpable falsehood, as most people will perceive. He further says that "the winters are long, the climate inhospitable, and would be severely cold if the Gulf Stream did not make it always damp and curtain it with heavy clouds." Now, of all travelers who have visited England, I will venture to say that this gentleman is the only one who has found it in such a condition. And if Mr. C. D. Warner ever reads any other books but his own, he would probably have found out ere this that Carpenter has conclusively shown that the Gulf Stream does not reach further than the Azores; so how it can affect the climate of a place so far distant as England is a problem which Mr. Warner had best explain himself, when he makes such monstrous assertions. Respectfully yours,

MRS. ROBERT SMITH,
350 Marshfield avenue.

An Awkward Question—An Incident in Penn's Life Referred to the Bi-Centennial Committee.

Burdette's Life of William Penn.

"And now, in conclusion," said William Penn, "for time flies and money is 12 per cent, I'll tell thee what I'll do with thee. We didn't come here to rob thee, but if thee has any land thee want to sell, I'll make thee an offer as square as a horse trade. I don't care to buy, anyhow, and I don't want to beat thee out of a foot of ground, but if thee is anxious to sell, I'll give right here, cash and goods right down on the counter, $500 for the State of Pennsylvania, with all the dips, spurs, angles, sinuosities, stock, good will, fixtures, subscription and mailing lists, and all the appurtenances thereunto appertaining, be the same more or less, and you can take it or leave it."

"They want you," the interpreter explained, "to make it five hundred and a half."

"Couldn't do it," replied Penn. "I won't make a dollar out of it at $500. I've paid £16,000 for it already to a man who never owned a foot of it, and I can't put much more money into it."

"He wants to know, Onas," the interpreter said, when a native delegate ceased to speak (Onas was the nearest the Indians could get to a translation for Penn's name, "Onas" meaning a quill; although why it wasn't just as easy to say Penn, even with two n's, no one but an Indian could tell); "he wants to know, Onas, if you paid £16,000 for the State to a land-grabber who couldn't and can't give you a deed, if you think it is a square deal to offer the rightful owners only $500 to quiet title?"

And the silence that fell on the assembly was so profound you might have heard a gum drop.

The Cincinnati Opera Festival of 1883.

Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 28.

It has finally been arranged that the third Opera Festival shall take place during the week beginning Jan. 29, 1883. This brings the festival some two weeks earlier than that of last year. The earlier date is fixed because Lent comes sooner than in 1882. We are to have Patti in full opera. Among the other sopranos are Rossini, Sairo, Berghi, Valerga, and Zagury. The contraltos are Schalchi, Lauri, Mme. Galassi, and Labiache.

Of tenors, besides Ravelli, Nicolini, Bioletto, and Rinaldini, there is the newcomer, Mierzwinski.

Galassi, Sherit, and Caravotti are the baritones; and Ronconi, Monti, Costa, and Durat are the basses.

The operas particularly decided upon to be given are "L'Africaine," "Semiramide," and "William Tell." The selection of other operas is left undecided until Patti arrives. There is a choice between "Don Giovanni," "Barber of Seville," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Le Prophète," "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," and "Lohengrin."

The orchestra will be augmented to 100; and there will be a chorus of 200 singers.

Business.

Wall Street Daily News.

"Widder Jenkins," said an Ohio farmer as he bustled into her house one morning, "I am a man of business. I'm worth $10,000, and want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer."

"I don't want ten seconds, old man!" she replied, as she shook out the dishcloth. "I'm a woman of business, worth $16,000, and I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth. I give you a minute and a half to git!"

He got.

"Female Complaints."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short, and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well. Very respectfully,

DELILAH B. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

Anti-Dyspeptic FOR COOKING.

Extract from "Public Ledger," Philadelphia, Oct. 7 '82

THE NEW OLIVE BUTTER

is excellent for frying purposes. There's something in a name, but probably nothing of the "olive" in the butter except its color; but, besides being assured by chemists that this is a perfectly pure vegetable oil, all housekeepers who have tried it will agree that it is extremely economical and makes a very delicate frying material. Here was formerly the situation in the kitchen over the frying-pan: You could take lard, which was not cheap, and "used up" very fast; you had butter, which, besides being expensive, required a skillful cook to keep it from burning; or you could use salad oil, which, though costing alarmingly to begin with, required so little to do the work that the cooking-school would tell you it was like the widow's cruse—it did not seem to lose perceptibly; after frying fifty oysters the bottle was nearly as full as before. But very few American housekeepers could be brought, by its first expensiveness, to try using sweet oil, which is the frying material of all South Europe. We leave out of the list "clarified fat," or dripping, because there is seldom enough of this to do the entire cooking with, even with a conscientious person in the kitchen who understands how to save and use it all, as it should always be insisted on. The two best-known vegetable oils that this country produces are cotton-seed oil and peanut-oil, both of which are understood to have been for years exported to Europe, coming back to us in wicker-covered flasks as Italian olive oil. Real olive oil from California is too small a product as yet to count much in the home market. The manufacturers of the new olive butter—which is not butter at all, but a clear, greenish oil—have agreed to give us a home product, warranted pure, without the ocean voyage; though, to conciliate our ridiculous American prejudices, do not label it cotton-seed or peanut oil, the former of which it probably is. Anybody who tries it will agree that it cooks as well as salad oil; and as all vegetable oils heat at lower temperature than the solid animal fats, it does not burn away or waste as rapidly as lard. It comes in convenient cans, with a mouthpiece, like the kerosene oil-can, so that you can pour off just the desired quantity for use, and, after cooking, this can be carefully strained and returned to the can, except it has been used for fish, when it must be put in a separate bottle and kept apart for this use. It has a slightly pungent smell when cooking, which is said to be entirely removed by the use of a pinch of salt, but which is no worse than other frying through the house. The egg-plants, oysters, clam, or corn fritters that are turned out of olive butter by a good cook, have not a particle of greasiness about them, nor any taste whatever of the medium in which they are fried.

Olive Butter,

For Cooking Purposes is BETTER THAN LARD, FULLY EQUAL TO BUTTER, AND COSTS MUCH LESS THAN EITHER.

ONE POUND of Olive Butter will do the work of TWO Pounds of Lard.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Washington Butcher's Sons,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

REMOVED EVERY SYMPTOM.

Dec. 29, 1881.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

I have delayed thus long in writing because I wanted to make "assurance doubly sure" in the trial of S. S. S. in my own case, and am most happy to report that it has entirely eradicated every symptom of the disease from my system. Had I followed the advice of Tom Swift in years gone by, it would have saved me ten years of immense suffering. I have not felt the least return of the disease, and can fully and truly recommend S. S. S. to all suffering from the scourge, and especially to the physicians in Macon, who knew my condition; and when I can positively assure them that it has not only relieved me of pain, but has entirely removed every symptom of the disease from my system, it ought to convince even them of its infallible qualities. I do not wish my name to be published—but you are free to show my letter to those who formerly knew of my condition. It is a shame that human kind should suffer from the prejudices of physicians to anything not laid down in the text-books. Let me assure you of my gratitude, and believe me ever,

Yours truly, R. C. M.

SSS

About four or five weeks ago I was afflicted with a very aggravated type of Blood Disease. I commenced using S. S. S., and after taking the first bottle felt so much relieved that I bought five more, and am glad to say, after using four of them, that I am entirely cured, previously having been under medical advice for several months.

C. G. R., Richmond, Va.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size, - $1.00
Large Size, - 1.75

Sold by all Druggists. Trade supplied by

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

COR. LAKE AND DEARBORN-STS.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

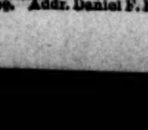
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SPENCERIAN INK

Extra Black, Blue Black, and Copying, all of superior quality, claiming Special excellence in the essentials of Fluidity, Color and Durability. Circulars free.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., N. Y.



Office Desks, 100 Styles

Of best kiln-dried lumber. We claim great superiority. Our Desks are of improved design and reduced in price. Library Tables. Bank fitting a specialty

A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Nervous Debility CURED!

THE



And our other Electric Appliances are invaluable, and a sure cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, OVERWORKED BRAIN, EXHAUSTION, or Loss of VITAL ENERGY, WEAK BACK, KIDNEY DISEASE, LUNG, LIVER, and STOMACH COMPLAINTS, and are adapted to either sex.

THOSE FOR

MEN ONLY

Cure IMPOTENCY, WEAKNESS, Lost Manhood, &c.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole



Warm Feet, Perfect Circulation, and prevents COLDS, RHEUMATISM, and DISEASE.

ONE DOLLAR secures it by mail at our expense and risk.

We will send any Appliance by express C. O. D. and return charges, with privilege of examination before payment.

Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays from 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Send for our Illustrated Pamphlet, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances that have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,

134 Madison-st., S. W. Cor. Clark, Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express		
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	* 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:40 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	....	*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Day Express	† 8:50 a m	* 8:00 a m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	† 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	* 6:50 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 m	* 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 5:25 p m	† 8:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	§ 1:30 p m	§10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:20 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 a m	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 6:30 a m	*b* 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 7:30 a m	*b* 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	*b* 8:25 a m	*b* 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	*b*10:00 a m	*b* 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	*b*10:00 a m	*b* 2:45 p m
Iowa Express	*b* 8:25 a m	*b* 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b*11:05 a m	*b* 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	*a*12:15 a m	*b* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	*a*12:15 p m	*a* 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	*b*12:15 p m	*b* 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	*a*12:30 p m	*a* 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 1:30 p m	*b* 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	*b* 3:20 p m	*b* 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 4:30 p m	*b* 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	*b* 5:30 p m	*b* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 6:20 p m	*b* 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	*c* 9:25 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	*a* 9:25 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Texas Express	*c* 9:25 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	*a* 9:25 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*b* 9:30 p m	*b* 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:45 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	*10:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 6:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 9:00 p m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a. m.

Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE,

Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

STEAMSHIP LINE,

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

DOMINION LINE.

The Magnificent new Screw Steamship SARNIA, Capt. Lindall, will sail from Quebec for Liverpool 11th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

INTERMEDIATE, $40.00. STEERAGE, $25.00.

O. SVENSON, Gen. West. Agent, 68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

D. TORRANCE & CO., Gen. Agts., Montreal.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VIA QUEBEC. VIA BOSTON.

Passage all classes between principal points in Europe and all railroad stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations unexcelled. Three weekly sailings. Shortest sea route. ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago. C. J. SUNDELL, Mgr.

Proposals for Pig Iron.

C. DONKERSLEY & CO.,

BROKERS IN

IRON ORES, PIG IRON, Etc.,

115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 30, CHICAGO, ILL.

Will receive proposals until Nov. 15, 1882, for the delivery on vessel at nearest lake points, or on cars at the furnaces, of 8,000 tons No. 1 coke pig iron, 1,800 tons No. 1, 1,200 tons No. 2, and 400 tons No. 4, or mottled charcoal pig iron from Red Short ores, carefully selected and to contain not more than ten one thousandths phosphorus and free from sulphur.

Full delivery required by Jan. 1, 1883. Samples to accompany each bid. Terms—30 days after delivery. The right reserved to reject any or all bids.

C. DONKERSLEY & CO.

Dr. Lucas'

PRIVATE DISPENSARY

132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, —remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address [illegible]

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY } DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

VOLUME XL

MAND
BROTHERS
FURS
Qualities!
Always the
Prices!
Always the
Seal Dolmans,
Seal Paletots
Seal Sacq
Seal Ul
AND
Fur-Lined Garm
In Immense Var
AS A SPECIAL ATT
WE OFFER TO-
IN OUR
FUR DEPARTM
250
Fur-Lined
Circu
At $18.0
A Rare Barg
Not to be Duplicated El
Inspection Solicited.
Comparison
MANDEL BR
121 & 123 Stat
Michigan-av. and Twenty-

GRAND TRUNK RA

TENDERS

Are invited for the pri
selling newspapers an
etc., on the trains and at
of the company.
Tenders will be recei
before the 15th Novemb
JOSEPH HICKSO
General M
MONTREAL, Oct. 4, 1882.

MR. AND MRS. BOURN
Schools for Dan
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side—506 Madison-st.
Classes for Ladies, Children, and Ge
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRA
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) En
and German Boarding and Day Scho
Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Th
New York, will reopen last Monda
Application may be made by letter o
above.

Pennsylvania Military Ac
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chem
English. Degrees conferred. Col. The

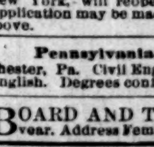
BOARD AND TUITION $15
year. Address Female Seminary, Ha

RUPTURE C
CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear S
ing your Patent Retentive Common-S
two years I find I am entirely cured, no
the Truss for months. My age is 73 ye
to your adjusting a Truss I had great
taining the rupture. THOMAS C
DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-S
CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st.,
only Western Manufacturers of Ela
Trusses, etc.

60° Sulphuric
At 65 cents per Hundred
La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Heg

FIGS
New Figs, New Nut
Fruits Glace, Jordan
November 1 openin
partment of Fine Co
TA
Branch—40 Madison-

FAIRBA
STANDAR
SCAL
OF ALL K
FAIRBANKS, MO
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth
Be careful to BUY ONLY



CHICAGO SCA
151 South Jefferson Street
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40
"Little Detective," $3. Send

